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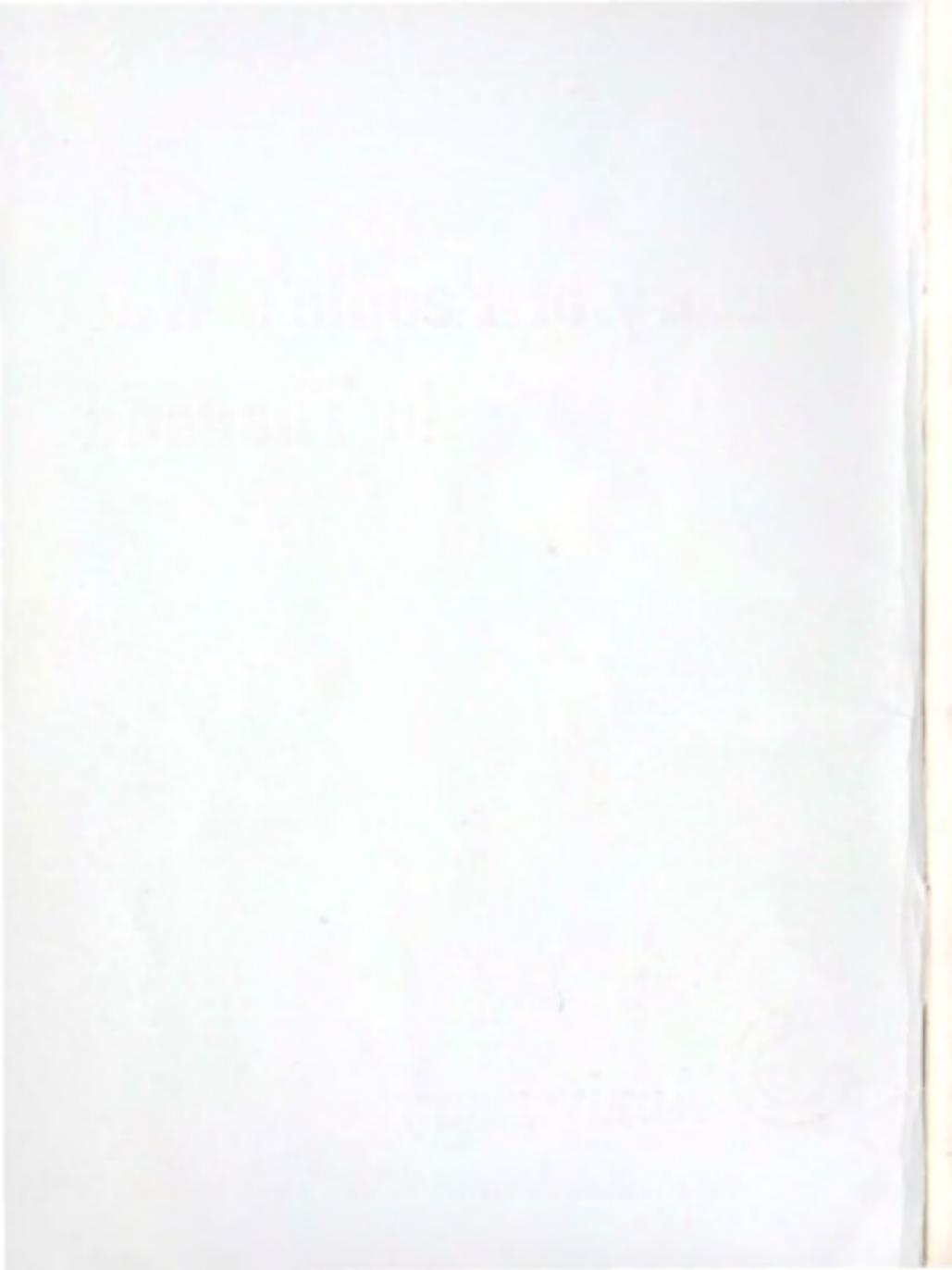
北京日报

Victory of People's War in Thailand

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3rd
Anniversary

Humanité nouvelle



VICTORY OF PEOPLE'S WAR IN THAILAND

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VICTORY OF PEOPLE'S WAR
IN THAILAND

REPRODUCED FROM A REPORT BY
THE PEOPLE'S FRONT OF THAILAND
1975

PUBLISHED BY THE OFFICE OF THE
REPRESENTATIVE ARMY OF THE
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PREFACE

The Thai people's war is a new stage in the history of Thai revolution. The Thai people's armed struggle broke out at Pu Pan mountains in Nakae district, Nakorn Phanom province in the northeast region on August 7, 1965. At present, the flames of the people's war have spread to 30 out of 71 provinces of the whole country in the south, central and north regions.

