

U.S. AGGRESSOR'S CAMBODIAN ADVENTURE BEING DEFEATED

QUAN DOI NHAN DAN Article

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[13 May QUAN DOI NHAN DAN Truc Chien article: "The Indochinese Peoples Are United in their Fight To Defeat the U.S. Imperialists' New Military Adventure"]

[Text] In their distressed situation, the U.S. aggressors have shown that they are very blind and reckless. They are embarking on a new military adventure in an attempt to remedy their setbacks in South Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia.

In South Vietnam, the U.S. imperialists have intensively equipped and strengthened the puppet army, carried out pacification activities, and implemented the Vietnamization program in order to prolong their aggressive war. In the northern part of our country on several consecutive days this May, the U.S. aggressors brazenly mobilized hundreds of planes to bomb and strafe many densely populated areas and economic bases in Quang Binh and Nghe An, killing or wounding many compatriots, and insolently threatened to resume the bombings of the north.

In Laos, following bitter setbacks in the Plaine des Jarres and Xieng Khouang, the U.S. aggressors sent in additional Thai troops to strengthen the defense of Long Cheng, strove to consolidate Vang Pao's piratical forces, violently bombed many liberated areas, and continued to carry out the scheme of expanding their special war in Laos.

In Cambodia, a month after they had engineered the coup d'etat to have their lackeys Lon Nol and Sirik Matak take power, on 30 April the U.S. aggressors openly invaded Cambodia on an unprecedentedly large scale. Some 70,000 troops, composed of U.S. puppet navy, infantry, and air forces, attacked and invaded Cambodia on a 420-kilometer long front.

These U.S. acts of expanding the aggressive war, especially the aggressive operations in Cambodia and the recent attacks on many populated areas in Quang Binh and Nghe An provinces, have made the situation on the Indochinese peninsula extremely serious. But the new U.S. military adventure is being fiercely countered by the three Indochinese peoples who are united in their fight.

The U.S. Boggled-Down Situation and Unstable Path in Cambodia

On 18 March, taking advantage of Chief of State Norodom Sihanouk's absence, the CIA engineered a coup d'etat to lead the pro-U.S. lackeys Lon Nol and Sirik Matak to power. But the coup d'etat was not staged in accordance with the U.S. imperialists' calculations. The pro-U.S. lackeys have been opposed vigorously by the Khmer people everywhere. Responding to Chief of State Norodom Sihanouk's 23 March appeal, in almost all Cambodian provinces the Khmer people have arisen against the United States and the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique. On the consecutive days on 26, 27, 28, and 29 March, many struggles broke out in Prey Veng, Takeo, and Kompong Cham provinces. On 31 March the movement of struggle against the United States and Lon Nol and Sirik Matak spread over 17 of 20 Cambodian provinces. Along with the development of the political struggle movement, the patriotic Cambodian armed forces have been activated and have developed rapidly in Ratanakiri, Mondolkiri, Kratie, Kompong Cham, Svay Rieng, Prey Veng, Kandal, Takeo, Kampot, Siem Reap, and Battambang provinces.

The Lon Nol-Matak clique was caught in a very critical situation, unable to check the revolutionary tide which was roaring throughout Cambodia. Faced with this situation, the U.S.-puppet clique brazenly waged armed aggression against Cambodia. After a period of preparing public opinion, an aggressive plan was urgently carried out which quickly developed from a battalion-size into a large-scale offensive involving many U.S. and puppet divisions. Between 28 March and 5 April, the U.S. aggressors ordered the puppet armed forces to carry out many mopping up operations on Cambodian territory. On 5 April, from Long Thuan, Tay Ninh Province, a puppet battalion supported by an armored company crossed the border and advanced far inside Cambodia, at Tamo, Ta Sak, Trom district, Svay Rieng Province. On 17, 18, 20, and 23 April, five to six U.S. and puppet battalions launched an attack into Cambodia.

