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CHIEN DAU ARTICLE RECOUNTS PLAF'S ACHIEVEMENTS

Hanoi in Vietnamese to South Vietnam 0100 GMT 4 Sep 70

[LPA-released article undated and published in South Vietnamese paper "CHIEN DAU" (COMBAT) "The Southern fire line has implemented Uncle Ho's Testaments"]

[Text] On 3 September 1969, the news of Uncle Ho's death reached the south at a time when the southern armed forces and people were repeatedly attacking the enemy on all battlefields in order to score achievements to greet the historic anniversaries of 19 August and 2 September.

Translating their grief into the strength of hatred and manifesting their determination to fight the U.S. aggressors until final victory, as Uncle Ho said in his testament. The southern armed forces and people have violently attacked the U.S., puppet, and satellite troops repeatedly inflicting heavy blows on them.

By their concerted attacks on 4 and 11 September 1969 and subsequent attacks on all southern battlefields, the PLAF have caused serious losses to the enemy. In the Nam Bo delta and central Trung Bo, enemy losses in each region were 8,000 troops killed, 200 vehicles destroyed, and 100 aircraft downed. On the eastern Nam Bo battlefield alone, 6,500 enemy troops were killed, including 3,500 Americans and satellites troops, and 380 vehicles, mostly armored cars, and some 100 aircraft of various types were destroyed.

With this impetus and great determination, during the past year the southern armed forces and people have developed more vigorously than ever holding the initiative on all battlefields, repeatedly attacking the enemy everywhere, and scoring many glorious, comprehensive achievements. The more they fought the stronger they became and the steadier their fighting spirit.

The enemy suffered increasingly greater losses from September to November 1969. The PLAF scored outstanding victories in all three tactical areas. The victories are still mentioned in the Western press,

Since March 1970, the rate of attacks by the South Vietnamese armed forces and people has noticeably (?increased). In April some 1,200 enemy positions were attacked on several occasions. The enemy suffered 50,000 troops killed in April and 38,000 casualties in May. More than 1,000 positions were attacked, and since June the southern armed forces and people have attacked the enemy everywhere, threatening many of his defensive positions. They have constantly developed and flexibly applied the fighting methods of the people's war.

Most outstanding was the liberation troops' protracted combat tactics in the enemy's key defensive areas. They knew how to excellently combine their favorite combat methods, such as raids, ambushes, and attacks on posts and reinforcements. This caused the enemy to resist in an extremely confused manner. The protracted battles in which the liberation troops surrounded the enemy and annihilated a substantial part of his potential are famous. Some examples are Kinh Xang Xeo Ro and Ba Hon, in An Giang province, and Bu Prang and Duc Lap in 1969, and Dak Seang, Hiep Duc, (O'Reilly), Hill 935 (Co Phi), and Coc Bay, in 1970. Scores of military subsectors were surrounded and destroyed.

The clever and creative combat methods which were frequently applied in the past year against the enemy strongpoints in terms of equipment and technology were also adopted in the continuous attacks on communications lines. These destroyed a substantial part of the enemy war equipment, such as planes, battleships, tanks, and armored personnel carriers. Especially in the first 8 months of this year, the regional liberation armed forces emulated [words indistinct] in destroying motorized equipment [words indistinct] and shooting planes, notably on the battlefields in eastern Nam Bo, the high plateaus, Tri-Thien-Hue, Quang Nam, and Binh Dinh.

Moreover, the liberation troops also know how to combine attacks on the enemy outside of fortifications with the tactics of deep infiltration and attacks on enemy rear bases, thus annihilating him right in his fortified positions, and destroying scores of his airbases, wharves, warehouses. (?parking lots), and supply and rear services installations.

Right in the hearts of the big cities--the enemy's fortified defensive dens--such as Saigon, Da Nang, Qui Nhon, Cam Ranh, Dalat, and My Tho, the enemy also could not avoid the liberation armed forces' punitive blows. Constantly heightening their combat efficiency, the South Vietnamese armed forces and people have, in the past year, annihilated a substantial part of the enemy potential. In the first 6 months of this year alone, the number of U.S. troops annihilated numbered at 70,000 while the number of puppet troops annihilated was double that of the U.S. troops annihilated. This does not take into account the number of deserters among the puppet troops. AFP on 30 April said that the desertion rate among the puppet troops attained terrible heights.