On the occasion of the third anniversary of the Thai people's armed struggle, the revolutionary organizations and individuals as well as the justice-loving people from various countries sent messages and telegrams, issued statements and wrote articles to support the just armed struggle led by the Communist Party of Thailand. This is a great inspiration to the Thai people who are fighting to drive out U.S. imperialism and to overthrow its lackey, the Thanom-Praphas traitorous clique.

We have deeply understood that the revolutionary struggle of Thai people is still in its initial stage. The enemy is temporarily stronger than we

are, and there are still many difficulties in front of us. But we are firmly convinced that under the leadership of the Communist Party of Thailand which holds aloft the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, the peak of Marxism-Leninism, and with the support and inspiration of the friends the world over, the Thai people will surely win the final victory and at last set up a completely independent, democratic, prosperous, strong and new Thailand.

**Office of the Representative Abroad
of the Patriotic Front of Thailand**

October, 1968.

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An Important Part of the World Revolution in the Great Era of Mao Tse-tung

—*“Voice of the Thai People” Radio on the Third
Anniversary of the Thai People’s Armed Struggle*

On August 7, 1968, the “Voice of the Thai People” radio broadcast an important article hailing the brilliant victories scored by the Thai people under the leadership of the Communist Party of Thailand in the revolutionary armed struggle waged in the past three years. The article called upon the Thai people, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Thailand, to set up rural base areas, persist in people’s war, use the countryside to encircle the cities and finally seize political power throughout the country.

The article said that the successful development of the Thai people’s armed struggle in the past three years has brought about an unprecedented excellent revolutionary situation in Thai history. It has struck heavy blows at U.S. imperialism and the Thanom-Praphas traitorous regime and has shaken their reactionary rule to its very foundation. And its position has become more tottering.

The article said that the victories of the people's armed struggle have had a growing and far-reaching influence among the broad masses of the people. Just as pointed out by the Communist Party of Thailand, the preliminary victories scored by the people's armed struggle not only prove that U.S. imperialism and the Thanom-Prapas clique are paper tigers and that the people are entirely able to defeat them, but also have a great significance in that the Thai people's revolutionary struggle has entered a new stage, setting an example for the people of the whole country, and inspiring and pushing forward the Thai people's revolutionary struggle to develop rapidly.

The article pointed out that the spark of the Thai people's armed struggle can continue to exist amidst the enemies' frantic "encirclement and suppression" campaigns and can ignite a prairie fire in the vast areas of 30 provinces, because this struggle is a people's war fought under the leadership of the Communist Party of Thailand; because it has followed the political and military line of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, and because it has applied the strategy and tactics on people's war of the great leader of the world revolutionary people Chairman Mao Tse-tung. As the people's armed forces are genuine people's forces which serve the people whole-heartedly and fight for the cause of liberation of the nation and people, they have won whole-hearted support from the masses of the people.

The rapid development of the revolutionary situation in Thailand has proved that the programme, line and policies of the Communist Party of Thailand are entirely correct; that they are persistently guided by Mao Tse-tung's thought, Marxism-Leninism of the highest level in the present era, and are combined with the re-

volutionary practice in Thailand; and that they conform to the actual conditions of Thai revolution and to the needs of the broad masses of the people.

The Communist Party of Thailand, the article continued, has pointed out to the Thai people that U.S. imperialism and the Thanom-Prapas traitorous clique are the enemies of the Thai nation and people. To annihilate these two enemies, to fight for independence, democracy and a happy life, the people must unite, organize themselves into a broad, patriotic and democratic united front, wage various forms of struggle against the enemies, cooperate with each other and support each other. They must especially wage armed struggle, mobilize the peasant masses, set up rural base areas, persist in people's war, use the countryside to encircle the cities and finally seize political power throughout the country. That is to say, the people should follow Chairman Mao Tse-tung's teachings: "Political power grows out of the barrel of a gun.", "The seizure of power by armed force, the settlement of the issue by war, is the central task and the highest form of revolution. This Marxist-Leninist principle of revolution holds good universally, for China and for all other countries." and "Without a people's army the people have nothing."