The fact that the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique introduces elephants to trample their ancestors' tombs, and opens the border gates to let the U.S.-puppet troops penetrate the country and kill the Khmer people has caused the Khmer people to be more determined to fight it. Everywhere, the people have held meetings and armed demonstrations demanding the overthrow of the Lon Nol-Matak administration, encircled and ransacked many posts and military subsectors, and broke up many armed units of the Lon Nol-Matak clique. The Lon Nol-Matak clique's armed forces had to shrink to a defensive posture and were isolated in many places. Faced with the quick collapse of the puppet clique in both military and political fields, the U.S. imperialists had to rush U.S. troops to launch an aggression against Cambodia.

On 30 April, speaking over the television, Nixon, as a commander in chief of the U.S. Armed Forces, ordered U.S. and Saigon troops to officially launch aggression against Cambodia. He went to the Pentagon to see personally to the carrying out of this brazen plan of aggression.

In a week between 29 April and 6 May, the U.S.-puppet clique mobilized 70,000 troops, with the support of artillery forces, tanks, B-52s and other fighter planes, to launch an aggression inside the Cambodian territory. Many seasoned U.S. units, such as units of the 4th U.S. Infantry Division, the 25th Division, the Air Cavalry Division, and the 11th Armored Regiment, participated in this piratical operation. Many units of 5th, 22d, 9th puppet divisions, and many units of puppet armored, marines and paratroopers' forces, also participated in this operation. The spearhead of their offensive was directed toward Svay Rieng, which they call the Parrots Beak area, and the northern part of Prey Veng-Kompong Cham, which they call the Fishhook area. On a 400-kilometer-long battlefront, from the northeastern part of the southeastern part of Cambodia, they launched many offensives far inside Cambodian territory.

The first offensive spearhead was started on 30 April, aimed at the Parrots Beak area, Svay Rieng Province. This offensive spearhead was carried out by three shock battle groups of some 12,000 puppet troops and hundreds of U.S. advisers, with the support of artillery, armored, and air forces. A reserve force of three U.S. battalions was moved to the areas close to the Cambodian border. On 2 May, a second offensive spearhead was launched by many units of the First U.S. Air Cavalry Division, the 11th U.S. Armored Regiment, and a number of units of the 5th puppet division,--including more than 10,000 men--against the Fishhook area, thus creating, together with the first offensive spearhead against the Parrots Beak area, a great two-pronged offensive.

On 5 May, they launched a third offensive spearhead with some 6,000 men of the U.S. 4th Division and puppet 22nd Division helilifted from Pleiku to Rattanakiri. On 6 May, the U.S. aggressors launched the fourth offensive spearhead against Prey Veng and Kompong Cham, with some 4,000 men of the 25th U.S. Division and a number of puppet troops. On the same day, they launched two other offensives in the northern part of the Fishhook area. On 9 May, a number of U.S. troops of the 25th Division launched two attacks, one west of the Fishhook area and one at the Parrots Beak cap. On the same day, more than 100 U.S.-puppet warships with many units of the puppet 9th Division, with the air force's support, sailed up the Mekong River in the direction of Phnom Penh.

Meanwhile, puppet troops aboard 30 helicopters landed near the Neak Luong ferry-boat station, 60 kilometers from Phnom Penh. Thousands of Khmer-born Vietnamese commandos, who had been organized, equipped, and trained by the Americans, were also airlifted from South Vietnam to occupy Phnom Penh in order to defend the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique's last den.

In these piratical operations, the U.S.-puppets have mercilessly burned villages, stolen property, razed towns, and shot people to death, thus committing extremely barbarous crimes against the Khmer people and Vietnamese nationals. But the U.S.-puppets' armed aggression cannot save the Lon Nol-Matak clique from danger, nor bring about expected results for them. After only a few days, the U.S.-puppets had to admit that these unorganized, delayed operations were unsuccessful, achieved only poor results, and could not attain set objectives. Meanwhile, the Khmer people's struggle is continuing seethingly and fiercely.

