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PRG/NLF ACTIONS IN HIGHLANDS: MARCH 1975

HISTORY OF THE VIETNAM WAR ON MICROFILM

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BAN ME THUOT CITIZENS CELEBRATE THEIR LIBERATION, RESTORE ORDER

LPA From North Vietnam [Clandestine] in English to East Europe and the Far East 1601 GMT
16 Mar 75 EK

[Text] South Vietnam March 16 LPA--After the annihilation of the Saigon coercive machine in Boun Me Thuot provincial capital, the townspeople in the evening of March 11, 1975 called on their dear ones still in the Saigon army to return to their families. Meanwhile, the people together with liberation fighters tracked down Saigon tyrannical agents. All strata of the people in the provincial capital restores order and quickly stabilized normal activities.

On the following days, the people in the newly-liberated city held many meetings to express their enthusiasm before the great victories of the whole Darlac Province.

Front Radio Commentary

Liberation Radio [Clandestine] in Vietnamese to South Vietnam 1400 GMT 14 Mar 75 SG

[Station commentary: "Let Us Warmly Hail the Darlac Armed Forces and People, Who Have Fought Well, Vigorously Risen Up and Won Brilliant Victories"]

[Text] The enemy's military bases in Ban Me Thuot city, the capital of Darlac Province, were staging areas from which the Thieu clique conducted nibbling operations and committed towering crimes against the people of various nationalities in Darlac Province. The command headquarters of the Saigon puppet 23d Infantry Division was also located in Ban Me Thuot city.

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SOUTH VIETNAM

South Vietnamese air force fighter-bombers attacked targets inside Ban Me Thuot yesterday. The town's 75,000 inhabitants fled overland during the first days of fighting and about 20,000 were being cared for by refugee organisations in neighbouring Khanh Hoa and Ninh Thuan provinces.

President Nguyen Van Thieu conferred on Friday with military leaders of the Second Military Region which covers the Central Highlands and a trusted source said the meeting took place at the seaside city of Nha Trang rather than at Pleiku, the site of the regional headquarters in the highlands north of Ban Me Thuot.

Pleiku has been under increasing communist pressure but there were no indications in official circles to confirm reports that the entire headquarters had been shifted to Nha Trang.

At Pleiku a communist sapper team last night attacked the airport perimeter while about 40 kilometres (25 miles) to the south the military headquarters in district town of Thanh An was attacked at dawn today following a heavy bombardment during the night.

In Tay Ninh Province, another major hot spot, South Vietnamese Government forces continued to lose ground, giving up a village and two outposts close to the district town of Hieu Thien.

Hieu Thien, 60 kilometres (40 miles) northwest of Saigon, has been under attack for several days. The town is located at the point where the road to the province capital joins the main Saigon-Phnom Penh highway and the communists have been moving steadily to isolate it.

The communists also exploited their recent capture of the nearby district town of Tri Tam in a rubber-growing region by bombarding repeatedly last night the district town of Khien Binh, about 20 kilometres (12 miles) south of Tri Tam.

This division has perpetrated countless crimes against our compatriots, especially the ethnic minority nationalities, in Kontum, Gia Lai, Darlac and Binh Dinh provinces.

Since the signing of the Paris agreement on Vietnam, the puppet 23d Division has committed nearly 15,000 violations of the agreement, including more than 2,100 nibbling operations and 5,000 sweeps and security-screening operations; it has barbarously killed 215 people, wounded or beat up nearly 7,000, and herded more than 50,000 into the concentration camps, depriving them of their livelihood and subjecting them to precarious living conditions. In Buon Ho district alone, more than 100 hamlets and villages have been razed by the enemy. Units of the puppet 23d Division and the enemy stationed in Darlac's military sector in Ban Me Thuot city and in the Buon Ho, Hoa Binh, Thuan Man and Duc Lap military subsectors have committed extremely savage, intolerable crimes.

Inevitably, the perpetrators of crimes have to pay for their blood debts and the saboteurs of the agreement have to be punished.

