

I. CAMPAIGN IN LAOS CREATES MORE OPPORTUNITIES FOR URBAN AND RURAL STRUGGLES IN VIET-NAM, SAYS LIBERATION RADIO

(Liberation Radio, clandestine, in Vietnamese to South Viet-Nam 1400 GMT 9 Feb 1971 broadcast a commentary : "Let us Stand-Shoulder-to-Shoulder With The Laotian And Cambodian Armed Forces And Peoples to Doom the U.S. Aggressors' and Their Lackeys' New Military Adventure")

Under the command of the White House and the Pentagon, the U.S. armed forces and the Saigon, Phnom Penh, Vientiane, and Bangkok lackey puppets' armed forces have aggressively rushed headlong onto a series of large-scale operations against the peoples in the three Indochinese countries with a view to carrying out the warlike Washington clique's scheme to expand the war and to gain a strong military position.

On 8 February, on Nixon's order, Vietnamese traitor Nguyen Van Thieu officially directed, over Saigon Radio, the Saigon puppet troops to invade Laos. Like in the aggressive military adventure against Cambodia in May 1970, the present fact that tens of thousands of tons of U.S. bombs have been dropped over many areas in Laos, Cambodia, and Viet-Nam and that tens of thousands of U.S. aggressors and lackeys have aggressively crossed the South Vietnamese border into Laos has increasingly exposed the Nixon Administration's extremely bellicose and stubborn nature and the ignoble lackey face of the Thieu-Ky-Khiem clique--a tool for U.S. aggression.

Although Nixon has incessantly clamored about his so-called good will for peace and has directed Thieu to make public his decision to invade Laos in an attempt to avert public opinion's criticism, he can by no means justify his conspicuous crime of escalating his aggressive war. Although the Nixon clique has fanned up the flames of its aggressive war in Indochina to an unprecedented height, its frenzied and brazen aggressive acts in Laos have never proven that the Americans are strong but have only exposed its extreme panic and embarrassment, in the face of its irremediable passive, defeated situation on the three Indochinese battlefields. In fact, the Indochinese battlefields in the past year, especially in this winter-spring season, have proven the U.S. imperialists' bitter failure and their irretrievably deep and broad bogged-down situation.

Nixon's scheme to prolong and expand the war through the old doctrine of using natives to fight natives has been dealt a heavy unexpected blow that has strategically confused Nixon more seriously than ever. In the southern part of our country, 420,000 of the enemy, including 110,000

U.S. and satellite troops, were put out of action in the past year. Along with this, a huge quantity of war equipment including 5,900 planes of various types, 14,000 military vehicles, 689 combat vessels, 1,850 artillery pieces, and so forth, were turned into useless steel and iron junk.

Although the enemy has had to pay such high a price in his military efforts, the result has been that the liberation troops continue to maintain their initiative on the battlefields. The so-called U.S.-puppets' strong military position merely remains a dark dream. The liberation troops' resounding exploits in the past year on Hill 935 and at Coc Bay, Da Ban, U Minh, (Dak Steng), Quang Nam, Binh Dinh, and elsewhere have proven ever more obviously that the so-called Vietnamization-of-the-war plan-- which has been materialized in the military field, by various formulas that consist of gradually replacing the U.S. troops with the puppet troops and infantrymen, U.S. firepower, and so forth--has only brought about tragic results. Meanwhile, the pacification program, which has been developed through the Vietnamization-of-the-war scheme, has been seriously frustrated by our armed forces and people. Through extraordinary efforts, our armed forces and people, especially those in the enemy's target pacification areas, such as in the Mekong River Delta and Central Trung Bo, have, in the past year, scored the most glorious successes in countering pacification activities. As for the U.S.-puppets, although they have highly concentrated their cruel and crafty measures on destroying our compatriots' indomitable determination and on isolating our revolutionary forces, they have, however, experienced the most bitter setbacks in this domain. Thousands of hooligans have been annihilated and scores of regional bondage organizations, such as puppet administrative committees, civil defense and self-defense units, and so forth, have been disintegrated. Meanwhile, the U.S.-puppets have been forced to admit that the Viet Cong infrastructures continue to remain intact in both the cities and rural areas.

