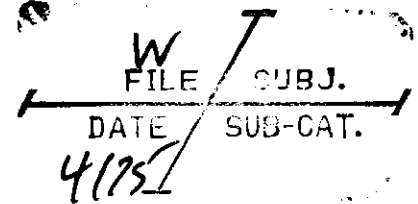


MEDIA ACCLAIM LIBERATION OF PHU YEN PROVINCE

QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 3 Apr Commentary

Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 3 Apr 75 SQ



[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 3 April commentary: "Salute Liberated Phu Yen"]

[Text] Under the impetus of vigorous attacks and uprisings, the Phu Yen compatriots and combatants have resolutely surged forward to successively attack and occupy all of the military subsectors and district capitals of the enemy. At 0800 hours on 1 April, they launched an offensive and regained control of Tuy Hoa city. The entire province of Phu Yen has thus been liberated. All of our people salute the completely liberated Province of Phu Yen, the 14th province of heroic South Vietnam to be returned to the people.

With the liberation of Phu Yen, adjacent to Binh Dinh Province in the north and Phu Bon and Darlac provinces in the west, the liberated zone has now been extended further south. The position of the southern revolution has now become as stable and vigorous as the vast China Sea and the imposing Truong Son Mountains.

Phu Yen took part in the revolutionary movement in 1930 and 1931. Red flags fluttered over Song Cau district, urging the oppressed workers and peasants to rise up and participate in the revolutionary movement of workers and peasants in Nghe-Tinh and through the country.

In the resistance against the French colonialists, the Phu Yen people contributed a large amount of manpower and wealth to the revolution and coordinated with the Binh Dinh armed forces and people in smashing the (Atlande) campaign in early 1954, thus making glorious contributions to the heroic winter-spring victory.

During the years of the anti-U. S. national salvation resistance, Phu Yen started a vigorous guerrilla warfare movement at Hao Hiep village--the leading banner in the antiaggression struggle. The Phu Yen armed forces and people bravely defeated many counterattacks of the U. S. aggressors and Pak Chong-hui troops. In 1966, they annihilated more than 3,000 of the enemy, thus terrifying enemy troops.

In the spring of 1968, the compatriots in Tuy Hoa city rose up to regain masterhip and cooperate with the PLAF in annihilating the enemy. NFLSV flags were waving on all streets in the city, thus confusing and frightening the U. S.-puppet clique.

Since early 1973, the Phu Yen armed forces and people have continuously struggled against the enemy's sweeps and encroachment operations and its sabotage of the Paris agreement.

In mid-March this year, the Phu Yen PLAF combatants, in close coordination with the Central Highlands, promptly intercepted the enemy troops during their flight to Tuy Hoa to regroup. They vigorously and successively attacked the enemy along Route 7 and annihilated all of the 6th Ranger multibattalion and part of the 7th Ranger multibattalion, destroying or capturing a large number of tanks and armored vehicles in Cung Son. The liberation combatants destroyed the military subsector and gained control of the Cung Son district capital, thus liberating the vast western part of Phu Yen Province.

This annihilating blow and the subsequent battles have smashed the enemy's plan to regroup his troops, consolidate his network of posts and forts and set up a new defense line in Tuy Hoa.

The Phu Yen PLAF combatants destroyed or disintegrated a large number of puppet troops, including thousands of rangers and men of the strategic reserve forces, thus frightening, disintegrating and finally sweeping the puppet troops and administration from the province.

Grasping the very favorable opportunity, the Phu Yen compatriots and combatants have heightened their offensive spirit, developed their local forces, closely coordinated the three-front spearheads, staged vigorous attacks and simultaneous uprisings, and actively motivated many of the servicemen, policemen, and personnel of the puppet administration to punish their cruel commanders and return to the people's side with weapons and documents.

The heroic struggle of the southern armed forces and people has won successive, great victories and driven the Nguyen Van Thieu clique into a position of irremediable collapse.

The Phu Yen compatriots and combatants are tightening their ranks with the determination to protect their beloved homeland, build a beautiful new life, consolidate the revolutionary administration, and continue to aid all of the south in terms of human and material resources so as to move toward scoring even greater victories.

NHAN DAN 3 Apr Editorial

Hanoi in Vietnamese to Vietnam 2300 GMT 2 Apr 75 SG

[NHAN DAN 3 April editorial: "Hail to Phu Yen Province and Tuy Hoa City for Regaining Complete Mastership"]

[Text] Following the brilliant victories in the vigorous attacks and uprisings of the heroic southern combatants and compatriots, on 1 April, Phu Yen Province regained complete mastership. The flags of the revolutionary government are fluttering everywhere, from the heart of Tuy Hoa city to the districts of Tuy Hoa, Tuy An, Dong Xuan, Son Hoa, Song Cau, Phu Duc and Tien Son. The Phu Yen armed forces and people are being motivated with the spirit of building and consolidating the revolutionary administration.

Hail to the liberated Phu Yen. Let the Phu Yen combatants and compatriots achieve many successes in building a beautiful new life.

Quang Nam, Quang Ngai, Binh Dinh, Phu Yen, and Khanh Hoa provinces in zone 5 are the blood-sealed brother provinces of central Vietnam. When we speak of stalwart and unsubmissive central Trung Ho, we speak proudly of Phu Yen, a land endowed with revolutionary traditions since the eruption of struggle movements in 1930 and 1931.