In various forms of armed and political struggles, the patriotic Khmer people and armed forces have repeatedly won new victories. According to initial reports, since late in March, the patriotic Cambodian armed forces have annihilated or disintegrated over 10,000 enemy and liberated hundreds of hamlets and 40 districts.

In three weeks alone, 10 battalions of Lon Nol and Sirik Matak were annihilated or disintegrated. Ten other battalions have been surrounded and become useless, while nine other battalions have had to retreat and defend various positions that are being threatened, BBC reported on 6 May.

In conducting armed aggression in Cambodia, Nixon and his aggressive clique at the Pentagon have been bogged down both militarily and politically. In the most difficult phase of their aggressive war, although their armed forces have been scattered throughout the South Vietnamese battlefield, the U.S.-puppets have sent a great number of troops to a strange battlefield. Their forces have been, therefore, increasingly dispersed. They have suffered growing difficulties in shortage of troops. Their battle position in South Vietnam and Cambodia has been weakened and exposed many gaps. Conversely, the Khmer people's political and military forces have developed rapidly and everywhere. Under Chief of State Norodom Sihanouk's leadership, on the basis of the correct political platform of the Cambodian National United Front and the recent declaration of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, the Khmer people are developing their victories, are united in their fight, and are advancing toward completely defeating every aggressive act of the U.S. imperialists.

The More Expanded the Special War Is, the Greater Its Defeats

Following their disastrous defeats in the Plaine des Jarres-Xieng Khouang area in February 1970, the U.S. aggressors stubbornly continued to send in two additional mercenary Thai battalions to strengthen Long Cheng. They sent troops to attack the Sam Thong-Long Cheng area, intensified espionage and commando activities, and used the U.S. Air Force to violently attack the Laotian liberated areas. They continue to use Thai territory and troops to prosecute their aggressive war in Laos and hate illegally occupied various areas under Pathet Lao control. Vigorously developing their offensive impetus to punish the war crimes of the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys, following their great victories in the Plaine des Jarres-Xieng Khouang area, the Laotian armed forces and people have continuously dealt the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys heavy punitive blows. The brilliant victories in (Phu Khuon-Hue Thong), in Luang Prabang Province, the liberation of some 4,500 people and the surrender of two companies of the rightist faction in (Puri Khan), and the annihilating battles around (Tak Khan) have driven the U.S. aggressors and their Laotian lackeys into an increasingly passive situation. On 28 April, the Laotian armed forces and people liberated Attapeu--an important provincial capital in southern Laos, southeast of the Bolovens high plateau, near the Cambodian and South Vietnamese border. In annihilating the enemy at Attapeu, the Laotian armed forces and people have smashed a spy-commando unit which had committed many crimes against the liberated areas, and enlarged the revolutionary area in Laos. The new victories of the Laotian armed forces and people, have consolidated and developed the victories in the Plaine of Jarres-Xieng Khouang area and created for the Laotian armed forces and people new opportunities to advance toward defeating the U.S. special war in Laos. These new victories reflect a close combat coordination with the Khmer and Vietnamese peoples in countering the U.S. imperialists' new military adventure on the Indochinese peninsula.

U.S. Forces Were Impetuously Attacked in South Vietnam

The southern armed forces and people launched a series of impetuous attacks against U.S. and puppet troops on all battlefields in April when the U.S. aggressors and their henchmen were encumbered with the situation in Cambodia and Laos. U.S. troops were dealt heavy blows where they were the most intensely concentrated and at the most heavily defended bases, such as on Route 4, Tay Ninh.

Many U.S. units of the 1st Brigade of the 5th Motorized Infantry Division, of the Air Cavalry Division, of the 25th Division, of the Americal Division, of the 101st Division, of the 199th Brigade, and of the 11th Armored Regiment were seriously mauled.

