

CAMBODIAN FORCES, PEOPLE WIN RESOUNDING DRY SEASON VICTORIES

NHAN DAN 25 July Editorial

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[NHAN DAN 25 July editorial: "A Dry Season Resounding With Feats of Arms of the Cambodian Armed Forces and People"]

[Text] The Cambodian people's sacred resistance against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the vile traitorous Lon Nol-Sirik Matak-Son Ngoc Thanh clique has developed by leaps and bounds and has scored brilliant successes, thus vigorously encouraging the three Indochinese people's revolutionary undertaking.

According to AKI, in the past dry season, from October 1970 to July 1971, the Cambodian armed forces and people annihilated, wounded, or captured 75,000 of the enemy, including 28,500 Saigon puppet troops, downed or destroyed 490 aircraft, destroyed 2,700 military vehicles, including 980 tanks and armored cars, 300 artillery pieces, and 92 other military items, (?destroyed) 10,000 tons of ammunition, burned 10 million liters of gasoline, sank 225 war ships and military transport vessels, and captured or destroyed more than 10,000 guns of various kinds. The vast Cambodian liberated area, which is seven-tenths of the territory of the whole country, links revolutionary bases of Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam into a continuous range.

These were the heroic armed forces' and people's very glorious, great, and comprehensive successes that created steadfast bases for advancing the Cambodian people's and other Indochinese people's anti-U.S. national salvation resistance toward total success. They were thundering blows at the crippled Phnom Penh puppet administration that drove it to an unprecedentedly disastrous situation. They were also deadly blows to Nixon's cruel and crafty doctrine of using Cambodians to fight Cambodians and Indochinese to fight Indochinese.

The Cambodian victories in the recent dry season were of important strategic significance. The outstanding point in the victories in the past 9 months is that the Cambodian armed forces and people completely smashed the large-scale encroachment operation of the Americans and their Saigon puppets in the northeastern part of Cambodia and achieved a resounding victory in Snuol. Early in February 1971, the bellicose Nixon clique recklessly escalated the war of aggression. The "Total Victory 1-71" operation was a tremendous effort to coordinate the Cambodian operation with the aggressive operation against southern Laos. These two operations were parts of the U.S. aggressors' new military adventure in Indochina. The aggressors mobilized more than 20,000 crack troops of the Saigon puppet army to attack the northeastern part of Cambodia with the complete support of the U.S. Air Force and artillery and U.S. advisers in the hope of harassing and occupying a number of strategic points in order to hamper the transportation and supply of the adversary and create some victories for Saigon puppet troops "to demonstrate the success of the Vietnamization plan and Nixon doctrine."

However, as on Route 9 and in southern Laos, the aggressors sustained great defeats. The Saigon puppet battle groups, either infantry or armored, that were successively introduced onto the battlefield were defeated successively and disastrously.

Developing the great victory that foiled the large-scale encroachment of the Americans and their Saigon puppets in northeastern Cambodia, on 30 May, in 3 hours, the national liberation armed forces fought a very outstanding annihilating combat at Snuol. They annihilated one infantry battle group, one armored regiment and one artillery battalion of the Saigon puppet army. They captured or destroyed more than 200 military vehicles, of which 50 were tanks, armored cars, and other vehicles of various kinds. More than 500 guns, 500 tons of ammunition, and 100 radio sets were captured, and many other war materials were destroyed. The New York TIMES on 4 June pointed out in an editorial: "Snuol is a shame for the Saigon army and is a new warning about the uselessness of the Vietnamization plan."

By achieving typical victories in northeastern Cambodia and in Snuol, annihilating or seriously mauling many regiments and battlegroups of Saigon's puppet crack strategic mobile forces and capturing or destroying many of their important items of war materiel, the heroic CNPLAF appropriately punished the aggressors who encroached and perpetrated crimes, steadfastly defended the liberated area, and foiled every maneuver of the Americans in their new military adventure.

Nixon's desire to demonstrate the Saigon puppet troops' combat ability collapsed totally.

The three troop categories of the CNPLAF achieved resounding military exploits. They defeated the operation in the first and second [words indistinct] of the enemy's 50 battalions, attacked many important positions on Routes 7 and 6, accurately hit the enemy's defense system on Route 4, and occupied the ammunition factory, the hydraulic-power plant, and the dam on [words indistinct] along with smashing the operation to break the encirclement of tens of thousands of Phnom Penh and Saigon puppet troops on this route, turning Route 4 into the grave for thousands of enemy, and hundreds of military vehicles.

The CNPLAF combatants intercepted and attacked the enemy on all communications lines. On the strategic Mekong River alone, in January 1971 they sank or burned more than 50 military vessels of various kinds.

