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HANOI ASSERTS THE "SITUATION IS VERY FAVORABLE TO MORE VIGOROUSLY DEVELOP THE GUERRILLA WARFARE MOVEMENT."

FILE SUB. 2-771

(Hanoi in Vietnamese to South Viet-Nam, 1200 GMT, 5 February 1971 broadcast an article: "The Strong Impetus Of The Guerrilla Warfare Against The U. S. -Puppet Clique's Pacification Plan In The First Month of 1971)

Developing the great achievements in 1970, in the first month of 1971 the southern armed forces and people continued to step up attacks and uprisings and gained new successes in attacking the U. S. -puppet clique's special pacification plan.

From Quang Tri to Ca Mau and from the Tay Nguyen mountainous areas to the Central Coastal Area and Mekong Delta, the guerrilla warfare movement developed steadfastly and on a widespread basis throughout the three areas and become a strong basis for the southern armed forces and people to develop their active, offensive position and to strongly attack the enemy's bondage machinery and rural pacification forces.

Together with the PLAF's lightning blows at the Chu Lai and Da Lat airfields, the Bien Hoa Air Base, the (DeoSau) logistic base, and so forth, guerrillas and regional forces exerted deep thrusts into areas temporarily under enemy control and attacked the enemy's key positions, especially rural defense posts, pacification headquarters, and tyrants' lairs. Third (as heard--Ed) military subsectors in Rach Gia province, military subsectors at Dam Cung and Binh Hung, Ca Mau province, at Phuoc Ninh, Tay Ninh province, and U. S. -puppet artillery headquarters posts in Kontum, Tay Ninh, My Tho, Ca Mau, and so forth were attacked continuously, U. S. bases and positions such as the 5th Armored Infantry base and the 101st Airborne troops in Tri Thien, the 1st Marine (? division), the Americal Division, and the 173rd airborne brigade in Central Trung Bo, and the 1st Cavalry (? division) in Eastern Nam Bo and puppet main-force division and strategic reserved forces in Tay Ninh, My Tho, Kien Tuong, Can Tho, Rach gia, Ca Mau, and so forth were all attacked. Areas where the enemy concentrated his forces and brutally oppressed the people and carried out pacification operations, such as in Tri-Thien, in Eastern Nam Bo, in the Trung Bo lowlands, and in the Mekong Delta, were areas of strongest activities of the guerrillas.

Movements to annihilate tyrants, wicked local authorities, and traitors were stepped up, thus assisting compatriots in strategic hamlets and people herding centers in continuously arising to break the enemy's bondage machinery. Attacks against the enemy's vehicle convoys and key communications lines on Route 4 in My Tho, Route 14 in Gia Lai, Kontum, Routes 20 and 21 in

Lam Dong , Tuyen Duc, and Route 22 in Tay Ninh and attacks against military vessels in the Cua Viet River, Kinh Xang-Cheo Ro, isolated enemy posts and dealt heavy blows at supplies and reinforcements for the enemy's pacification operations.

Throughout the battlefields, the PLAF intercepted and foiled the U.S. -puppet clique's pacification, clear, and mopup operations. Seriously **implementing** the PRG's cease-fire orders, guerrillas and regional forces punished hundreds of the enemy's operations that infringed upon the Xmas, New Year, and Tan Hoi ^{area} ~~Tet~~ cease-fire orders. Especially the armed forces and people in the U Minh/in Rach Gia and Ca Mau provinces have valiantly fought, since December 1970, against the enemy's encroachments upon the liberated area and have driven him into a quagmire with serious casualties. The guerrillas, assisted by our compatriots, have intercepted and smashed attacks by the 21st Main Force Division while actively plunging the enemy's operation headquarters, naval bases, artillery positions and lairs of pacification agents into fire storms. A series of enemy squads, platoons, and companies and of pacification and phoenix teams were annihilated in Binh Dinh, Phu Yen, Darlac, Rach Gia, Ca Mau, Tra Vinh, Can Tho, Binh Long, Long Khanh, My Tho, and Ba Ria. With skillful combat methods and using simple home made weapons, the guerrillas put out of action a great portion of the vital forces and war means of pacification agents and pacification support forces.

According to Western news agencies, on 11 January 1971, the U.S. military commanders in Saigon had to confess that the number of U.S. troops killed or wounded by our guerrillas' spikes, mines, and booby traps was increasing all the time.

In accord with military attacks, compatriots everywhere staged political struggles, carried out puppet troop proselyting activities in urban areas, vigorously staged uprisings in areas temporarily controlled by the enemy, and, together with guerrillas, annihilated villains, destroyed bondage, and recovered mastership in many important areas in Bien Hoa, Ba Ria, Long Khanh , Kien Tuong, Can Tho, Soc Trang, and My Tho.

In My Tho, on the night of 20 January, coordinating with military attacks, nearly 20,000 compatriots from 38 strategic hamlets and concentration camps along Route 4 and Route 28, rose to annihilate villains, to destroy bondage, and to disband civil self-defense organizations. Compatriots in the U Minh area bravely and **perseveringly** overcame the enemy's brutal bombs and shells and were able not only to firmly maintain their mastership that they had recovered during last December 1970 over a 20-kilometer-long area

along Kinh Xang-Xeo Ro, but also to broaden mastership in the areas close to the enemy military posts and to continuously contribute their human strength and material resource to the frontline.

During 1971, the U.S. -puppets intensified their brutal attacks by using planes, cannons, and poisonous chemicals in South Viet-Nam in order to implement their special pacification plan that was being defeated. They also expanded their war activities to Cambodia and Laos. The U.S. aggressors sent the Saigon puppet troops to open two consecutive operations to save the Lon Nol clique and strove to concentrate their troops to carry out military adventures in Laos. They also continuously committed crimes against the North and fiercely threatened to intensify attacks on the DRV.

This situation is very favorable for the southern armed forces and people to continue to more vigorously develop the guerrilla warfare movement, to actively and resolutely attack the enemy in all fields, and to support the compatriots in staging uprisings to destroy all bondage and to broaden mastership everywhere. The southern armed forces' and people's victories in attacking the enemy pacification have broken the U.S. -puppets' boastful arguments about the so-called "progress" in their pacification plan. Though he had tried to deceive public opinion, U.S. Ambassador Bunker, on 21 January, had to complain that the year 1971 could be a latently dangerous period for the U.S. -puppets.

Harmoniously coordinated with the Cambodian and Laotian battlefields, the guerrilla warfare movement in South Viet-Nam has developed a new impetus, and has so actively and vigorously attacked the enemy everywhere that though the U.S. -puppets have tried to react by waging military adventures in Cambodia and Laos, they have been unable to save their increasingly serious losing position in South Viet-Nam. The first month of 1971 marks a new victory of the southern armed forces and people in attacking the U.S. -puppets' rural pacification plan.