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PLAF ATTACKS CONTINUE THROUGHOUT SOUTH

Rach Gia

Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1115 GMT 10 Oct 68 S

[Text] According to incomplete figures, in 1 month from 20 August to 20 September, consecutively attacking the enemy, the Rach Gia armed forces and people annihilated, captured, or put out of action nearly 2,000 U.S.-puppet troops, including a lieutenant colonel, two majors, and 27 other puppet officers who paid for their crimes.

The Rach Gia armed forces and people annihilated or put out of action three companies, three platoons, and four squads of the enemy, sank or set ablaze 16 vessels, destroyed 15 military vehicles, nine aircraft, and three 105-mm artillery pieces, leveled an open-arms regional center and CIA office, and burned a gas depot of 1.5 million liters and a 6-ton ammunition dump. The PLAF also crippled many [words indistinct] and other military targets in the provincial capital and crumbled 45 barracks

Furthermore, the Rach Gia armed forces and people also attacked the enemy in many district capitals and military subsectors in the province. Coordinating with the armed forces, over 150,000 compatriots in temporarily occupied enemy areas arose to destroy strategic hamlets, break the enemy's oppressive machinery, and regain their mastership rights. Compatriots joined the armed forces in searching, annihilating, or arresting and warning nearly 100 diabolic cruel spies and puppet administrative employees.

In the same period, tens of thousands of Buddhist and Catholic compatriots in the province continually marched into the provincial capital and district capitals to struggle against the enemy politically, denouncing their criminal acts in bombing, shelling, and spreading noxious chemicals to wantonly kill the people. Bewildered at the increasingly strong offensives and uprisings of the Rach Gia armed forces and people, more than 500 puppet troops left the enemy ranks to return to the people. In Minh Luong military training school alone, more than 350 puppet troops deserted.

Binh Dinh

Hanoi VNA International Service in English 0146 GMT 11 Oct 68 B

[Text] Hanoi--The PLAF in the evening of 9 October successively ambushed two puppet main-force companies on a section of Highway 1 in Binh Dinh Province. According to Western sources, the attacks, which caused serious losses to the puppets, were directed against an infantry company. A little later, an armored company rushed in to reinforce the former. The sources also reported an ambush yesterday morning against a 13,000-ton military tanker on the Saigon river. The engine room exploded.

Throughout South

Hanoi VNA International Service in English 0617 GMT 12 Oct 68 B

[Text] Hanoi--Intercepting a U.S. company in Ong Cay area 12 kilometers west of the U.S. position in Con Tien (northern Quang Tri) on 8 October, the guerrillas and regional army wiped out 120 GI's, according to LIBERATION PRESS AGENCY.

On 6 and 7 October, the guerrillas and regional forces attacked the enemy on several occasions, assaulting them in Tan Lam and Doc Mieu areas, shelling Hill 22, and ambushing them on the Cua Viet river. Some 34 enemy troops were killed or wounded, one patrol boat was sunk, and three armored personnel carriers were destroyed.

In Tra Ninh Province, in the Mekong delta, the PLAF on the night of 28 September bombarded the enemy in the provincial capital, in the military subsectors in Cau Ke and Vung Liem districts, and on the Mang Thit river.

The shellings caused heavy damage to the administrative quarter, a U.S. barracks, the U.S.-puppet joint command headquarters, and a motor pool in the province capital. The population, assisted by guerrillas, rose up to break the enemy control while armed propaganda teams hung NFLSV flags and called on puppet troops and personnel to go over to the people's side.

In Vuang Liem and Cau Ke districts, the liberation forces fired on a dozen military posts and blew up a bridge on Highway 7. The PLAF assaulted a puppet battalion bivouacked along the Mang Thai river and inflicted more than 50 casualties on it.

According to Western reports, the PLAF late in the night of 10 October, launched intensive artillery attacks on the enemy in the capitals of My Tho and Go Cong provinces and mangled a portion of strategic Highway 15, 11 kilometers northwest of the capital of Ba Ria Province, cutting off enemy traffic from Saigon to the Vung Tau military base.

In Quang Nam Province, the sources said, the PLAF on the night of 9 October heavily mortared a U.S. Marine force rushing to the rescue of the besieged U.S. Green Beret camp in Thuong Duc area. The shelling was followed up with several ground assaults. Many GI's were killed or wounded. The following night, PLAF gunners violently pounded the besieged U.S. camp, inflicting many more casualties on the enemy.

The full coordination between the regular army, the regional troops, and the partisan units has allowed the launching of steady and surprising attacks against the enemy. Although the enemy had very rapid means for bringing important reinforcements to the place of battle, which was only some tens of kilometers from Saigon, the patriots, who blended several ingenious and courageous forms and modes of attack, dealt the enemy heavy blows everywhere, and this not only in open positions but also in their fortified positions. Thus, "the defense in depth" carried out on the basis of the famous strategy of "clear and hold" of General Abrams has proved to be insufficient and vulnerable. This shows once again that no line of defense will save the aggressors and their lackeys from the just wrath of the Vietnamese people, united in the struggle for the independence and freedom of their fatherland.

Strengthened by the experience gained during the battle of Tay Ninh, the patriotic forces and the people of South Vietnam will doubtlessly obtain new and even greater victories in the struggle for the full liberation of the soil of the fatherland.

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