Engaging in deep and deadly thrusts, the CNPLAF combatants achieved outstanding armed exploits at Pochentong, completely smashing the Phnom Penh puppets' air force, accurately hitting the gasoline refinery in Sihanoukville port, burning this strategic plant almost completely, and directly attacking the U.S. Embassy and military headquarters in the heart of Phnom Penh.

Closely coordinating large-, medium-, and small-scale combat actions, the CNPLAF's, three troop categories annihilated or mauled many enemy forces and encircled them everywhere such as along Route 5, in Kompong Chhnang, in Pursat, Battambang, Kompong Thom, Siem Reap, (?Obdenychev), Kokong, Kampot, Takeo, Kandal, Prey Veng, Srae Rieng, Kompong Cham and along the Mekong River.

Developing the combined strength of the people's war and versatily applying highly efficient combat methods, in the past 9 months of the dry season the three troop categories of the CNPLAF and Cambodian people annihilated nearly one-fourth [as heard] of the enemy's troop strength, annihilated or seriously decimated more than one-fifth of the total of Phnom Penh puppet battalions and annihilated or seriously mauled a series of Saigon crack puppet regiments, battle groups, and battalions, although these units were fully supported by the U.S. Air Force and artillery and U.S. advisors.

With the aforementioned victories, the CNPLAF's three troop categories demonstrated their growth by leaps and bounds, their endurance, their capability for gaining greater and greater victories, and their excellent combat methods. With these brilliant victories, the Cambodian main-force troops, regional troops, militiamen, and guerrillas seriously defeated the U.S. aggressors' and their henchmen's maneuver to illegally encroach upon the liberated area, completely foiled their operations to open strategic communications lines, stirred-up the Phnom Penh people, and drove this last lair of the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak-Son Ngoc Thanh clique to a seriously encircled and isolated position.

Obviously, being caught in the people's war that has been launched by the three categories of troops that have fought excellently and vigorously everywhere, Phnom Penh puppet troops, having sustained serious losses, are extremely confused and stalemated, and the Saigon puppet troops have been unable to become a prop for the Lon Nol clique and have bogged down more and more seriously.

In the past dry season, coordinating with the vigorous attacks of the CNPLAP's three categories of troops, all strata of the Cambodian people in areas temporarily controlled by the enemy struggled seethingly and fiercely to demand vital and democratic rights, thus driving the U.S. aggressors and their henchmen in Phnom Penh and Saigon into a stalemated and complete deadlock. All strata of the people in vast liberated areas have actively built the revolutionary administration and revolutionary organs, thus securing steadfast bases for advancing to total success.

Despising every cruel repression and brazen threat of the U.S. aggressors and their puppet troops, in the heart of Phnom Penh and in many provincial capitals and townships that are still under the enemy's temporary control, many people of all strata, including bonzes and college and high school students, have closely united in organizing a series of struggles against soaring prices, inflation, corruption, criminal operations, and pressganging and demanding the toppling of the traitorous Lon Nol-Sirik Matak-Son Ngoc Thanh clique. These struggles have been supported by many personnel in the Phnom puppet administration and army.

Many patriotic personnel and soldiers went to the liberated areas to directly participate in the anti-U.S., national salvation resistance.

The puppets have had to cope with a people's struggle movement that has developed vigorously and broadly, and also with a serious economic crisis. Also, there have been deep contradictions among ringleader puppets. The three country-selling ringleader puppets--Lon Nol, Sirik Matak, and Son Ngoc Thanh--and their factions have been fierce rivals of each other, leading to a protracted governmental crisis. The central organs of the puppet administration have more and more clearly demonstrated their incompetence. The puppet administration in hamlets and villages has become increasingly paralyzed. Contradictions between the Saigon and Phnom Penh puppet administrations have become extremely profound.

Obviously, although the U.S. imperialists have supported the Phnom Penh puppet administration to the maximum, the latter has met with countless difficulties. Its total collapse is unavoidable. While it collapses and the area under its temporary control shrinks, all echelons of the revolutionary administration, especially in hamlets, villages, and districts, have been strengthened and satisfactorily performed their duties in accord with the political program of the NUPK. The vast liberated areas, well populated and rich in natural resources, represent seven-tenths of the Cambodian territory and constitute inexhaustible sources of men and materials for the national salvation resistance, which has increasingly consolidated in every respect--political, military economic, cultural, and social. The position and strength of the Cambodian revolution, developing comprehensively, vigorously, and firmly, have created very good conditions for advancing toward completely defeating the U.S. aggressors.

