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AN GIANG FORCES SMASH U.S. PACIFICATION PROGRAM

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[Text] An Giang is one of various provinces which have scored comprehensive achievements in seriously frustrating the U.S.-puppets' pacification plan on the battlefield in the Mekong River delta. Like other provinces in the Nam Bo delta, An Giang is prosperous with its developed handicraft weaving branch, famous for its Tan Chau silk. The people there have, however, constantly suffered from destruction by bombs, shells, and poisonous chemicals and repression and control by the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys.

An Giang is also situated in the U.S.-puppets' targeted pacification zone in the Mekong River Delta. Since the implementation of their masters' Vietnamization plan, the puppet troops have intensively committed crimes in an attempt to nibble at the liberated areas, muster the people, and pacify An Giang and the Mekong River delta.

Since May 1970, the U.S.-puppets have also used An Giang as a base to launch armed aggression against our brotherly Cambodia. With steel-like determination the An Giang armed forces are brushing the criminal hands of the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys and smashing the Vietnamization plan aimed at prolonging U.S. aggression.

Since April 1970, the An Giang armed forces and people have ever more intensified their attacks on the U.S. and puppets, arisen en masse, and won resounding victories. They have annihilated thousands of enemy troops, destroying a substantial part of their war equipment, routing many battalions and companies of the 21st puppet division and the regional rangers and commandos, and completely or partially destroying scores of strategic hamlets, concentration camps, and the U.S.-puppets' bondage system by chunks.

Early in June, the An Giang troops and people won new victories. In one night, they attacked many key enemy bases in Vinh Trung, Ba Xoai, Nui Dat, O Lam, and Tri Ton. In these attacks, the An Giang PLAF destroyed the Nui Da base, annihilating three infantry companies, an artillery platoon and a garrison platoon. Developing resistance to the enemy pacification plan, the An Giang compatriots coordinated their actions with military offensives in annihilating cruel diehards and smashing enemy bondage, thus strongly shaking the enemy's 20 kilometer-long control and oppressive network in the area of To Mountain.

Obviously, the An Giang troops and people have firmly consolidated their bases, developed the combined strength of the people's war, held fast to and creatively applied the slogan: "Military attacks are in close coordination with uprisings," and won one victory after another. The An Giang exploits show not only the active offensive position of the PLAF in the Mekong River Delta area, but also the failure of the U.S. Vietnamization plan and the U.S.-puppet predicament in this area.

The U.S.-puppets have been defeated in their pacification plan. They are suffering even heavier defeats in stubbornly expanding the war. In the flush of victory, the An Giang troops and people, together with other provinces in the "Nine Dragons" area of the South Vietnam brass fortress, are violently fighting the enemy, determined to win many new victories and advance toward completely defeating the U.S.-puppet Vietnamization plan.

On the night of June 6, they reduced to ashes the My An military sub-sector, killing or wounding hundreds of enemy soldiers.

In Ca Mau at the southernmost tip of South Viet Nam, on the night of May 26 the liberation forces overran the Gia Ngua military sub-sector, putting out of combat all of the enemy forces including 250 enemy troops, among them nine U.S. "advisers."

On the night of June 2, the liberation forces in the Mekong River delta province of Vinh Long overran the Cai Von military sub-sector, knocking down the "civil guard" companies, one artillery platoon and one guard platoon of the position.

On the night of June 7, the liberation forces in Quang Tri Province razed to the ground the Mai Lanh military sub-sector, putting out of combat nearly 200 enemy troops.

The same night, in Binh Tuy Province, the P.L.A.F. launched ground and big gun attacks on the Tan Linh military sub-sector, cutting down more than 230 enemy troops including over 50 G.I.s and one puppet colonel, head of the sub-sector.

The destruction of these military sub-sectors has enabled the local population to rise up and destroy the "strategic hamlets" and other kinds of disguised concentration camps set up by the U.S. and puppets under their "pacification program."

In the commentary today, the Hanoi daily QUAN DOI NHAN DAN drew attention to the fact that most of the attacks on the enemy military sub-sectors were assumed by the regional armed forces of the districts or provinces. "This was a new and important development of the people's war in these localities," the paper said. The paper went on:

"The military sub-sectors are shields for the enemy defences around the cities and towns, basecamps and communication lines. At the same time, they are nerve centers commanding other positions in the regions and staging bases for the 'pacification' program and the operation of psychological warfare agents.

"By the annihilation of a series of enemy military sub-sectors, the liberation forces have pushed up the guerrilla warfare, swept away the puppet administration at the grass roots, [and] at the same time provided good conditions for the main forces to launch combined attacks deep into the rear base of the enemy."