The article noted that brilliant victories scored by the Thai people in the three years of armed struggle have made all the patriotic, democracy-loving people and all the oppressed and exploited people feel jubilant and proud. However, these victories are only the first step in the ten thousand miles of the revolutionary path. There are still many difficulties and obstacles waiting for us to conquer along this revolutionary path. As pointed out by the Communist Party of Thailand, the struggle

now being waged by the Thai people is a just struggle, it has a bright future and will certainly win the final victory. At present, however, the enemy forces are still temporarily in a superior position, and we must, therefore, pass through arduous, tortuous and protracted struggle.

Although there are still many difficulties on the road of armed struggle, nevertheless, with the leadership of the Communist Party of Thailand, with the powerful ideological weapon, the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung as our guide in struggle, with the support of the broad masses of the people, with the firm, courageous and militant spirit of the people and their armed forces, all difficulties, no matter how great, can be surmounted.

The article pointed out that the present international situation is excellent. Mao Tse-tung's thought, a powerful ideological weapon for opposing imperialism, revisionism and the reactionaries, has been accepted and grasped by more and more revolutionary people in the world. This has given great impetus to the people's armed struggles in Asia, Africa and Latin America and brought new victories to these struggles. The struggles waged by the workers, students and revolutionary masses in various countries are developing more extensively and vigorously.

The torrent of the world revolutionary people's struggle is advancing wave upon wave, pounding with growing force at U.S.-led imperialism, modern revisionism centred around the Soviet revisionist renegade clique, and the reactionaries of various countries.

The all-round victories won in China's Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution have made socialist China more powerful than ever. The 700 million Chinese

people armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought are a great revolutionary force effectively supporting the revolutionary struggles of the people all over the world. The great leader of the world revolutionary people Chairman Mao Tse-tung has pointed out: "It can be said with certainty that the complete collapse of colonialism, imperialism and all systems of exploitation, and the complete emancipation of all the oppressed peoples and nations of the world are not far off."

The revolutionary struggle waged by the Thai people is a part of the world revolution in the great era of Mao Tse-tung. We are not isolated in our revolutionary struggle. The Chinese, Vietnamese, Laotian, Burmese and Malayan peoples, the peoples in other neighbouring countries and the world revolutionary peoples all support us and are on our side.

On the basis of the victories won in the armed struggle in the past three years, and under the excellent international and domestic situation, the Thai people, by rallying together and uniting under the leadership of the Communist Party of Thailand, holding aloft the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, will persist in carrying on armed struggle to the end, launch sustained and vigorous offensives against U.S. imperialism and the Thanom-Praphas clique, and will certainly win final victory.

Excellent Situation of the Thai People's Armed Struggle

— *By Hong Chin-ping of the General Logistics
Department of the Chinese People's Libera-
tion Army (published in Peking "People's
Daily" on August 7, 1969)*

The red flags on the Pu Pan mountains are flying;
The people's fighters are performing heroic feats.

At a time when an excellent situation prevails in the revolutionary struggles of the people the world over, reports of victory in the armed struggle of the people of Thailand have been flowing in. The people's armed forces led by the Communist Party of Thailand have, after three years of arduous fighting, smashed one after another the "encirclement and suppression" campaigns of the U.S.-Thanom reactionary clique and have brought about an excellent situation by their fighting. The Chinese people who are in the process of seizing all-round victory in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution warmly acclaim the great victories of the Thai people's armed struggle and extend their warmest greetings to the heroic people of Thailand.

In order to drive out the U.S. imperialists and overthrow the reactionary rule of the traitorous Thanom-

Praphas clique, the Thai people have been carrying on a protracted, heroic struggle. Since August 1965 in particular, the Communist Party of Thailand has been leading the people in waging a revolutionary armed struggle and since then the Thai people's revolution has taken on a new look. During the past three years, the flames of the people's revolutionary armed struggle lit up in the northeast of Thailand have by now spread to 30 out of the 71 provinces of the whole country. The heroic struggle of the Thai people's armed forces have dealt a telling blow at the reactionary rule of the U.S.-Thanom reactionary clique.