The victories of the Cambodian armed forces and people in the past dry season were great, and were written in the Cambodian people's anti-U.S. national salvation history in brilliant letters. They are proof that the Cambodian people and CNPLAP are rich in revolutionary heroism and in iron determination to fight and win, and to fight under the creative leadership of the NUPK headed by Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk.

They also reflect the fact that in their struggle against the common enemy--the U.S. imperialists--the Cambodian armed forces and people have consolidated their determination to become independent, to become masters of their fate, to mainly rely upon their own strength, and to stand shoulder to shoulder with the Vietnamese and Lao people and the peoples liberation armed forces in accord with the fundamental principles of the joint communique of the Indochinese People's Summit Conference.

In Cambodia, the U.S. aggressors and their puppets are sustaining serious defeats and facing collapse. The perfidious Nixon doctrine of using Cambodians to fight Cambodians and Indochinese to fight Indochinese has been dealt continuous, deadly blows. Although the Nixon clique continues to spend hundreds of millions of dollars in Cambodia, introduce large quantities of weapons and other war materiel, give direct support, with the U.S. Air Force, Navy, and artillery and with U.S. advisors, and strengthen Saigon crack units, it will remain unable to save the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak-Son Ngoc Thanh clique's fascist traitorous regime from total collapse.

Stubbornly trying to implement the Nixon doctrine, the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen have prolonged the war of aggression and frenziedly counterattacked revolutionary forces. Recently, supported by various kinds of aircraft including B-52's, tens of thousands of Saigon main-force troops and hundreds of armored cars launched a large-scale encroachment operation in eastern Cambodia, perpetrating many crimes against the people in this area. Right in Phnom Penh, the vile, traitorous Lon Nol has launched a campaign of general economic mobilization and organized the police force to actively plunder the people's property in the hope of saving his war budget from its present deficit.

All cruel, crafty tricks of the U.S. aggressors and their henchmen cannot subdue the Cambodian armed forces and people. Developing their successes, persisting in and stepping up the fighting, standing shoulder to shoulder with the Vietnamese and Lao people in the national salvation resistance, the Cambodian armed forces and people will certainly chase the U.S. aggressors and their vile Saigon puppets out of their beloved country and out of the Indochina Peninsula, topple the shameful Lon Nol-Sirik Matak-Son Ngoc Thanh clique, and advance toward total success.

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[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 25 July editorial: "Great Victories and Steady Strides"]

[Text] Synchronizing their achievements with those of the fraternal South Vietnamese and Lao armed forces and people, since the beginning of the 1970-71 dry season the Cambodian armed forces and people, inspired by their past victories, have stepped up their sacred resistance war against the Americans and their lackeys and have repeatedly won glorious victories.

Most outstanding on the Cambodian battlefield in the past 9 months was the fact that the Cambodian armed forces and people completely defeated a large-scale operation of the Saigon puppet army. Early in this spring, in parallel with the operation in southern Laos, the U.S. imperialists massed more than 20,000 Saigon puppet troops plus U.S. artillery, Air Force, and logistic facilities in full support and launched an operation called Toan Thang 1/71 in northeastern Cambodia.

However, this military adventure of the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys was smashed by the Cambodian armed forces' and people's fierce counterattacks. Consequently, the U.S.-puppets were forced to cut short their operation and suffered the destruction of a large quantity of their personnel and war materiel. This was one of the Americans' heavy setbacks on the Indochinese battlefield in the recent dry season.

During the past 9 months, the Cambodian armed forces and people have also vigorously attacked the Lon Nol puppet troops, dealing them deserving punitive blows. Since their very painful defeat at Pochentong, the Lon Nol puppet troops have slid, unceasingly down the path of deterioration. The history of this lackey army has been completely gloomy and tragic. Hardly recovered from its heavy defeats in (?Changkalou, Jering), on Route 4, in Snuol, Tangkok, (?Kompong Rusey), and Kompong Cham, it has been repeatedly dealt bloody blows in (?Snuol), Kratie, (?Vihepour, Predang, Prey Veng), Srang Srang, Kompong Speu, and elsewhere. With these repeated, resounding victories, the Cambodian armed forces and people have not only consolidated their great victories and big leaps in 1970 but have also advanced their patriotic resistance war by increasingly vigorous and steady steps.

Throughout the stalwart land of Angkor, from Soai Reing to Kompong Thom and from Kompong Chhnang to Siem Reap, every area and province has been seething with the determination to fight and defeat the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys. The Cambodian people's offensive position has become stronger in terms of scope, pace, and efficiency. The armed forces and people in various localities have repeatedly attacked the enemy with one drive after another, attacking him while he was stationed in his bases and military posts, while he was on rescue and pressure-relieving operations, and while he was moving on Routes 4, 8, 7, and 13 and on the Mekong River, and attacking him in mountain and rural areas, in cities and even in Phnom Penh.