Under the clear-sighted and timely leadership of the NFLSV and the PRG RSV, the South Vietnamese armed forces and people have, in the past year, scored glorious and comprehensive achievements.

1--The South Vietnamese armed forces and people have vigorously attacked the U.S. imperialists' Vietnamization-of-the-war policy. The liberation armed forces have effectively supported the compatriots in areas under the U.S.-puppets' temporary control in rising up concerted, smashing bondage, and gaining their mastership. Scores of strategic hamlets were completely or partially destroyed. A number of strategic hamlets were repeatedly attacked until the people were completely liberated. Tens of thousands of puppet administrative officials, spies, and hooligans were punished. The puppet administration at basic levels was no longer able to survive. Early in April, in only a week, under the pressure of the southern armed forces' and people's concerted attacks and uprisings, more than 20 percent of the total number of strategic hamlets, which the enemy recently built in months of fierce accelerated pacification, were completely destroyed.

The guerrilla war has broadly developed. The guerrilla forces have become increasingly numerous and powerful. Adopting every creative and unique form, the guerrilla forces have developed the methods of stretching the enemy and attacking him and tying him down on all battlefields. In the hard, fierce struggle which has been conducted in the targeted pacification zones, such as the Mekong River delta, the high plateaus and the central Trung Bo delta, the South Vietnamese armed forces' and people's increasingly greater victories prove that every U.S. Vietnamization-of-the-war policy has been initially frustrated and that Nixon's doctrine has been bankrupted.

2--Furthermore, the South Vietnamese liberation armed forces and people have bankrupted the U.S. troops' clear-and-hold strategy, firmly grasping the initiative on the battlefield, the liberation troops have continuously and vigorously attacked throughout the three strategic zones, thus driving the enemy into an irresistibly passive, stalemated position. The more the enemy shrinks and strives to consolidate the key positions on his defensive belts, the more repeatedly and painfully they are beaten. Implementing the clear-and-hold strategy, the enemy hopes to reduce the U.S. troop casualties. But forces to withdraw troops by dribbles in order to cope with the movement to oppose the aggressive war in Vietnam in the world and right in the United States, the U.S. troop casualties have become heavier and heavier. According to U.S. Senator Fulbright's report before the U.S. Congress on 8 December 1969, the average U.S. monthly casualty toll doubled compared with that of previous months.

When the enemy rashly conducted several sweep operations from a passive position they were more painfully beaten. If he conducts an all-out defense, his losses will become heavier, because of the liberation armed forces' vigorous deep infiltration attacks. Therefore, the enemy has failed in both establishing key positions and defending them. The enemy's clear-and-hold strategy has been seriously threatened. The enemy was forced to completely change his troop-deployment and defense plans and methods for implementing these plans, and rashly attacked Cambodia in an attempt to remedy his defeated, stalemated positions.

The southern armed forces' and people's victories in the past year were great and comprehensive. Their military victories on the battlefield along with the seething struggle movements in the cities demanding peace [words indistinct] in recent months and the broad anti war movement right in the United States since the fall of 1969 have driven the U.S. imperialists to the wall. The U.S. imperialists are obviously defeated. The success of the South Vietnamese revolution has directly influenced U.S. society and caused a university teacher [words indistinct] on U.S. history to make the following comment: The United States is undergoing unprecedented agony and is in a process of terrible sufferings, and this is why in Europe it is held that Nixon has made the crisis in U.S. society ever more serious, the U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT reported on 13 August.

The South Vietnamese armed forces and people are determined to act in conformity with Uncle Ho's teachings "[words indistinct] even if we have to endure many more hardships and sacrifices, we will certainly win," as Uncle Ho affirmed in his testament, in order to lead the revolution to complete victory.