The Thai people's armed forces under the leadership of the Communist Party of Thailand is a revolutionary army which comes from the people, relies on the people and serves the people. The fighters of this army have a high degree of political consciousness; they are most valiant, very wise and resourceful in battle. In the course of bitter fighting, the Thai people's armed forces have cemented close relations with the masses, relations like those between fish and water. United as one and employing the guerrilla tactics of "The enemy advances, we retreat; the enemy camps, we harass; the enemy tires, we attack; the enemy retreats, we pursue.", the army and people have been attacking the enemy everywhere, giving full play to the might of people's war.

The U.S.-Thanom reactionary clique from the very start is in a vain attempt to stamp out the raging flames of the Thai people's revolutionary armed struggle. As the people's armed forces rapidly develop, the U.S.-Thanom reactionary clique has also been escalating step by step its "encirclement and suppression" campaigns. Since the beginning of this year, the enemy has called out

large numbers of troops and armed police to carry out rabid suppression of the people's armed forces in all parts of the country. They have been using such modern destructive weapons as planes, tanks, cannons, napalm bombs, and even dispatched their air force to carry out the most inhuman "carpet bombing". Nevertheless, developing the dauntless revolutionary spirit of daring to fight and to win and applying the flexible strategy and tactics, the Thai people's armed forces have had more than 400 engagements and clashes with the reactionary troops and police in the first half of this year. They can smash not only the "encirclement and suppression" campaigns launched by the enemy forces as strong as a whole battalion and wipe out enemy's patrol units one batch after another, but also launch attacks against the enemy's isolated posts with full initiative, winning one victory after another. The recent heroic surprise attacks on the U.S. Udorn air base by the people's armed forces have made the U.S.-Thai reactionaries even more panic-stricken.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: "All reactionaries are paper tigers. In appearance, the reactionaries are terrifying, but in reality they are not so powerful. From a long-term point of view, it is not the reactionaries but the people who are really powerful." The successful development of the Thai people's armed struggle provides new evidence of this great truth. One can see that even in a country like Thailand where U.S. imperialist control is so tight and where the entire area amounts to only 510,000 square kilometres, the revolutionary forces are definitely able to develop and eventually alter the balance of forces between the enemy and themselves and seize final victory in the revolution.

so long as they closely integrate Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought with the revolutionary practice in their country, firmly rely on the masses, unfold a people's war and follow the road of encircling the cities from the countryside.

The successful development of the Thai people's armed struggle has dealt a heavy blow not only at the Thai reactionaries but also at the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war. For many years, the U.S. imperialists have been using Thailand as an important base for its aggression in Indo-China, suppression of the revolution in Southeast Asia and for opposing the socialist China. And the Thai reactionary ruling clique has all along been serving as a pawn of U.S. imperialism in its war of aggression. It has not only provided cannon fodder to directly participate in the criminal war of slaughtering the Vietnamese people, but also allowed the U.S. imperialists to establish many military bases on the Thai soil. About 80% of the U.S. gangster planes carrying out bombing missions in North Vietnam take off from the U.S. military bases in Thailand. Therefore, the development of the Thai people's armed struggle has placed U.S. imperialism, which is beaten black and blue in its aggressive war in Vietnam, to face with a "second Vietnam."

In order to suppress the revolution of the Thai people and to expand its war of aggression in Indo-China, the U.S. imperialists are trying in a thousand and one ways to prop up the Thai reactionary ruling clique with bayonets and dollars. However, no matter how desperately the U.S.-Thai reactionaries struggle, they can never save themselves from their shameful defeat.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "The just struggle of the peoples of various countries in the world support each other." The revolutionary struggle of the Thai people is an important component part of the revolutionary struggles of the people of Southeast Asia and the rest of the world. The development of the Thai people's armed struggle is a powerful support for the Vietnamese people who are fighting valiantly and also an important support for the revolutionary struggle of the people of Southeast Asia and the world. The Chinese people who are armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought and tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution firmly stand on the side of the Thai people and support their just struggle. The Thai people's armed struggle is protracted and arduous, and there will still be many difficulties ahead. But under the correct leadership of the Communist Party of Thailand, the Thai people will surely be able to sweep away all obstacles. The final victory certainly belongs to the people of Thailand.