The Cambodian armed forces' and people's recent glorious victories have deeply affected the balance of forces on the Cambodian battlefield, thus creating new capabilities and strengths for them. The Cambodian PLAF have matured rapidly. The more they fight, the higher their combat standards and the greater their ability to annihilate the enemy. Rapidly developing, regional troops have fought many outstanding battles. Guerrillas have vigorously developed in many important areas. Holding firm the initiative on the battlefield, regular troops have launched violent attacks against Saigon puppet troops, neatly annihilating battalions of them. In many attacks, they have put out of action many enemy battalions such as in Chup, (?Trois), Dam De, (?Kumoray, Kana, Kratie, Krothiet, Tonlesap River, and Kara) areas. An outstanding progress was noted in an attack in Snuol where they annihilated an entire battle group and a regiment of the enemy in broad daylight. Cambodian liberated areas have been more and more strongly protected and increasingly enlarged.

Closely combining combat with construction and endeavoring to develop the revolutionary force, the Cambodian armed forces and people have succeeded in establishing a large revolutionary stronghold adjacent to that of the Vietnamese and Lao peoples. With its repeated and glorious victories, the NUFK has held high the banner of unity and has rallied a vast majority of the Cambodian people from the rural to the urban areas to actively participate in the struggle to defeat the U.S. aggressors and their henchmen. These are the comprehensive and steady achievements of the Cambodian people.

In the meantime, the U.S. aggressors and their henchmen have been increasingly weakened and have encountered untold difficulties. Both the Lon Nol puppet troops and the Saigon puppet troops have experienced repeatedly heavy defeats and have been seriously disintegrated. The Lon Nol-Sirik Matak-Son Ngoc Thanh clique has been foiled by internal division and been seriously isolated. Their dens in Phnom Penh have been seriously threatened by the close encirclement of the people's war. Production has been at a standstill, the communications network has been paralyzed, and the people have suffered from high price and shortage of rice and other commodities. The U.S. aggressors and their lackeys themselves had to use such terms as "seriously" and "dramatically" to describe the difficult and deadlocked situation they now face on the Cambodian battlefront.

Together with the glorious exploits of the fraternal Vietnamese and Lao armed forces and peoples, the brilliant victories of the Cambodian armed forces and people are a stunning blow at the "Vietnamization-of-the-war" scheme of the U.S. imperialists and the Nixon doctrine to use Asians to fight Asians. These are the victories of the correct political platform of the NUPK headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk. These are the victories of the 7 million patriotic Cambodian people who have enthusiastically participated in the resistance under the leadership of the Royal Government of National Union headed by Prime Minister Penn Nouth. These are the victories of the high combat determination and marvelous combat skills of the Cambodian National Liberation Armed Forces headed by Vice Premier Khieu Samphan. These are also the victories of the combat solidarity of 50 million Indochinese people who have stood united in the common struggle against the U.S. imperialists.

The U.S. aggressors have experienced many heavy defeats and have been bogged down on the Cambodian as well as on all the Indochinese battlefronts. However, being stubborn and warmongering by nature, they still resort to many barbarous and perfidious maneuvers in the hope of saving themselves from defeat. But these are only the hopeless death throes. The more reckless and more perfidious Nixon and his clique are, the heavier defeats they will experience.

Developing the basic favorable conditions and determined to overcome all difficulties and hardships, the Cambodian armed forces and people heroically advance toward leading the struggle for national independence and social progress to total victory. The Vietnamese people warmly acclaim the brilliant achievements of the stalwart Cambodian armed forces and people. We consider these exploits a great source of encouragement and a concrete support for the anti-U.S. national salvation undertaking of our armed forces and people. The resounding armed exploits of the Cambodian armed forces and people have directly contributed in further frustrating the defensive of the U.S. puppets in the southern part of our country, and, first of all, in frustrating their defensive lines northwest of Saigon, thus creating more favorable conditions for our combatants and compatriots in central Nam Bo and in the Mekong Delta as well as on the entire heroic frontline to fight even more vigorously and to score greater victories.

Remaining faithful to the agreements of the Indochinese People's Summit Conference, our entire armed forces and people pledge to properly implement the sacred will of President Ho and to stand united with the fraternal Lao and Cambodian peoples in the struggle to wipe the U.S. aggressors out of the Indochinese Peninsula. Although they still have to endure more difficulties and hardships, the Vietnamese, Cambodian, and Lao peoples are determined to heighten their unity and to persevere in and intensify their struggle until final victory is achieved.