Phu Yen, which scored glorious achievements in the resistance against the French colonialists and contributed to foiling the (Atlande) campaign in coordination with the Dien Bien Phu victory, was one of the first provinces to launch the general uprising movement in South Vietnam and to stage fierce political demonstrations against the enemy. In the first days of the anti-U. S. resistance, Phu Yen broke one of the five spearheads of the enemy campaign. Phu Yen scored successive outstanding victories in Tuy Hoa, Tuy An, Song Cau and Cung Son during the general offensive and uprisings in the Mau Than Tet and in 1972, killing thousands of U. S. and puppet troops and continuously frustrating the enemy's pacification scheme.

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This annihilating blow and the subsequent battles have smashed the enemy's plan to regroup his troops, consolidate his network of posts and forts and set up a new defense line in Tuy Hoa.

Over the past more than 2 years, the Phu Yen armed forces and people have resolutely struggled against the U. S.-Thieu clique's encroachment war and sabotage of the Paris agreement.

In recent days, grasping the opportunity, seething with the spirit of offensive and uprising and developing their local forces, the Phu Yen people, together with the armed forces, have staged fierce attacks and uprisings to exterminate the enemy and regain mastership. Within a week, the Phu Yen armed forces and people successively attacked and seized control of a series of military subsectors and district capitals. They quickly liberated the Tuy Hao provincial city and the entire province, annihilating and disintegrating many of the enemy, capturing many enemy troops, seizing large quantities of weapons and war materiel, and persuading many puppet servicemen and personnel of the puppet administration to stage revolts, punish their stubborn commanders and return to the people's side with their weapons and documents. Thousands of compatriots in Tuy Hao city and throughout the province have resolutely opposed the enemy scheme of forced evacuation and rejoined their villages and hamlets.

The Phu Yen compatriots have regained complete mastership over the entire province. This is a brilliant achievement in the brave struggle of the Phu Yen compatriots and combatants in coordination with the nationwide struggle in the past several decades.

The successive victories of the southern armed forces and people in the plains of central Trung Bo following the great victories in the Central Highlands, in Thua Thien-Hue and in Danang, have driven the Nguyen Van Thieu puppet administration into an extremely critical situation.

In stubbornly continuing to pursue its neocolonialist policy, the U. S. administration has hastily established an airlift to transport weapons and ammunition to the Nguyen Van Thieu clique. This act of the U. S. imperialists once again proves that they are continuing to willfully sabotage the Paris agreement and prolong their military involvement and gross interference in the internal affairs of South Vietnam.

But U. S. weapons and dollars cannot save the U. S. henchmen from danger. Despite the fact that they have large quantities of war materiel, they have collapsed in big chunks. Their remaining defense lines are like broken dikes.

The main reason for the U. S. setbacks is not a lack of additional aid, or fighting spirit, or command ability among the puppet troops. Although these are all factors, the main reason is the error of the U. S. imperialist forces in stubbornly continuing their neocolonialist designs.

The new victories of the Vietnamese people once again reveal that at present, the U. S.-led imperialists cannot resort to brute force or any other maneuver to impose their oppressive yoke on our nation, regardless of whether it is a colonialist or neocolonialist yoke.

Following Phu Yen and Tuy Hoa, Khanh Hoi Province and Nha Trang city are now struggling for liberation. This struggle will therefore encourage the remaining parts of the puppet army and puppet administration to do the same.

NHAN DAN 4 APR EDITORIAL HAILS PRGRSV 10-POINT POLICY

Hanoi VNA in English 0727 GMT 4 Apr 75 BK

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 4--NHAN DAN today editorially welcomes the 10-point policy adopted by the Provisional Revolutionary Government with regard to newly-liberated areas in South Vietnam as an important document of legal character in defense of the gains of revolution, the Paris agreement, and the life of the people. The main Hanoi paper says:

"The document deals with the administration of newly liberated areas, the pattern of political activities, the exercise of democratic liberties, the implementation of a policy of great unity and of national reconciliation and concord, and the opposition to imperialism and other enemies of the revolutionary administration.

"The 10-point policy also provides for equality among nationalities, freedom of belief, and the normalization of life, and declares the PRG's concern for all strata of the population: workers, peasants, intellectuals and the circles [as received]. It guarantees fair treatment to officers, soldiers and policemen of the Thieu regime who rally to the people".

The paper goes on: "The PRG will gradually stabilize the life of the population, provide work to the unemployed and other labouring people, encourage business circles to continue their business in the interest of the nation and the people. Encouragement will also be given to farmers, fishermen and plantation owners to continue production, and great care will be taken of orphans, the disabled, and the aged. Conditions will be created for cultural, scientific and technical establishments and schools and hospitals to open again. Healthy cultural activities will be encouraged, and talents in science and technology will be highly appreciated, this is a great policy, indeed."

The paper continues: keeping the door open for anyone who wishes to return to the people, the statement of the PRG points out:

"Soldiers, officers, policemen, disabled soldiers, veterans, and civil servants who leave the enemy ranks and come to the liberated zone or who stay in liberated areas and report themselves to the revolutionary administration in strict conformity with the regulations of the revolutionary administration will receive assistance to earn their living, go home, or, if they wish, to serve in the new regime according to their capabilities. The meritorious will be rewarded, but those who work against the revolution will be severely punished. Criminals who have sincerely repented will be pardoned..."

"The PRG's policy towards the newly liberated areas expresses the ardent aspirations of the South Vietnamese people, to achieve independence, peace, democracy and national reconciliation and concord, and to settle down again and gradually build a new life."

STATE OF PANIC, CONFUSION EXISTS IN SAIGON

Hanoi in Vietnamese to Vietnam 2300 GMT 3 Apr 75 SG

[Text] According to Western dispatches, radio contact from Saigon with MR II of the Thieu clique has been lost. The whereabouts of General Phan Van Phu, commanding officer of this region is still unknown.