While suffering heavy defeats in Viet-Nam, the U.S.-puppets have also sustained additional setbacks and have also been bogged down in Cambodia. In the last nine months of 1970, the Cambodian people and people's liberation armed forces put out of action 150,000 U.S. and Saigon puppet troops and Lon Nol puppet troops. Seven-tenths of Cambodian territory and four million Cambodian people have been liberated. Entering 1971, the Cambodian People's Liberation Armed Forces have won resounding victories on Highway 4 and at the Pochentong airbase, thus increasingly imperiling the Lon Nol puppet administration.

Under the Patriotic Laotian Front's leadership, the Laotian armed forces and people have, in the past year, put out of action 30,000 Vang Pao's brigands and Vientiane puppet troops. The Laotian armed forces' and people's new successes in dooming the Kukiet military operations in

the Plaine Des Jarres-Xieng Khouang area and in liberating Attopeu, Saravane, and so forth have dealt the Americans and their lackeys in Laos very painful blows and have, from the outset, smashed the experimentation with Nixon's doctrine on the Laotian battlefield. The Laotian liberated areas occupy two-thirds of Laotian territory and comprise one-half of the population.

The fact that the Nixon clique has carried out new military adventures in Indochina in such a bogged-down and heavily defeated situation constitutes a reckless and hopeless act. We can assert that, as the Americans have previously met failure in expanding the war to Cambodia, they will, with their present frenzied adventure in Laos, meet more disastrous setbacks. It is obvious that, while the Vietnamization program has been declining and facing the danger of collapse, the Saigon puppet troops have been scattered ever more thinly on all the three--Vietnamese, Cambodian, and Laotian--battlefields. Since both the Americans and puppets have met failure in Viet-Nam and have been routed in Cambodia, how can the Saigon puppet troops, who have been sent alone to Cambodia and Laos, avoid heavier setbacks? Meanwhile, the patriotic Laotian and Cambodian armed forces are becoming stronger than ever before. The Indochinese people's unity in opposing aggression, which has been forged and has become steady, is ever more effective. All progressive mankind is standing on the Indochinese peoples' side and is vehemently objecting to the Nixon clique's frenzied acts of expanding the war. Our southern armed and peoples again pledge to stand shoulder-to-shoulder with the brotherly Cambodian and Laotian peoples to resolutely doom all the U.S. imperialists' frenzied military adventures in Indochina.

As an immediate goal, in order to positively contribute toward dooming the U.S. imperialists' and their lackeys expansion of the war to Laos, our compatriots in the cities and the areas under temporary enemy control certainly will further step up the movement to demand the right to a better life and democratic rights, to oppose Thieu, Ky, and Khiem, and, especially, to create a seething atmosphere of struggle against pressganging, the extension of the age-limit for military service, and the sending of troops of die in Cambodia and Laos. Taking full advantage of the opportunity, in which the U.S.-puppets are seriously bogged down in Cambodia and Laos, the South Vietnamese People's Liberation Armed Forces certainly will vigorously and continuously attack the enemy on all battlefields, wear down and annihilate a substantial part of the U.S.-puppets' potential, and positively side with the compatriots to frustrate the U.S.-Thieu-Ky-Khiem clique's pacification program and Vietnamization-of-the-war scheme. Taking advantage of this opportunity, the rural compatriots will also further step up the movement to attack the enemy's pacification plan, to strongly, boldly, and continuously attack the enemy, and to broaden and to incessantly strengthen their mastership over their native hamlets. With the strength of the united bloc of the peoples of the three Indochinese countries and with the great encouragement from world's progressives, our people certainly will worthily contribute to the great success of the peoples of the three Indochinese countries in defeating the U.S. imperialist aggressors.