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QUAN GIAI PHONG LAUDS PLAF 6-MONTH VICTORIES

Liberation Radio (Clandestine) in Vietnamese to South Vietnam 0900 GMT 15 Jul 69 S

[QUAN GIAI PHONG commentary: "New Overall Victories, New Steady Progress"--no date given]

[Text] In strongly developing the 1968 great victories, in the first 6 months of 1969 the southern armed forces and people have launched successive, all-out attacks with the increasingly high revolutionary impetus, scoring even more outstanding achievements.

Evaluating the PLAF's brilliant victories in the past 6 months, the PLAF command's Special Communiqué No 15 points out that our armed forces and people have further stepped up the offensive strategy of the revolutionary war, creating a very strong, wide, simultaneous, and comprehensive offensive stance and harmoniously coordinating the brilliant successes in the political and diplomatic struggle, indicative of which is the birth of the Republic of South Vietnam Provisional Revolutionary Government, which has been solemnly recognized by more than 20 countries in the world. Another success is the fact that the NFLSV's 10-point overall solution to the South Vietnam problem has enjoyed the enthusiastic sympathy and support of progressive mankind.

On the battlefield, the southern armed forces and people have advanced with the impetus of past victories, dealing repeated vigorous blows at the U.S. aggressors and their henchmen in the countryside and cities from Tri-Thien to the Nam Bo delta and scoring very glorious victories.

With their great, overall victories in the first 6 months of 1969, our armed forces and people have taken another step in defeating the U.S.-puppets' clear-and-hold strategy and accelerated pacification scheme, dealing a mortal blow to the Nixon administration's illusory plan to de-Americanize and Vietnamize the war and to win a position of strength and driving the enemy into an unprecedented passive, weak, and deadlocked position in the military, political, and diplomatic fields in South Vietnam, the United States, and the world.

The brilliant great, overall victories in the past 6 months are a great source of encouragement for all our southern armed forces and people, further strengthening their confidence in the final victory, marking a new, important development of their general offensive and uprisings and a new, steady progress of the PLAF, and creating favorable changes on the battlefield:

1--Despite the enemy's boast about the perfection of his defensive plan, our armed forces and people have simultaneously attacked him in all three tactical zones, causing him to become more deeply embedded in a seriously deadlocked and passive posture. Early in 1969, the U.S.-puppets devoted all their efforts to consolidating their plan for the protection of cities. Resorting to the cruelest maneuvers of war, they staged fierce attacks in the outer perimeter, razing scores of kilometers of land and setting up a white belt around cities where they brazenly executed repressive, terroristic measures. In Saigon alone in the first 5 months of 1969, they conducted up to 5,000 police operations--that is, 30 operations per day. [AFP, 23 (?June) 1969]

While the enemy was boasting that he had already perfected his defensive plan, our armed forces and people, starting the Ky Dau year, launched repeated, concerted attacks, from spring to summer, against 35 cities and towns, more than 100 district capitals and military subsectors, and several hundred great military bases of the U.S.-puppets on all battlefields, scoring many glorious victories.

Because of these successive attacks, the battlefront in cities was constantly seething, especially in Saigon and Da Nang, the two well-defended cities, and in the provincial capitals of Tam Ky, Quang Ngai, Qui Nhon, Phan Thiet, Dalat, Phuoc Long, Tay Ninh, My Tho, Ben Tre, Can Tho, and so forth. This clearly demonstrated the great strength, endless capabilities, and increasingly developed offensive of our people, as well as the constantly improved coordination between the PLAF's combat guideline and methods and other aspects of the struggle.

We launched simultaneous attacks against the enemy from many directions, striking many objectives and targets on a broad front, in many forms and on various scales,

coordinating attacks from within with assaults from outside, and maintaining the siege and shellings harmoniously with the people's uprisings. Through staging attacks in myriad forms, we succeeded in keeping the U.S.-puppets day and night in a situation of tense preparations for counterattack and in causing them to meet with one surprise after another and with shameful defeats.

One of the prominent characteristics of the past 6 months was the fact that self-defense armed forces in many cities and provincial capitals stuck fast to the revolutionary movements to develop themselves strongly, engaged in their activities along the right trend, struck at the weakest points of the enemy's nerve centers, punished the archvillains, destroyed the oppressive machinery, and efficiently supported the masses' political struggle. Their attacks were tremendous waves destroying in large chunks the foundation of the puppet regime right in its last lairs.