The PLAF, closely siding with the compatriots of various nationalities in Darlac, have launched violent attacks and staged vigorous uprisings to overrun the enemy military bases in Ban Me Thuot city and in the military subsectors and district capitals of Buon Ho, Hoa Binh, Thuan Man and Duc Lap. This constitutes an appropriate punitive blow to the saboteurs of the Paris agreement, who have committed towering crimes against our people. A large number of enemy troops have been put out of action, thousands of others, including many officers, have been captured, and hundreds of thousands of compatriots in Darlac Province have been freed from the enemy's coercive control and terrorism and are enthusiastically returning to their native hamlets and villages in order to earn their livelihood.

Our people and the PLAF throughout the south warmly hail the Darlac armed forces and people, who have fought well, risen up vigorously and won brilliant victories. In only 2 days, the Darlac combatants and compatriots overran many of the enemy's important bases, put a large number of enemy troops out of action, captured thousands of enemy troops and seized or destroyed hundreds of military vehicles. The glorious victories of the Darlac combatants and compatriots prove that the U.S.-Thieu clique, no matter how cruel it may be, cannot subdue our people, and that the more it persists in sabotaging the agreement, the heavier setbacks it will court.

The fascist Nguyen Van Thieu clique is intensifying its terrorist and repressive acts against the people in areas under its control attempting to conscript more men to make up for its serious shortage of troops on the battlefield. The Thieu clique's new decree law on military service, which abolishes exemption from military service, will affect some 700,000 draft-age youths of ethnic minority nationalities. Our compatriots will certainly vigorously protest this law.

The people of various nationalities in Darlac have closely sided with the PLAF in launching violent attacks, staging vigorous uprisings and overrunning the enemy's military bases in Ban Me Thuot city and in Buon Ho, Thuan Man, Hoa Binh and Duc Lap. In these battles, thousands of enemy troops have taken antiwar actions or quickly surrendered to the liberation troops. These facts prove that the more the Nguyen Van Thieu clique persists in committing crimes, the more isolated and the weaker it will become.

Our people have always strictly implemented the Paris agreement while at the same time struggling resolutely to protect their revolutionary achievements and the agreement and to compel the U.S. imperialists to end their military involvement and interference in South Vietnam's internal affairs and strictly honor their commitments.

AFP FRENCH CORRESPONDENT IN SAIGON KILLED BY POLICE 14 MAR

AFP Report

Hong Kong AFP in English 0935 GMT 15 Mar 75 BK

[Excerpt] Saigon, March 15 (AFP)--Paul Leandri, an AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE correspondent in Saigon, was killed here last night by a South Vietnamese policeman.

On-the-spot reports from French and other foreign correspondents indicated that Mr Leandri was killed by a submachine gun bullet in front of the security police headquarters, where he had been taken to be questioned by the head of the security police.

According to the same sources, and information obtained by French diplomatic sources, Mr Leandri had been summoned by the immigration department to be questioned about a dispatch reporting the presence of Montagnards belonging to Fulro (United Front for the Liberation of Oppressed Races) in the recent fighting at Ban Me Thuot.

Mr Leandri was interregated by the chief of immigration, who told him that his visa for South Vietnam could not be renewed for more than a few days. The French consulate general in Saigon was informed at the same time by a police official that this step had been taken in Mr Leanderi's case.

Colleagues of Mr Leandri said that he was then moved to the security police building, a short distance from the immigration department, to be questioned by the chief of the security police.

At the same time, a French consulate representative, who had gone to the immigration department, was told that Mr Leandri had "left" in his car.

Mr Leandri waited between an hour and an hour-and-a-half in the security police building without being received by officials. South Vietnamese police sources said that he became impatient with waiting, "jumped into his car", and "broke through a barrier". It was then that police were said to have fired with a submachine gun, killing Mr Leandri.

A French consulate representative who went to the scene found Mr Leanderi's bullet-riddled car crashed against a wall in front of the entrance to security police headquarters.

Mr Leandri was dead inside the car. A bullet had entered his temple. His body was taken to the morgue of the French hospital here.

An official South Vietnamese communique said that Mr Leandri had been transferred to the security building with his car. The communique said he refused to enter the building and adopted "an insulting attitude."

Left alone in the courtyard of the security police building, the communique continued, he walked up and down waiting for the chief of the security police. Then, the communique said, he entered his car, went through several barricades, and tried to leave the precincts of the security police building.

The South Vietnamese communique concluded: "After several warnings, police reportedly opened fire, shooting first in the air, then at the tires. One of the projectiles apparently was fatal."