Vietnamese People Hail the Thai People's Armed Struggle

— *Commentary of Hanoi "Nhan Dan" Daily*

Hanoi, August 8, (VNA)-In a commentary today marking the 3rd anniversary of the outbreak of the armed struggle of the Thai patriots (August 7), the Hanoi **Nhan Dan** Daily warmly acclaimed the new victories recorded by the patriotic struggle of the Thai people against the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys.

The paper said:

"On January 1st, 1965, the Patriotic Front of Thailand came into being, marking a new development of the Thai people's struggle against the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen. The Front set forth a programme of action for the struggle for an independent, neutral, peaceful and democratic Thailand. Since the gunfire of uprising broke out in Nakorn Phanom, northeast Thailand, the armed struggle of the Thai people against the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen has not ceased to develop vigorously."

After quoting "Voice of the Thai People" radio as reporting that the Thai patriotic forces are now operating in 30 among the 71 provinces of Thailand, the paper recalled that over the past three years, along-side many

armed attacks by the patriots on the enemy, the movement of workers, peasants and other strata of the people to demand improvement of living conditions and democratic rights has also gained momentum.

Nhan Dan went on:

"The Communist Party of Thailand is holding aloft the banner of patriotism and is uniting with all other progressive forces to step up the revolutionary fight in all forms against the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen".

The paper reviewed the July 26 daring attack on the big U.S. airbase in Udorn by the Thai patriotic armed forces and the recent demonstrations and meetings in Bangkok against the U.S. armed intervention in Thailand.

The paper said:

"The policy of repression and massacre carried out by the U.S. imperialists and the military dictators in Bangkok has failed to prevent the development of the patriotic and anti-U.S. movement in Thailand. The Thai people's increasing revolutionary movement takes its root from the increasing aggression and intervention by the U.S. imperialists in Thailand and the extremely reactionary policy of the Thai ruling circles who are going further and further on the path of betrayal to the country.

Frightened by the development of the patriotic movement in Thailand, the U.S. imperialists and the reactionary authorities in Thailand have shamelessly cooked up the story of "North Vietnam soldiers in Thailand" as a pretext to crack down on Vietnamese residents in Thailand. But such stupid acts can hide neither the failures of the U.S. and its henchmen in Thailand nor justify the crimes of the reactionary authorities in letting the U.S. turn Thailand into a new-type colony and military base."

A Bulwark of the Revolutionary Movement in Thailand

— *Commentary of Gai Phong Press Agency*

August 8,- "Fed and protected by the people and fighting side by side with them against the enemy, the Thai patriotic armed forces have quickly become a bulwark of the revolutionary movement in Thailand and a source of constant fear for the U.S. aggressors and Thanom-Praphas traitorous clique."

Thus said **Gai Phong Press Agency** in a commentary on the occasion of the third anniversary of the outbreak of the armed struggle of the Thai people (August 7).

The commentary hailed the repeated victories of the Thai patriotic forces especially their recent surprise attack on the Udorn U.S. airbase, and stressed that this proved no frantic action of the enemy could prevent the patriotic struggle of the Thai people from making constant and steady headway.

The commentary went on:

"The south Vietnam people and P.L.A.F. deeply sympathize with the just struggle of the Thai people for independence and freedom and pledge to fight side by side with the people and patriotic armed forces of Thai-

land to defeat the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen, the common enemy of the two peoples".

The commentary concluded by voicing the south Vietnamese people's firm confidence in the brilliant victories of the just struggle of the Thai people.

The People of Thailand Will Win!

— *Message from OISRAA*

On the occasion of the third anniversary of the glorious armed uprising of the people of Thailand under the correct leadership of the Communist Party of Thailand, we, the Indonesian people once more express our firm conviction that armed with the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung, the people's armed forces of Thailand under the Party's leadership will definitely overthrow the Thanom-Praphas puppet regime and win final victory.

The Indonesian people who are now waging armed struggle under the leadership of the Indonesian Communist Party and armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought to overthrow the fascist-military regime of Suharto-Nasution fully support the armed struggle of Thailand and regard every victory achieved in the struggle as our own victory.

Long live the glorious armed struggle of the people of Thailand!

The people of Thailand will win!

The puppet clique of Thanom-Praphas will definitely perished!

I. Isa

Secretary-General of the Indonesian Organization for Afro-Asian People's Solidarity

August 7, 1968.