The southern armed forces and people attacked puppet troops impetuously. Puppet troops were dealt heavy blows where they were supported by U.S. firepower, such as in Kontum, where seven puppet divisions, including crack troops, were destroyed and seriously mauled. Puppet troops' casualties soared and their morale broke when they had to replace U.S. troops, for instance in the Nam Bo lowlands. Many main-force puppet troops sustained heavy losses, such as the 7th and 9th divisions and marine forces' riverine units.

While the Americans and their puppets were speedily preparing for the armed aggression against Cambodia, the southern armed forces and people launched a series of attacks against 1,200 U.S. and puppet military targets--positions in cities and district seats, headquarters, air force bases, military airfields, important logistic warehouses, and so forth. According to incomplete reports, in April the southern armed forces and people annihilated, wounded, and captured 50,000 enemy troops, including nearly 20,000 U.S. aggressors; annihilated and seriously decimated nearly 30 U.S. and puppet battalions and battalion-size units and more than 100 U.S. and puppet companies; destroyed over 1,200 military cars; downed and destroyed over 500 aircraft; and sank and set afire nearly 80 warships and military transport ships.

Along with military attacks, the armed forces and people of South Vietnam strongly arose to regain control of many areas, thus further driving back the U.S.-puppet clique's pacification plan. In the early days of April, the South Vietnamese armed forces and people paralyzed or destroyed more than half of the total number of strategic hamlets of the U.S.-puppet clique. This is a hard blow at their rural pacification plan, thus creating favorable conditions for our armed forces and people to win new successes and to advance to completely smash the Vietnamization-of-the-war scheme of the enemy.

Developing their great, overall victories in April, the southern armed forces and people have entered the historic month of May with numerous vigorous attacks against the U.S.-puppets in My Tho, Ben Tre, An Giang, Quang Nam, and Binh Thuan. As admitted by the enemy, up to 5 May, every night and for six nights running, 38 to 77 enemy positions were hit by PLAF artillery. Many U.S.-puppet positions and bases participating in the aggressive operations against Cambodia were attacked. These included the base of the U.S. 11th Armored Regiment at Quan Loi, Binh Long Province--a base used as headquarters from which the U.S.-puppets commanded the piratical operations in Cambodia--the command post of the U.S. 1st Air Cavalry Division at Phuoc Vinh, the command post of the U.S. 3d Brigade of the U.S. 25th Infantry Division at Dau Tieng, Thu Dau Mot Province, the rear base of the U.S. 4th Infantry Division in Pleiku, and the command headquarters of puppet Lt Gen Do Gao Tri at the Bien Hoa airbase.

It is obvious that in conducting aggressive operations against Cambodia, the U.S. Armed Forces can in no way save the Vietnamization policy and reduce their casualties; their position has exposed weak points, and they have suffered heavier losses. They have accelerated an action which Western public opinion has called "a climax to stupidity."

The U.S. aggressors' new military adventure is being defeated by the Indochinese people. The more they stubbornly expand the war, the more they will be bogged down and expose their weak points on the battlefields in South Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia. They have unleashed reckless counterattacks while remaining in a weak and passive position in their special war in Laos, thus being increasingly driven into a more passive and weak position by the Laotian armed forces and people.

While the U.S. aggressors have strenuously carried out the Vietnamization plan of their aggressive war, both the U.S. and puppet troops have suffered heavy losses. They recklessly sent their aircraft to attack the two provinces of Quang Binh and Nghe An, and they were appropriately punished by having 13 aircraft downed and damaged. They have openly waged aggression against Cambodia and have been strongly opposed by the Cambodian people. The Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique's position has been increasingly shaken.

The U.S. aggressors have attempted a reckless move to save their deadlock. Yet, they have encountered more stalemate and have been caught in South Vietnam and Laos and even Cambodia. That reckless move can merely open the way to disaster for the United States (New York TIMES).