FRONT RADIO REVIEWS SITUATION IN HIGHLANDS, BAN ME THUOT

Central Highlands Evacuation

Liberation Radio [Clandestine] in Vietnamese to South Vietnam 2200 GMT 19 Mar 75 SG

[Text] According to Western sources, faced with the violent attacks and uprisings of our armed forces and people in the Central Highlands, Quang Tri and other localities, the Thieu clique is planning to move some 500,000 inhabitants of these localities to various concentration camps. The Thieu clique made public its plan to evacuate some 450,000 inhabitants of Gia Lai, Kontum and Darlac and some 100,000 inhabitants of Quang Tri and Hue to Khanh Hoa, Ninh Thuan and Binh Thuan provinces before forcing them into concentration camps.

On 19 March Thieu ordered the closing of public schools in the above-mentioned three provinces to take room for the evacuated people. It was reported that on the same day he also ordered the establishment of an airlift from Saigon to Dalat to move the inhabitants of the latter city to other areas. It is reported that our compatriots in the various localities have resolutely opposed Thieu's plot to force them to leave their native land and serve as cannonfodder for his clique.

Ban Me Thuot Residents Visited

Liberation Radio [Clandestine] in Vietnamese to South Vietnam 2200 GMT 19 Mar 75 SG

[Text] Recently, Sen Col (Ybloc Eban), chairman of the Darlac Provincial People's Revolutionary Committee and chairman of the Military Management Committee for Ban Me Thuot city, guided a delegation of the latter committee on a visit to some villages inhabited by the Ede ethnic minority people in Ban Me Thuot city.

On 11 March, Saigon aircraft had dropped hundreds of bombs on (Ganhlam) village, killing hundreds of local villagers and wounding many others. Mr (Ybloc) cordially inquired about the condition of survivors and the wounded. On this occasion, the delegation gave the local villagers 1,500 kilos of rice and sent physicians to care for the wounded.

The delegation also visited the inhabitants of (Ale) A and B villages and was warmly welcomed.

The ethnic minority compatriots in Ban Me Thuot city expressed gratitude to the delegation and promised to call on other ethnic minority compatriots--forced to evacuate to other areas by the U.S.-Thieu clique--to promptly return to their native villages and lead a new life.

Ban Me Thuot Described

Liberation Radio [Clandestine] in Vietnamese to South Vietnam 0500 GMT 20 Mar 75 SG

[Text] Dear listeners: As you may know, Ban Me Thuot city borders on Routes 14 and 21, about 35 kms east of the Cambodian border. With an area of approximately 25 square kilometers, the city is more than 6 kms long and about 4 kms wide. To the north, it borders on Hoa Binh airfield, which is located on its outskirts and adjacent to Route 14; to the south and southwest, it borders on provincial Route No 2 and Route 14 leading to Saigon; to the west-northwest, it borders on (Ban Buon) base and provincial Route No 1, about 30 kms long; and in the east it borders on Phuoc An district along Route 21 linking this area with Nha Trang.

As a result, the South Vietnam situation has become tense and peace has not been restored.

Continuing to develop the gains of the revolution and the victories scored in the anti-U.S. national salvation undertaking, the South Vietnamese people have no alternative but to resolutely step up their struggle.

They have frustrated to an important degree the U.S.-Thieu clique's new war strategy. The situation has now changed. The U.S.-Thieu clique's position and strength have inevitably deteriorated. After 2 years of intensive efforts to sabotage peace and the Paris agreement, the Saigon puppet clique has sustained serious setbacks and is now in a comprehensively weakening position.

The Saigon troops have been punished for conducting encroachment operations. They have proven incapable of protecting their staging bases and the areas they have illegally encroached on. The puppet army's strength and morale have seriously deteriorated.

The liberated areas have been maintained and have continued to develop vigorously while the rear base of the U.S.-puppet clique has become confused because of the increasingly vigorous urban struggle movement for peace, democratic freedom, food and clothing; for Thieu's overthrow; and for the formation in Saigon of an administration willing to implement the Paris agreement.

Discord and division are now prevalent within the Saigon administration. The economy in the areas under its control has become more exhausted. As long as the Saigon administration continues the war, it will be driven more deeply into an irremediable, comprehensive and unending crisis.