The Thai People's Armed Struggle Has Entered into a New Stage

— Editorial of the "Pathet Lao" Radio

"Pathet Lao" radio broadcast an editorial on August 9, 1968 warmly hailing the brilliant achievements of the Thai people's armed struggle during the past three years. The editorial said that during these three years since the first shot of the people's armed struggle in Nakae district, Nakorn Phanom province on August 7, 1965, the Thai people's armed struggle has been developing on an extensive scale. The flames of the armed struggle have spread to 30 provinces of the whole country, from the northeast to the central, north and south regions.

The third anniversary of the Thai people's armed struggle, it said, is an occasion of great historic significance. Because it signifies that with its brilliant victories the Thai people's armed struggle has entered into a new stage.

It said that with the extensive support of the people and applying the strategy and tactics of people's war, the Thai people's armed forces have been flexibly fighting against the enemy. The more they fight, the stronger they become. They have thoroughly smashed the "encirclement and suppression" campaigns launched by the

enemy. The Thai people's armed forces have not only been able to preserve themselves but also rapidly develop and strengthen their own forces in the struggle. They can not only effectively attack the enemy posts and ambush the enemy along communication lines, but also successfully shoot down the U.S.-made planes and launch attacks on the U.S. airbases.

Meantime, the people's armed forces also go deep into the enemy-occupied areas to mobilize and organize the masses; help them to raise production, cure their diseases and execute secret agents and local despots. These activities have been warmly welcome by the masses of the people.

Side by side with the development of the Thai people's armed struggle, it said, the struggle of the workers and students in the cities has also been surging forward. This struggle and the armed struggle in the countryside are just like a pair of nippers which grips more and more tightly the necks of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys.

The Thai people's revolutionary struggle, it added, is an important component part of the struggles of the peoples of Southeast Asia against U.S. aggression. The victories won by the Thai people during the past three years once again prove that small as the country is, it can defeat any imperialism, U.S. imperialism and the reactionaries without exception, and win the final victory, so long as the people unite as one and persevere in struggle.

The victories won by the Thai people, it continued, constitute a powerful support for the Laotian people in their struggle against U.S. and for national salvation, and

for the liberation movement of the peoples of Southeast Asia and the whole world.

The Laotian army and people are very proud of having the heroic fraternal Thai people as their comrades-in-arms in the struggle against the common enemy, U.S. imperialism, it said.

On the occasion of the third anniversary of the Thai people's armed struggle, the "Pathet Lao" editorial concluded, the Laotian people are rejoiced to celebrate with the fraternal Thai people the brilliant victories won in the revolution. The road of the Thai people's armed struggle will be tortuous and full of difficulties. But the Laotian people firmly believe that the fraternal Thai people, who have already laid foundation for their revolution, will surely be able to overcome all difficulties and win the final victory in their just cause.

A Component Part of the Struggle of the World Revolutionary People

— *Commentary of Albanian Paper "Bashkimi"*

Tirana, August 9 (Hsinhua)—Albanian paper "**Bashkimi**" in a commentary today warmly praised the Thai people who, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Thailand and holding high the banner of revolutionary armed struggle, are resolutely fighting the U.S. imperialists and their lackey—the traitorous Thanom clique in Thailand.

The commentary said that the Thai people led by the Communist Party of Thailand have stood up. They have taken up arms in a resolute revolutionary struggle to win their freedom and independence. They have established their own armed forces which have struck terror into the hearts of the U.S. imperialists and the traitorous Thanom clique.

The commentary pointed out that the flames of the people's revolutionary armed struggle kindled three years ago in Thailand are now raging and sweeping the whole country. Under the leadership of the Communist Party of Thailand, the Thai people's armed forces have scored brilliant victories.

In their struggle against the U.S. imperialists and their lackey, the Thai people's armed forces enjoy active sup-

port from the Thai people. The revolutionary struggle of the Thai people is a component part of the struggle of the world's people against imperialism and its lackeys, the commentary said.

The road followed by the Thai people under the leadership of the Communist Party of Thailand is a correct, revolutionary road. Their revolutionary struggle will be crowned with final victory, it declared.

An Important Role in the Afro-Asian Peoples' Joint Struggle Against U.S.-Led Imperialism

— *Message from AAJA*

On the occasion of the third anniversary of the Thai people's heroic armed struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackey, the Thanom-Praphas clique, I, on behalf of the Secretariat of the Afro-Asian Journalists' Association, extend to you and through you to the patriotic Thai people, my warm congratulations.

