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In Ben Tre, in April and the first 3 days of May, while the PLAF were attacking the enemy everywhere throughout the province, some 303,000 compatriots arose, launching three-pronged attacks against the enemy in the provincial capital, district capitals, and more than 200 posts, wresting back the mastership right over more than 60 strategic hamlets, and dissolving 20 of the enemy's civil defense organizations.

In Kien Phong, on the night of 7 May more than 5,000 compatriots of Cao Lanh district collaborated with the liberation troops in attacking the (? Kien An) military subsector, razing it to the ground, annihilating more than 200 enemy troops--including the district deputy chief and many officers--and wresting back the mastership right over many hamlets.

In April and early May, while the PLAF were launching military attacks against the enemy, more than 160,000 compatriots in various provinces in western Nam Bo arose strongly, annihilating the villains, destroying the oppressive machinery, regaining mastership over hundreds of strategic hamlets, punishing or repressing hundreds of cruel spies and administrators, disrupting over 1,400 civil defense members, encircling and exerting pressure on nearly 230 enemy strongholds or posts, motivating and assisting numerous draftees in staging military revolts, demolishing four enemy strongholds, and exterminating hundreds of diehard cruel agents.

Twenty six thousand compatriots in concentration camps and pacification centers returned to their old villages to transact business. On 1 May, over 10,000 compatriots from Kinh Xang-Xeo Ro to Song Cai Lon in Rach Gia Province staged an uprising, annihilating tyrants, destroying the enemy's grip in strategic hamlets, and returning to their old villages. On the same day, assisted by the PLAF, the compatriots along the Thoi Binh River at Cai Tau, Ca Mau Province, arose, searching and destroying cruel spies and administrators, destroying the enemy's grip, dissolving all civil defense organizations, and building a new life.

Along with the successive PLAF victories and simultaneous uprisings throughout the south, the achievements of our compatriots in the Mekong Delta provinces in staging uprisings, exterminating tyrants, and breaking the enemy's oppressive control in recent days have begun to defeat the U.S.-puppets' pacification and people-herding schemes, thus contributing toward completely frustrating the U.S. imperialists' Vietnamization-of-the-war plan.

✓ QUAN DOI NHAN DAN LAUDS HIEP DUC VICTORIES

Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0430 GMT 22 Jun 70 S

[22 June QUAN DOI NHAN DAN commentary: "Maintaining a firm foothold, fighting vigorously and protractedly, and achieving high combat efficiency"]

[Text] Since early May, in the vast frontline seething with a movement toward victory, Hiep Duc has distinguished itself as a battlefield where the liberation armed forces and people have firmly maintained their foothold, have fought vigorously and protractedly, and have achieved high combat efficiency.

In May, relentlessly besieging and attacking the Hiep Duc military subsector and annihilating the enemy in his base and intercepting his reinforcements, the Quang Nam armed forces and people scored outstanding achievements, annihilated or extensively mauled six battalions and dozens of companies of U.S.-puppet troops, killed, wounded, or captured more than 3,000 of the enemy, downed 149 aircraft, destroyed 59 tanks and armored cars, and seized hundreds of assorted weapons.

The liberation armed forces' high combat efficiency in the Hiep Duc battle was demonstrated not only by the fact that they extensively annihilated the enemy's troop strength and extensively destroyed his war equipment, but also by the fact that they pinned down many U.S.-puppet mobile and core units on the Hiep Duc battlefield and, thereby, created more favorable conditions for the Quang Nam armed forces and people to relentlessly attack the enemy everywhere in the province.

While both puppet main-force and dozens of U.S. infantry and motorized companies sustained extensive losses and became bogged down in Hiep Duc, the Chu Lai base and the Ky Ha military port were engulfed in the fire ignited by the liberation armed forces' shellings. More than 500 Americans paid for their crimes. More than 150 aircraft were completely destroyed. Seven ships and combat launches were hit, set ablaze, or sunk, tens of thousands of pieces of war equipment were destroyed. The Que Son military subsector was overrun. The enemy in the Thuong Duc military subsector sustained staggering blows.

Many U.S.-puppet bases, positions, and guard posts--from An Hoa, Non Nuoc, Duc Duc, and Phu Da to the district capitals of Tuyen Phuoc, Nam Phuoc, and Thang Binh, the townships of Tam Ky and Hoi An, and Danang were also repeatedly and vigorously attacked.

Together with the armed forces and people throughout Quang Nam Province, the Hiep Duc armed forces and people have played an important role in launching violent attacks against the enemy throughout the province. The Quang Nam and Hiep Duc armed forces and people have insured close coordination among the three categories of troops, among various armed branches, between the liberation armed forces and the people, between relentless attacks on the enemy's key defensive positions along the outer defense perimeter and deep-penetration attacks against his crucial positions along the inner defense lines, and between military attacks and mass uprisings. The Quang Nam and Hiep Duc armed forces and people also have violently attacked the U.S.-puppet static defense, mobile, pacification, and control forces and have constantly extended the people's control.

From the great victory in Hiep Duc, we could draw practical experience in the ways of increasing our troops' fighting strength and ability to fight relentlessly. The realities emerging from the Hiep Duc battlefield have clearly shown that in order to maintain a firm foothold, to fight vigorously and protractedly, and to achieve high combat efficiency, our troops must primarily forge a very high fighting determination, which must be demonstrated by the spirit of fighting stalwartly and perseveringly, of continuously surging forward and overwhelming the enemy, and of positively creating and seizing opportunities to relentlessly attack and annihilate the enemy under all circumstances.