This year our people are celebrating the anti-U.S. national resistance day while the southern revolution is faced with a very fine situation. The trend of events is obvious. The southern revolution has overcome all difficulties and is developing favorably in the new stage with increasingly great potentials.

Once again, the situation of the struggle against pacification operations in the countryside and the urban struggle movement in the last months of 1974 and early 1975 have revealed the new strength of our armed forces and people and the defeated and isolated position of the U.S.-Thieu clique. Despite all its successive shouts for war, the clique can never accomplish a miracle to reverse its unfavorable situation.

Our people's anti-U.S. national salvation undertaking began on the bright day of 19 March 1950. With the revolutionary offensive spirit, our people are determined to frustrate all sinister designs and war schemes of the U.S.-Thieu clique in order to safeguard peace and implement the Paris agreement.

Our southern armed forces and people are now endowed with sufficient ability and strength to step up the struggle on the political, military and diplomatic fronts.

The 19 March anti-U.S. tradition and the gloriously victorious anti-U.S. national salvation undertaking will always inspire and encourage our armed forces and people in the south and throughout the country to advance and overcome all obstacles.

Even greater victories await us.

Although it is a provincial capital in the Central Highlands, Ban Me Thuot city is located 20-40 kms away from the mountains and is almost like a delta city. Located in the plains and bordering on Routes 21 and 14, it has many favorable conditions for communication and economic development.

Nearly all of the Saigon administration's leading military, administrative and economic agencies in Darlac Province were located in Ban Me Thuot city. The suburban areas are land development centers, plantations and strategic hamlets that the enemy had used as defense lines. The city has been divided into eight hamlets administered by Hoa Binh district: it has 25 streets, five pagodas, one Cao Dai pagoda and seven churches. (Co Si) stream is located southeast of the city, running along Route 21; and the surging (Grail) falls are located 10 kms east of the city.

Ban Me Thuot city has approximately 100,000 lowland and highland inhabitants of dozens of ethnic minority nationalities, such as Ede, Menon and Gia Rai. The city does not have any handicraft or industrial enterprises. Nearly all of the suburban people have been engaged in crop cultivation. Industrial crops have been cultivated on nearly 10,000 hectares of plantations around Ban Me Thuot and along the main routes. Most of the people in Ban Me Thuot city are poor people, including salaried employees, small merchants and drivers.

VNA Describes 'Festive Mood'

Hanoi VNA in English 1523 GMT 20 Mar 75 BK

["First days in Ban Me Thuot after people's seizure of control (by a correspondent of "GIAI PHONG" [LIBERATION] Radio)"]--VNA headline

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 20--The day so much longed for by the people of Ban Me Thuot has arrived. The streets of his handsome city in the Central Highlands were decorated with flags, streamers posters and placards of all sizes. The slogan "nothing is more precious than independence and freedom" was seen on every street corner.

Large crowds poured out from Hoang Dieu, Phan Boi Chau, Le Van Duyet streets, from alleys number five and six, and hamlets Number One and Eight, and lined the roads to welcome the new administration.

There was a festive mood in every school classroom. A teacher said: "What a day! Saigon's propaganda is as far from reality as night from day."

Nguyen Quang Chanh, standing committee member of the representation of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam, had a lively and cordial talk with more than 300 teachers in the province.

Together with other people, the students and pupils were cleaning up the streets, they went with pails and brushes to whitewash over vestiges of the decadent culture and slanderous propaganda of the client regime in Saigon. They also helped members of the liberation security service track down diehard agents of Saigon still in hiding. At the Bo De secondary school, thousands of Saigon officers, soldiers and administrative personnel turned themselves in to the revolutionary administration. Le Hoa, one of these officers, asked the revolutionary administration to give him any job and promised to call on all members of his "theist ideal front," of which he is secretary general, to rally to the revolution because, as he put it, "the policy of the Provisional Revolutionary Government is very clear and fair."

All market places in the provincial capital were crowded with customers. In the business street of Ly Thuong Kiet, shops such as Thien Duong, Quang Trung, Con Chuot Trang, Tan Tien and Huong Giang, were also crammed with buyers. On Hung Vuong, Chai Bat Rugm [as received] Ton That Thuyet, Nguyen Tai Hoc streets, Chinese residents and other foreigners were returning to their homes, after a few days in evacuation on [word indistinct] rubber plantations around the provincial capital. Having understood the policy of the PRG, they reopened their shops.