#### LIBERATION RADIO CONDEMNS THIEU'S VETERANS POLICY

Liberation Radio (Clandestine) in Vietnamese to South Vietnam 1200 GMT 4 Sep 70 S

[Commentary: " Following Thieu's beautiful words to the puppet war disabled"]

[Text] Following its vain efforts to fool the puppet war disabled through the promulgation of the law on the status of the war disabled and to divide the war disabled and undermine their struggle for the defense of their interests, the Thieu clique recently resorted to bloody terrorism against the puppet war disabled. The companies of riot policemen and a company of patrolmen supported by the U.S. M.P. forces attacked more than 100 puppet war disabled in Saigon-Cholon as the latter struggled for allowances to meet the high costs of living and for houses in which to live. A puppet war disabled veteran was shot dead and many others were injured.

The U.S.-puppet clique also mobilized thousands of troops to encircle the Saigon war disabled's headquarters and forces the puppet war disabled to surrender. This was not the first time the Thieu clique bloodily repressed the war disabled's struggle. Right in Saigon, it barbarously mistreated the puppet war disabled and injured many of them. Late in July, the puppet War Disabled Association denounced the puppet administration for mobilizing infantrymen and riot police forces, supported by M-113 armored vehicles and helicopters, to sweep the war disabled out of Cam Ranh municipality and An Giang Province capital, and to tear down their houses.

Following the bloody repression of the puppet war disabled in the provinces, the barbarous repression of the puppet war disabled in Saigon yesterday clearly bares the true face of the Thieu clique. This clearly proves that the Thieu clique's barbarous repressive measures along with beautiful words can never intimidate nor fool the puppet war disabled, nor can it undermine the war disabled's struggle for the defense of their vital interests. The extremely hard life of the war disabled constitutes a good lesson, or a basis, for them to use in evaluating the Thieu administration's policy toward the war disabled.

The Thieu clique has repeatedly boasted that the allowances granted to the war disabled would be doubled, but the war disabled and their families cannot wait for these allowances while they starve. Moreover, these allowances will not help the war disabled survive, since the cost of living has actually increased by five times. The Thieu clique has boasted that it is urging the U.S. administration to increase aid so that it may solve the questions of allowances for southern militarymen and war disabled. But to safeguard the U.S. economy and finance and to solve the overall crisis in the United States the Nixon administration has been forced to gradually withdraw the U.S. troops from South Vietnam and to reduce war expenditures. U.S. aid to the Saigon puppet administration also will be reduced, at a time when the Thieu clique is being forced to increase its strength and to expand the war in accordance with the U.S. Vietnamization plan. As a result, war expenses will sharply increase at a time when the Thieu administration's budget shows a deficit of more than 50 billion piasters.

It is obvious that the Thieu clique's survival depends on the war. Therefore even if the U.S. bosses should give it some more aid, it would certainly use it to maintain the puppet army and the war machinery rather than to increase allowances for the war disabled, the people who can no longer do anything good for the Thieu clique and who are forgotten by it. Through these facts, the puppet war disabled can easily understand that the Thieu clique's beautiful words are but empty promises, and that they have no way other than to continue their struggle for survival and against the Thieu clique's repressions and deceitful tricks.

Moreover, the U.S.-Thieu-Ky clique is stubbornly prolonging the war in South Vietnam and sending puppet troops to go and die in place of the Americans in Cambodia and Laos and, as a result, the number of puppet war disabled will continue to sharply increase. This is the main cause of the development of the puppet war disabled's struggle demanding the right to life. The uprising of the puppet sick soldiers and war disabled at the Nha Trang Military Hospital from 26 to 30 August constituted a serious event for the U.S.-puppet clique. [words indistinct] ordering the U.S. M.P. and puppet police forces to repress the puppet war disabled and its cruel fascist nature. Even by ordering the Saigon Radio to cast the blame on the puppet war disabled, the U.S.-Thieu-Ky clique still cannot conceal its crimes against the puppet war disabled and can only increase the hatred and the flames of struggle of the puppet war disabled.

The war disabled's shout "Blood debts must be paid in blood" already resounds in the streets of Saigon and reaches the puppet soldiers who are fighting for the defense of the U.S.-Thieu-Ky clique. It is time for these puppet soldiers to wonder why and for whom they are fighting. These puppet soldiers will soon find the answer, since the true faces of the U.S. aggressors and the Thieu-Ky clique are already laid bare.