The new U.S. military adventure in Indochina has further raised the flame of indignation among the American people and the entire progressive mankind. The wave of struggle demanding that Nixon put an end to the aggression in Cambodia, Laos, and South Vietnam has raged violently throughout the United States. Striking were the general walkout of more than 400 universities and colleges and the huge demonstrations staged by some 200,000 American and people in Washington.

Various demonstrations and struggle have broken out all over the world, strongly condemning Nixon's aggression. Never before has the bellicose U.S. clique been as isolated as Nixon is now. The U.S. aggressors' failure in Indochina is a comprehensive failure resulting in unpredictably disastrous consequences. The Washington POST pointed out that President Nixon has made a fuss about the Indochina problem in order to move more deeply into a dead end.

Although sustaining painful losses, the bellicose Nixon clique has still remained very stubborn. In his present military adventure, Nixon is continuing to push forward the aggression against Cambodia, stubbornly pursuing the special war in Laos, and feverishly materializing Vietnamization to prolong the aggressive war against the southern part of our country. The Nixon clique has insolently threatened that it would resume bombing the northern part of our country. Yet, its frenzied wriggle cannot help it reverse the situation which is developing increasingly favorably for the Indochinese people's national liberation movement.

The three Indochinese peoples' anti-U.S. national salvation resistance will have to undergo more hardships, but will certainly be victorious. On their victorious momentum, the Indochinese people have implemented the joint communique of their summit conference, strengthening their unity, developing their offensive posture, and perseveringly accelerating their resistance. They will certainly defeat the U.S. imperialists' schemes of expanding the aggressive war, and score glorious victory.

Radio Commentary

Hanoi in Vietnamese to South Vietnam 0330 GMT 9 May 70 S

[Untitled commentary dealing with the repeated victories of the armed forces and people of the heroic frontline in early May]

[Text] In recent days, the U.S. imperialists have brazenly waged an armed aggression against Cambodia and have committed grave war crimes against the northern part of our country.

However, the aggressors have been appropriately punished. The northern armed forces and people have blown 13 U.S. aircraft to pieces.

The Cambodian people and patriotic armed forces have resolutely countered the U.S.-puppet attacks and, at the same time, have arisen and struggled everywhere and have driven the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique, lackeys of the Americans, into a gravely defeated position.

Meanwhile, throughout the South Vietnam war theater, our armed forces and people, developing their great, comprehensive victories in April, have launched vigorous relentless attacks and directed painful blows at the Americans and puppets. On the night of 2 to 3 May alone, the My Tho armed forces and people launched violent attacks against the military subsectors of Cai Be, Cai Lay, Tan Hiep, An Huu, and Vinh Kim, against the puppet commando base at My Thoi Tay, and against more than 30 enemy military posts in the province, annihilated or captured more than 560 enemy, annihilated or seriously mauled four puppet main-force companies, razed or wrecked seven military posts, and seized a large quantity of weapons, ammunition, and other military equipment.

The Ben Tre armed forces and people attacked many enemy military positions and reinforcement units in Mo Cay, Huong My, Binh Dai, Ba Tri, and Giong Trom, razed two military posts, seriously mauled three companies, and annihilated many enemy troops.

The An Giang armed forces and people concertedly shelled 18 puppet military dens in Tri Ton and Tinh Bien, inflicting extensive losses on the enemy.

The Quang Nam armed forces and people relentlessly attacked the enemy in the Hiep Duc, Thuong Duc, and Que Son areas, and shelled eight positions in the Cam Ranh base complex. In Hiep Duc alone, in four days, 450 U.S.-puppet troops were annihilated, five U.S.-puppet companies were seriously mauled, and 14 enemy aircraft were blown to pieces.

In Quang Tri, 120 Americans were annihilated near the Cam Lo township. Units of the U.S. 101st Airborne Division were beaten south of Hue. A puppet police station in Da Nang was attacked and many tyrants were killed or wounded. A U.S. base south of the Phan Thiet provincial capital was attacked and 40 Americans were annihilated.

