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✓ NEAN DAN 14 JUNE COMMENTARY ON DALAT PLAF VICTORIES

Trans in Vietnamese to South Vietnam 0330 GMT 14 June 70 S

[14 June NEAN DAN commentary: "Dalat Has Fought Well"]

[Text] Excelling in earning merit, the PLAF of Tuyen Duc Province have won repeated victories. Most remarkable were three attacks on many enemy positions in and outside Dalat city. The first battle occurred on the night of 31 March in coordination with other attacks and uprisings throughout the province. Of the 1,000 enemy troops annihilated in Tuyen Duc that night, more than 350 puppet officers, from junior to field grade officers, were killed in the officers' training center and the psywar school in Dalat.

The second battle took place early in May, dealing a new, heavy blow at the U.S.-puppet forces. About 550 men, including 350 puppet field police agents, were annihilated. The third battle occurred from the night of 29 May to the night of 31 May, during which more than 20 U.S.-puppet positions were attacked. These were the military zone, the provincial civilguard headquarters, the Dalat mayor's resident, the officers school, the Chi Lang Military Base, the radio broadcasting station, the telecommunication center, a position of the 1st Battalion of the 53d puppet Regiment, the Tam Lac artillery position, and the Cam Ly airfield.

The PLAF combatants fiercely attacked these targets, defeated many enemy counterattacks, and occupied and controlled many important places for 2 days and 3 nights, annihilating more than 500 enemy troops, including many officers, completely destroying two companies and one platoon, disbanding two civil defense groups, seizing all their weapons, blowing up 13 military barracks and office buildings, and destroying the machinery and equipment of the radio station, the telecommunication center, and other organs. In 2 months, the Tuyen Duc PLAF staged three thrusts into Dalat, a major, well guarded city which the U.S. aggressors and the puppets have considered one of their safe areas. All three offensives resulted in great victories. This is clear proof of the victorious and vigorous strength of the Tuyen Duc troops and people and of the passive and weak U.S.-puppet position.

The great Dalat exploits prove the heroism, resourcefulness, good combat organization and command, and high tactical and technical standards of the PLAF. The U.S. aggressors and their lackeys, though well defended, have been unable to ward off heavy blows. The PLAF's offensives have become increasingly strong and relentless.

Along with the great Dalat exploits, the Tuyen Duc compatriots and tribal people have won victories in their uprisings. They have joined the troops in smashing enemy bondage, breaking down and annihilating stubborn and cruel diehards, and winning the right to be masters. In this all-round struggle which blends military attacks with political offensives, the PLAF combatants have operated with the love of the people who have protected and assisted them in every respect. Thanks to this, they have been able to control the enemy situation and create conditions for annihilating the enemy.

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Accurately assessing the enemy's situation while possessing a spirit of brave offensive and fighting well, the liberation combatants have flexibly adopted various combat methods and can fight bold and certainly victorious battles and attain high combat efficiency with small forces. The glorious victories in Dalat coupled with the resounding victories in Binh Thuan, Ninh Thuan, Lam Dong, and Binh Tuy mark a new stage of progress on the heroic southern Trung Bo battlefields.

This is the success of the spirit of self-reliance and self-strengthening and of overcoming every difficulty and hardship and resolutely fighting and winning. This is the success of the thorough understanding of the lines and strategic aims of the people's war of good combat organization.

The liberation forces' attacks in Dalat, especially the attacks late this May, have confused and panicked the U.S. aggressors. They admitted that this was the communists' greatest offensive against a city since the 1968 Tet, REUTERS reported on 30 May. They have not only worried about the scale of the offensive; the background and significance of this offensive have worried them even more. The Baltimore SUN on 4 June wrote that in South Vietnam, the sending of U.S.-puppet troops to Cambodia has left gaps in the rear; according to the remarks of one leader, the other side now was unprecedentedly favorable conditions for continuing to attack the large bases of the puppet government, and that the recent occupation of Dalat by the other side constitutes the perfect example of this. It is evident that the U.S. aggressors have to admit that the expansion of the war to Cambodia has made their situation in South Vietnam increasingly critical. But they can't yet estimate the consequences of their reckless action.

✓ LPP SENDS MESSAGE ON OCCASION OF SIHANOUK'S VISIT

Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 16 Jun 70 B

[Text] On the occasion of the successful conclusion of the friendly visit to our country by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, head of state of Cambodia, Prince Souphanouvong, chairman of the Laotian Patriotic Front Central Committee, sent a greeting message to President Ton Duc Thang and Premier Pham Van Dong.

The full text of the message reads as follows: To Ton Duc Thang, President of the DRV and chairman of the Presidium of the Vietnam Fatherland Front central committee. To Pham Van Dong, prime minister of the DRV.

On the occasion of the successful conclusion of the friendly visit to the DRV by the delegation of the Cambodian National United Front of Kampuchea and the Government of National Union of Cambodia led by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, head of state of Cambodia, on behalf of the Laotian people, the Laotian Patriotic front, and in my own name, I beg to convey to you, to the people and government of the DRV, my warmest greetings."

The brilliant achievement of the above friendly visit has a great historic significance. It reflects the sincere feelings and mutual trust within the bloc of great unity of the Indochinese people, and represents a very important new development step of the militant solidarity among the three Laotian, Khmer, and Vietnamese peoples in accordance with the historic joint statement of the Summit Conference of the Indochinese people.