With a very high fighting determination, the victorious PLAF units in Hiep Duc firmly maintained and successfully developed their offensive posture in a key area along the outer defense line around Danang and in an important area within the most heavily fortified defense network of the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys in the central Trung Bo delta. With a very great determination to fight, the liberation armed forces, braving intense enemy bombings and firepower, not only persevered and firmly maintained their foothold, but also fought courageously and protractedly for one month, vigorously attacked both U.S. and puppet troops, destroyed many enemy lairs, and foiled many U.S. and puppet clearing operations in the Hiep Duc area.

The demand for maintaining a firm foothold, for fighting vigorously and protractedly, and for achieving high combat efficiency also requires that our troops maintain closely organized command and acquire comprehensive technical and tactical standards. It is extremely important to rely on the invincible strength inherent in the people's war in order to correctly assess the enemy's situation, to correctly anticipate his schemes and acts, to work out elaborate and comprehensive combat plans, to skillfully create and firmly grasp opportunities to attack the enemy, to adopt many versatile and flexible fighting methods, and to tightly encircle the enemy in order to create conditions for fighting vigorously and protractedly.

Our military and political forces, three troop categories, and units of various armed branches must be rationally deployed on the battlefield so as to acquire a posture from which they can encircle the enemy in military campaigns as well as in combat.

The victorious units in Hiep Duc tightened their ring around the enemy base from the outset and, in the ensuing days, continuously encircled enemy reinforcements and created a battle posture from which they pinned down enemy troops in various localities, split them into chunks, kept them from assembling, and, thereby, further isolated and weakened them.

The process of encircling and attacking the enemy represents a resolute and protracted struggle against him. To cling to the enemy, to closely follow his moves, and to thwart in time all of his counterattacks, it is necessary to strenuously fortify our forces, to consolidate our battle positions, and to gradually advance our offensive thrust. By so doing, we can develop more highly the effectiveness of close combat, bring into full play the fire power of our weapons of various types, minimize the effect of enemy aircraft and artillery, and thereby, defeat him. The launching of resolute, relentless, and widespread attacks against the enemy represents the most positive way of achieving high combat efficiency.

Only by insuring close coordination in conformity with a unified combat plan, concertedly opening fire, and spreading the enemy throughout the battlefield can our three categories of troops and units of various armed branches provide mutual support, swiftly attack and completely annihilate enemy troops chunk by chunk, and achieve high combat efficiency even when using small forces.

Seriously attacked and threatened in their key areas of defense, the U.S. aggressors and their henchmen have been forced to alter their logistics system for supplying the troops. This has been a very good opportunity for us to annihilate the enemy outside their fortifications.

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Our troops must be experienced in using many kinds of weapons and coordinating fighting methods skillfully to raid, to ambush, to use infantry, to use artillery, to attack the enemy on the ground, and to attack him in the air.

By seriously harassing enemy transportation lines and actively downing aircraft, destroying motorized cars and artillery pieces, setting fire to ammunition dumps and gasoline and oil depots, destroying vehicles and aircraft and the supply system and annihilating many reinforcements, our PLAF have made the U.S.-puppets increasingly passive and confused and unable to maneuver or escape. The more frenziedly the U.S.-puppet wriggles, the more serious the defeats.

At present, on the great frontline the southern armed forces and people's strength is more vigorous than ever before while that of the U.S. aggressors and their henchmen is increasingly weak. With the combined strength of the people's war and with on-the-spot logistical resources constantly fortified and developed, many of our battlefield positions to maintain a firm foothold, fight vigorously and protractedly, and gain great armed exploits such as recently in Hiep Duc.

By studying and creatively applying the lessons of maintaining a firm foothold and of skillful fighting learned from the Hiep Duc victory as well as of the previous victories at Ben Het, Pleican, Bu Prang, Duc Lap, and Dakseang, the SVN PLAF have held high their offensive spirit have unremittingly developed their militant strength and capacity for continual struggle, and have advanced toward increasingly great armed exploits throughout the battlefields.

KHANH HOA ARMED FORCES ATTACK CAM RANH BASE

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[Text] QUAN DOI NHAN DAN today carried a commentary hailing the Khanh Hoa armed forces and people who have repeatedly and vigorously attacked the U.S. logistics complex at Cam Ranh. The commentary pointed out: Launching four successive attacks within 3 days against important targets in the Cam Ranh base, the Khanh Hoa PLAF have lucidly demonstrated a high determination to fight, a very satisfactory level of combat organization, and the ability to create opportunities and to adopt suitable fighting methods. As a result, they have achieved high combat efficiency.

Cam Ranh is a very important logistics complex held by the U.S. aggressors. In addition to having tens of thousands of U.S. and Pak Chong-hui troops blocking positions along the inner defense line and having a sizeable puppet force on guard along the outer defense line, the U.S. aggressors have built a strong firepower network and have continuously conducted clearing operations in order to protect the Cam Ranh strategic logistics base.

However, the Cam Ranh base as well as many other U.S. logistics bases have been repeatedly attacked.

In April and May, the Khanh Hoa armed forces and people twice attacked a series of enemy positions in Quang Co, Lo Dat, Bai Choi, Ao Ho, My Ca, Con Ke, Nui Dat, Nha Trang, and Dong Ba Thin and sank a U.S. warship at Binh Ba.