We were especially happy to hear, just before the anniversary, the news of a victorious surprise attack on the strongly defended U.S. airbase at Udorn, launched by the Thai people's armed forces. Extreme consternation among the U.S. occupationists and the Thai puppets at the unexpected blow they were dealt with at Udorn, one of the biggest airbases of the U.S. imperialists in their aggressive war in Vietnam, graphically proved the important role your armed struggle is playing in the Afro-Asian peoples' joint struggle against U.S.-led imperialism.

The Thai people's armed struggle, which has been carried on successfully for three years, proves to their

brothers in Asia and Africa and all over the world that no force on earth can smash the people who are determined to fight for their liberation with arms in their hands; that under the semi-colonial, semi-feudal conditions prevailing in Thailand, the road followed by the Thai people of using the countryside to encircle the cities and of fully mobilizing the peasants to seize political power through armed struggle is perfectly correct.

The Afro-Asian peoples watch with infinite joy the vigorous development of the Thai people's armed struggle, which has spread to 30 of the total 71 provinces of Thailand. Deep respect is due to your sincere pursuance of the revolutionary line of Chairman Mao in the just struggle of the Thai people for national and social liberation.

At present, the situation facing us is excellent. More and more Afro-Asian and Latin American peoples are taking the road of resolute armed struggle; the imperialists are facing a graver critical situation than ever, caused by the stronger opposition of the people to their aggressive war policies, by the aggravation of various insoluble contradiction, by the deepening of economic difficulties, etc.

We are confident that the armed struggle of the Thai people will achieve still greater victories in the coming years.

The AAJA Secretariat will carry forward its activities in rendering its contribution for strengthening the united struggle of the Afro-Asian people against their common enemy, U.S.-led imperialism; in the exposure of the Soviet-led revisionists who are engaged in treacherous acti-

vities against the Afro-Asian and Latin American peoples in collaboration with the U.S. imperialists and in fighting against all reactionaries.

Victory to the heroic Thai people!

Djawoto

Secretary-General of the
Afro-Asian Journalists' Association

August 12, 1968

Final Victory Belongs to the Laotian and Thai Peoples

— *Commentary of "Pathet Lao" Radio*

Khang Khay, August 4, (Hsinhua) — In a commentary yesterday, "Pathet Lao" radio warmly hailed the splendid victory won by the Thai people's patriotic armed forces in their attack on the U.S. air base in Udorn on the night of July 26.

The commentary said that the attack has shocked all the U.S. troops in the U.S. military bases in Thailand and put the enemy in a terrible panic.

This splendid victory is a telling blow to U.S. imperialism and its lackeys.

Thailand has become since many years ago the colony of U.S. imperialism and its military base for aggression against Southeast Asia, it said. Tens of thousands of U.S. aggressor troops have intruded into Thailand and built many air and naval bases and radar stations which serve the U.S. aggressive war plan. 80 percent of all the U.S. aircraft which barbarously bombed the Laotian liberated areas and North Vietnam took off from the U.S. air bases in Thailand. At the same time, U.S. aggressor troops and aircraft have taken part in the criminal "mopping up" operations against the Thai people, and have

committed grave crimes against the people of Thailand, particularly in the northeast.

The heinous crimes of the U.S. imperialists, it added, have aroused more bitter hatred of the Thai people who are resolved to unite closely and carry on the struggle through to the end.

The Thai people's splendid victory once again shows that their patriotic armed forces have rapidly grown in quantity and in quality and are invincible. It also shows that the Thai people's guerrilla tactics have reached a higher level, it said.

Thai people's victory is a direct support to the revolutionary struggle of the Laotian people and inspires them to win greater victories, it noted.

In conclusion the commentary stressed that the Laotian people are resolved to wipe out more enemy troops, shoot down more enemy aircraft and win still greater victories so as to support by deeds the revolutionary struggle of the Thai people. Final victory will certainly belong to the Laotian and Thai peoples.