Public and private hospitals also reopened. Doctor Le Kim Son, head of the provincial public health department of the Saigon regime, had also resumed his work and together with the liberation public health service kept the dozen or so health stations in the town operating without interruption. Doctors and nurses at the Hoa Binh and Phuoc Sanh maternity homes and at the Thanh Binh clinic were busy giving first aid to victims of Saigon's wanton bombings and shellings. The Tahi Chac Ky, Doc Lapp, Haei Hung and Tran Van Cung drug centers had also resumed business.

Meanwhile, electrical engineers and workers went round to restore the power lines. Within only 3 days, the people of Ban Me Thuot already had enough running water for their needs.

Dang Tran Thi, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and vice president of the South Vietnam Liberation Federation of Trade Unions, paid a visit to the local trade unions. He called on the workers to remain vigilant to defend the city and build a new life.

Many former Saigon functionaries denounced the crimes of Thieu's agents. Y. Elien, chief justice of the Darlac "Civil Court" and Y. Dun, head of the Water and Forestry Service, denounced the Thieu junta for their wanton bombings and shellings of the village of Pan Flam which killed and wounded hundreds of people of the Ede ethnic minority.

Only a few days had passed since the people seized control of Ban Me Thuot, yet life in the city had been brought almost back to normal.

Under the guidance of the new administration, the population of various ethnic minorities in the city are joining hands to build and defend the new life which they had won after so many long years under U.S.-Saigon domination.

LPA REPORT CITED ON USAF-COMMANDED STRIKES ON BAN ME THUOT

Hanoi VNA in English 1734 GMT 20 Mar 75 BK

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 20--Saigon aircraft yesterday conducted intensive raids on the population of the city of Ban Me Thuot reports GIAI PHONG [LIBERATION] PRESS AGENCY (LPA) tonight.

The strikes, commanded by USAF officers, were conducted in the morning and in the afternoon. They caused more than 200 civilian casualties and great destruction. The source * says that targets included the streets of Hoang Dieu, Le Van Duyet and Phan Boi Chau, a marketplace, and various pagodas and churches.

Earlier, Saigon aircraft had heavily bombed Pampelam village on the outskirts of the city, killing or wounding some 200 inhabitants, the agency adds.

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Many former Saigon functionaries denounced the crimes of Thieu's agents. Y. Hien, chief justice of the Darlac "Civil Court" and Y. Dun, head of the Water and Forestry Service, denounced the Thieu junta for their wanton bombings and shellings of the village of Pan Flam which killed and wounded hundreds of people of the Ede ethnic minority.

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Earlier, Saigon aircraft had heavily bombed Pampelam village on the outskirts of the city, killing or wounding some 200 inhabitants, the agency adds.

These atrocities have been strongly denounced by Colonel Ybloc Eban, president of the People's Revolutionary administrative commission of Darlac Province and president of the military management commission in Ban Me Thuot.

FRONT RADIO VIEWS REFUGEE MOVEMENT IN MR I

Liberation Radio [Clandestine] in Vietnamese to South Vietnam 1900 GMT 19 Mar 75 SG

[Text] In the face of the offensive and uprising of the armed forces and people in Hai Lang district, Quang Tri Province, on 16, 17 and 18 March, the Thieu clique forced thousands of people along Routes 1 and 68 and in the My Thuy coastal area, Hai Lang district, to move to Hue and Danang. The local compatriots have strongly opposed the enemy's evacuation plan. Hundreds of people have warned the Saigon troops against Thieu's deceitful move of urging them to leave their native villages and laying down their lives for him.

On 18 March, more than 500 compatriots in the My Thuy coastal area, who were forced to travel by boat to Hue and Danang, sought by every means to return to the liberated areas. Representatives of the Quang Tri NFLSV Committee and people's revolutionary committee and of various mass organizations in the province visited these compatriots and arranged shelter for them. In addition, medical and financial cadres gave them physical examinations, medicine, rice, blankets, mosquito nets and clothes.