The Liberation Armed Forces also have continuously shelled many U.S.-puppet bases and positions. According to enemy admissions, for six consecutive nights ending on 5 May, the liberation troops pounded 38 to 77 places each night.

Using infantry troops and artillery, simultaneously attacking the enemy's dens and intercepting his reinforcements, and combining military attacks with vigorous uprisings, our armed forces and people in the south have extensively annihilated enemy military forces and, at the same time, have intensively annihilated the tyrants, destroyed enemy bondage, and constantly extended the people's mastership.

In the Vietnam-Cambodia border areas, the liberation armed forces have launched resolute attacks against various bases of the U.S.-puppet units waging an armed aggression in Cambodia. The U.S. military commanders and the Saigon puppet administration themselves have admitted that the U.S. 11th Armored Regiment's base camp in Quang Loi, Binh Long Province--where the U.S. aggressors installed the command headquarters directing the operation on Cambodian territory--was shelled by the liberation troops three times within 24 hours ending on the evening of 3 May. The U.S. 1st Air Cavalry Division's command headquarters in Phuoc Vinh northern Bien Hoa; the 1st Air Cavalry Division's 1st Brigade command headquarters near the provincial capital of Tay Ninh; the U.S. 25th Infantry Division's 3d Brigade command headquarters in Dau Tieng, Thu Dau Mot Province;

the U.S. 4th Infantry Division's rear base in Pleiku; and puppet Gen Do Cao Tri's command headquarters at the Bien Hoa airfield were violently attacked.

Obviously, by invading Cambodia, the Americans can neither retrieve their Vietnamization policy, which has sustained grave setbacks in South Vietnam, nor reduce the U.S. casualty toll, but will only reveal more vulnerable points. The U.S. troops will sustain more painful blows and, as a result, will take more serious casualties.

The southern armed forces' and people's relentless attacks represent strong encouragement for the Khmer people who are fighting against the Americans and their lackeys. The southern armed forces' and people's new armed exploits and the victories of the northern armed forces and people, of the Laotian armed forces and people, and of the Cambodian people and Patriotic Armed Forces are vivid manifestations of the militant solidarity among the three Indochinese peoples who are supporting one another in their fight against the common enemy--the U.S. imperialists aggressors--and are driving them deeper into a defeated and very desperate situation.

The more stubbornly the Nixon clique escalate and expand the war and the more savage crimes it commits against the Vietnamese, Laotian, and Cambodian peoples, the more serious, punitive blows it will receive from the three fraternal Indochinese peoples, who will certainly drive the aggressors into inevitable, total defeat.

XUAN THUY DENOUNCES U.S. ESCALATION OF WAR

Hanoi VNA International Service in English 1447 GMT 13 May 70 B

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 13--At a grand meeting held in Vincennes on May 10 [date as received]; by 44 French political parties and mass organizations in support of the Vietnamese and Indochinese peoples against U.S. aggression, Minister Xuan Thuy severely denounced the Nixon administration for obdurately dragging on the war of aggression in Viet Nam and expanding the war to the whole of Indochina, thus (?leading) the Paris conference on Viet Nam to a standstill, according to VNA's correspondent in Paris.

Minister Xuan Thuy recalled that 2 years have gone by since the preparatory meeting on May 11, 1968 for the official talks between the DRVN and the U.S. in Paris, yet the Paris conference still has made no progress. For this, the U.S. Government must bear full responsibility.

He condemned the U.S. for refusing to promptly withdraw all U.S. troops and troops of the other foreign countries in the U.S. camp from South Viet Nam, scheming to prolong the U.S. military occupation of South Viet Nam trying to maintain the Thieu-Ky-Khiem puppet administration as a tool for the enforcement of U.S. neo-colonialism on South Vietnam downgrading the Paris conference by refusing to appoint a delegation chief of the U.S. to the conference and concentrating on the "Vietnamization" of the war which is meant to prolong the war and commit more crimes against the Vietnamese people.