The Americans and their puppets were greatly frightened and confused. They frantically sought to cope with these attacks, but were unable to check them. Finally, they had to admit that big cities--including Saigon--and many important U.S. posts were actually encircled and that "the initiative belonged to the communists; they attacked any time they liked, any place they liked, and any force they chose." [UPI, 15 June 1969]

These concrete realities demonstrate that whether it is a small provincial capital or big city, whether it is a U.S. or a puppet military base, no matter how the enemy strengthens his defense system, no matter how deeply he deploys his men, and no matter what savage war means he may resort to, our troops and people--correctly and creatively applying three-prong attack method and other combat and building formulas and methods--are fully able to break through the external defense lines, continually attack cities, disintegrate the enemy's oppressive machinery, and regain the power.

2--In a short time and on many battlefields, our troops and people have decimated many divisions and crippled many brigades and regiments and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy's war materiel base. During the past 6 month, the PLAF has continually increased the speed and quality of its enemy-annihilating attacks. While the enemy was propagandizing that "the Viet Cong are exhausted," our troops and people in one night simultaneously attacked hundreds of targets on all battlefields.

The enemy made preparations for short-tern defensive measures. We attacked repeatedly for several days, in several waves. In 15 days, central Trung Bo annihilated 18,000 enemy troops. In 40 days and nights of general offensive and continuous uprising, Nam Bo and southern Trung Bo fought 100 battles each day on the average, annihilating about 2,000 enemy troops.

It is noteworthy that this time we destroyed or decimated many great enemy command posts and units, painfully hitting both U.S. and puppet troops, annihilating 50 percent of the fighting men of four out of nine U.S. divisions and five out of 10 puppet divisions which comprised the most seasoned key units, knocking out two U.S. infantry brigades, two puppet ranger regiments, and one puppet ranger group, putting out of action 75 to 85 percent of their combat troops, and destroying 90 battalions and battalion-size units. In sum, we annihilated one enemy unit or one enemy battalion every other day throughout the zone.

At a time when the U.S. aggressors are thinking about a troop reduction and are gradually forcing puppet troops to receive the blows for U.S. troops, the morale and combativity of both U.S. and puppet troops has decreased and the enemy has shrunk to the defensive, relying on his fortifications and heavy firepower. The PLAF's recent achievements in destroying much of the enemy's strength and striking both the U.S. and puppet troops painfully take on a significance of considerable importance, causing the U.S. troops to become more [word indistinct] and their pullout more deadlocked.

Instead of growing stronger, the puppet troops have rapidly disintegrated, proving to be incapable of replacing the U.S. troops. Since their strength has increasingly declined, both the U.S. and puppet troops have failed to carry out their strategic tasks.

Along with exterminating the enemy's strength in the past 6 months, we destroyed an important volume of his war equipment and material bases. According to the PLAF command's communique, our armed forces and people throughout the zone downed or damaged 3,950 aircraft, destroyed 10,500 military vehicles, including 6,100 tanks and armored trucks, 1,150 combat vessels or boats, 1,690 heavy mortars and artillery pieces, and 650 ammunition and fuel depots. Their achievements in downing aircraft and wrecking tanks and armored trucks increased outstandingly this time, causing the enemy serious logistic and transportation difficulties, striking hard at the last prop of the U.S.-puppet troops, broadly restricting their air and mechanized mobility and support, and forcing them to increase the use of land routes in troop transportation, thus creating conditions for us to destroy much more enemy strength and war materiel. In causing heavy enemy losses in men and war materiel and decimating or knocking out several large enemy units, our armed forces and people accurately hit the main prop and tool of the aggressive war, thereby crippling Abrams' clear-and-hold strategy and bogging down pitifully the Nixon clique's scheme of de-Americanizing and Vietnamizing the war. According to a U.S. Air Force journal, a U.S. general clamored that "if we were wise, we should admit that our strategy in South Vietnam has been stalemated."

All these brilliant victories demonstrate the great capabilities and high determination of our armed forces and people, marking the PLAF's new steady progress in combat and in the creative application of combat guidelines and methods. We have grasped and vividly used separate and concentrated forces, coordinating minor, medium, and major attacks with attacks from inside and outside, closely combining the three troop categories, and harmoniously coordinating the political offensive with military proselytizing. Each troop category or armed branch has aimed at the objectives accurately, increasing its combat efficiency and highly developing its effect.

Our infantrymen have fought on various terrains, applying many combat methods, hand-somely staging raids and ambushes, and widely launching the movement to destroy mechanized vehicles, to hunt vessels, and to down aircraft. Our artillerymen have raised their accuracy, vividly applying tactics, grasping opportunities, creating many new fighting methods peculiar to Vietnamese artillery, destroying much of the enemy's strength and war materiel, and greatly contributing toward constantly pressuring and disturbing enemy bases. Our special troops have applied the combat method of using few men to vanquish a vast army, developing their prestige and skill and the factors of secrecy and surprise, cutting deeply into the enemy defense, striking painfully, and sowing great confusion, thus scoring many outstanding achievements. Other armed branches have fulfilled their sacred tasks, exterminating many enemy, ambushing vehicles, sinking vessels, downing aircraft, and effectively protecting communications lines, warehouses, and rear bases.