REPORT CITES CONTROL OF PROVINCE, CAPTURE OF MILITARY SUBSECTOR

Control of Dong Pho, Binh Dinh Province

Liberation Radio [Clandestine] in Vietnamese to South Vietnam 1400 GMT 20 Mar 75 SG

[Text] After 2 days of launching armed attacks and uprisings, the armed forces and people of Binh Dinh Province destroyed three enemy military base complexes on the afternoon of 17 March. These complexes were defended respectively by a battalion, a regiment and two battalions and a forward element of the Thieu clique's 1st Battalion. Friendly troops have completely taken control of Dong Pho township.

Capture of Dinh Quan Military Subsector

Liberation Radio [Clandestine] in Vietnamese to South Vietnam 0930 GMT 20 Mar 75 SG

[Text] As previously reported, the Baria-Long Khanh armed forces and people launched an offensive and rose up on 17 March and gained control of the military subsector in Dinh Quan district capital.

The same day, we also attacked and wiped out two enemy positions at Nui Cang and Phuong Lam along Route 20, between Dinh Quan and La Nga, annihilating two enemy companies. At the same time, the PLAF also attacked the enemy on Routes 1 and 3 and attacked and seized an enemy blocking position on Chua Chang mountain manned by one enemy company, wiping it out. The PLAF also wiped out the Bao Dai and Bo Da Sat positions south of Hoai Duc township and intercepted and fought the enemy edging out from a military subsector to conduct counterattacks.

LPA REJECTS SAIGON 'SLANDER' AGAINST PLAF IN PHUOC LONG

Liberation Radio [Clandestine] in Vietnamese to South Vietnam 1400 GMT 20 Mar 75 BK

[Text] On 20 March 1975 LPA issued a statement as follows:

Faced with the appropriate punitive blows dealt by the South Vietnamese armed forces and people and with setbacks in herding the people and forcible conscription, the psychological warfare machinery of Nguyen Van Thieu has hurriedly ballyhooed about the so-called barbarious PLAF actions against puppet troops and civilians in Phuoc Long. This is a nonsensical allegation released by the Saigon administration to deceive the people and cover up the towering crimes being committed daily and hourly by the Nguyen Van Thieu clique in South Vietnam--such as dropping bombs to kill people who are rising up against Thieu's despotic and fascist rule; destroying the provincial capitals and towns just abandoned by Saigon troops and even killing wounded Saigon troops left behind; and using force to pressure hundreds of thousands of compatriots into leaving their villages, houses, ricefields and orchards.

LPA is authorized to reject this odious slander of the Nguyen Van Thieu clique and to point out that this base, odious maneuver of the Saigon administration cannot dampen the prestige and role of the South Vietnam PLAF--an army which comes from the people and serves the people, and which is determinedly protecting the people's lives and property and the agreement.

PLAF COMMAND COMMUNIQUE ON RECENT 'GREAT VICTORIES'

Hanoi VNA in English 1739 GMT 20 Mar 75 BK

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 20--The command of the South Vietnam People's Liberation Armed Forces today issues the following communique:

Firmly determined to punish U.S. imperialism and the Nguyen Van Thieu junta for their pursuit of the neo-colonialist war, their sabotage of the Paris agreement on Vietnam, and their atrocities against the population, the South Vietnamese people and their armed forces, following up their victories in 1973-74, have launched armed attacks and uprisings dealing heavy blows at the enemy and winning great victories.

On March 5, the armed forces and the people of various ethnic groups of the high plateaux, in concerted actions, cut off Highways 14, 19 and 21, thus laying a snare to the Saigon army. On March 10, the armed forces and people in Darlac Province started closing in on enemy positions in the city of Ban Me Thuot. Two days later, on March 12, they took complete control of the city, the biggest provincial capital on the high plateaux. Under the impact, the whole defense system of the enemy in the region began to rock, while the liberation forces, in the flush of victory, removed one Saigon position after another, including the military subsectors and district towns of Thuan Man, Duc Lap, Buon Ho, Hoa Binh and Phuoc An and mounted attacks on the provincial capitals of Kentum, Fleiku and Hau Bon. Frightened at the PLAF's assaults and the people's uprisings, the Saigon forces stationed in these places took to flight. As a result: the PLAF and the people have liberated the whole of the immense high plateaux. The pursuit of remnants of the enemy forces is going on.

Meanwhile in the plains of central Vietnam, the armed forces and people have occupied the military subsectors and district towns of Tien Phuoc, Phuoc Lam, Son Ha and Trang Bank, putting many enemy troops out of action.