Through the above achievements. The PLAF have manifested their great capabilities, proving to be strong enough to stage vigorous, simultaneous, and prolonged attacks. The more they fight, the higher will be their combat efficiency and the greater their victories.

3--In the countryside, especially in areas adjacent to cities, military bases, and strategically important highways of the enemy, the mass uprising movement has widely developed in many suitable forms along with the development and consolidation of guerrilla warfare. The U.S.-puppets' greatest effort in the past 6 months has been their attempt to achieve their accelerated pacification scheme in the countryside, especially in areas adjacent to cities, hoping to break through the siege of our armed forces and people.

However, in the heavily embattled areas, all our compatriots, troops, and guerrilla have manifested their unyielding spirit, bravely enduring all hardships and sacrifices, overcoming all difficulties, and persistently fighting against the enemy.

Over the past 6 months of fierce battles against the enemy everyday and every hour, our armed forces and people have not only maintained the liberated areas, but have also extended their control over enemy rural areas in an Giang, Tay Ninh, Phuoc Long, Kontum, and elsewhere. As admitted by the U.S. authorities and their henchmen, in the first 5 days, the Viet Cong have extended their control over 350,000 thousand more people--these figures are far below reality.

Our brilliant victories on the broad and great rural front have hindered the advance of the U.S.-puppets' accelerated pacification plan. The Thieu-Ky-Huong clique has boasted that 90 percent of the South Vietnamese population was under its control in 1969, but these figures are fabricated by it and by its U.S. masters' computers.

The most typical bitter failure of the U.S.-puppets' rural pacification plan is that they have used bombs and shells to massacre our compatriots even in the areas which they consider entirely pacified. This monstrous crime as well as the mass killings at Ba Lang An, Kon Horing, and Thang Binh have revealed their weakness and the entire bankruptcy of their inhumane accelerated pacification scheme.

One of the most profound lessons learned by many localities which have foiled the enemy's accelerated pacification plan, developed their position of staging increasingly strong attacks and uprisings, and regained the mastership right for the people is that they have succeeded in frustrating the enemy's sweep operations and maintaining the liberated areas because they have resolutely and constantly stepped up the guerrilla warfare movement and applied the three-front attack guideline while regional forces and guerrillas have appropriately punished the diehard cruel underground key agents, effectively supporting the mass uprisings, restoring and developing the mass movement to join the fight against the enemy with spike pits, traps, and bombs, and launching a widespread movement to down aircraft, to destroy armored vehicles, to hunt boats, and so forth.

Despite their painful defeats in the first half of 1969, the U.S.-puppets remain very stubborn and cunning. The forced withdrawal of 25,000 U.S. troops is but a maneuver to deceive U.S. and world public opinion. In reality, the U.S. aggressors are still unwilling to relinquish their aggressive designs against our South Vietnam, continuing to desperately carry out their war de-Americanization plan and striving to win a position of strength through unprecedented brutal and malicious maneuvers and war acts.

With the Vietnamese nation's unyielding traditions and highly developed revolutionary heroism and in the flush of continuous offensive, the southern armed forces and people are determined to smash all obstacles, to develop their all-out offensive impetus and overall successes in the first half of 1969, to advance with the impetus of past victories and the combined strength of people's war, to frustrate all dark U.S.-puppet schemes, and to score greater and more brilliant victories.

BETTER SERVICES SEEN IN LIBERATED AREA

LIBERATION PRESS AGENCY (Clandestine) in English to East Europe and the Far East
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[Text] South Vietnam July 12 GPA--Under the guidance of the people's revolutionary power and local peasant associations, education, water conservation work, and health service have developed vigorously in the liberated areas of western Nam Bo.

More than 800 kilometres of canals were built in April and May in Vinh Chau district, Soc Trang Province.

Peasants in Ca Mau Province have also made or repaired over 60 kilometres of canals, and built 100 dams.

In Rach Gia Province, nearly 1,000 kilometres of canals were dug and 140 kilometres of dykes have been built by the local population.

The population in An Bien district has contributed more than 10,000 work days to build 57 kilometres of dykes to protect 20,000 hectares of rice-field from salt water.

In education, the population of Vinh Thuan district, also in Rach Gia [as received], in the first few months of this year built 85 schools for 3,564 children. In the same period, the district was supplied with 135 more teachers.

A medical team in Tay Ninh province, in the 10 days ending April 6, vaccinated 1,370 people in the enemy-controlled "strategic hamlets" and showed 1,720 others how to protect themselves from enemy noxious chemicals and from common diseases.