Albanian Working People Always on the Side of the Thai People

*— Message from the Central Council of the
Albanian Trade Unions*

Our working class follows with great interest and sympathy the daring actions of the Thai Liberation Forces, which constitute a component part of the general liberation and revolutionary struggle of the peoples of the whole world against the enslaving domination of imperialism, colonialism and their lackeys. The working people of Albania, just as all our people salute the Thai partisans for their powerful attack on the big air base of the American imperialists in Thailand, Udorn. This victory of the Thai patriotic liberation forces rejoices all the freedom-loving people of the world, all the anti-imperialist front.

The fraternal Thai people, just as all the oppressed people, despite the brutal oppression of the colonialists and imperialists, and, despite the treachery of the modern revisionists, are firm in carrying their struggle to the end, to the final victory. They are becoming ever more convinced that freedom and independence can be won and preserved through armed struggle and through the fire of guns, imperialism and puppet regimes can be destroyed.

The Albanian working people, educated by the Party of Labour of Albania with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head with the spirit of proletarian internationalism and solidarity, assure the fraternal Thai workers and people that they will always be on their side in the just struggle for a true freedom and independence, in order to achieve the final victory against American imperialism and its lackeys.

We convey to you, dear Comrades, our fraternal, revolutionary greetings.

Sotir Kamberi

Secretary of the Central Council
of Albanian Trade Unions

Tirana August 5, 1968.

The Third Year of the People's War in Thailand

INTRODUCTION

On the occasion of the third anniversary of the armed struggle of the Thai people, the Office of the Representative Abroad of the Patriotic Front of Thailand deems it necessary to introduce the achievements of the Thai people's armed struggle in the past year to the revolutionary and justice-loving people of the whole world who have been all along giving their support for the Thai people in their struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys.

However, the Thai people's revolutionary struggle is still in its initial stage, and we have not for the time being, the systematic journalistic work in co-ordination with the ever-developing people's armed struggle. What we are going to introduce is just an incomplete summing-up of the achievements of the Thai people's armed struggle in the third year, a summing-up which is made within the limited capabilities of the Office of the Representative Abroad of the Patriotic Front of Thailand.

**Office of the Representative Abroad
of the Patriotic Front of Thailand**
August 7, 1968.

Under the leadership of the Communist Party of Thailand, the Thai people's armed struggle, starting in early August 1965, has been going on for three full years. During this period, the Thai people's armed struggle has won not only the support from the Thai people, but also keen attention and wide support of the revolutionary and justice-loving people of the whole world.

The great teacher Chairman Mao Tse-tung teaches us: "The seizure of power by armed force, the settlement of the issue by war, is the central task and highest form of revolution.", "War is the continuation of politics by other... means." When politics develops to a certain stage beyond which it cannot proceed by the usual means, war breaks out to sweep the obstacles from the way." and "Political power grows out of the barrel of a gun." These teachings are all universal truths of Marxism-Leninism which hold good all over the world. Just as the Communist Party of Thailand has pointed out when summing up the experiences of the Thai people's revolutionary struggle that "Through their long and persistent struggle, the people of Thailand have learned at the cost of their blood that without people's armed forces, it is impossible to fight and defeat the enemy — the reactionary ruling classes who are armed to the teeth, and the only thing which awaits us is to be arrested and massacred. So the only way to make revolution in our country — to completely free our people from misery and save our country — is to seize political power in the form of people's armed struggle, dare to use revolutionary violence to firmly resist, fight against and finally defeat the counter-revolutionary violence"⁽¹⁾ and "At present, our Party is shouldering a glorious and great mission of historic significance in Thailand. It is leading the stead-

fast and courageous struggle in which the revolutionary armed force is being used against the U.S.-Thanom counter-revolutionary armed force, a struggle to seize political power by armed force. This is the only correct road of struggle which will make possible the expulsion of U.S. imperialism, the overthrow of the Thanom-Praphas traitorous clique, and the founding of a new Thailand which will be truly independent and democratic. Because of the correct leadership of our Party, the armed struggle led by it has achieved a rapid development, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy. Our armed forces have grown both in strength and size in the fierce struggle. The armed struggle has helped the revolutionary people throughout the country see more clearly the bright future and build up greater confidence in their own strength. Our Party is resolved to lead the people to wage armed struggle, to mobilize the masses of the peasants, establish rural base areas, persevere in people's war, encircle the cities from the countryside and finally seize state power throughout the country."⁽²⁾

The Patriotic Front of Thailand — a revolutionary and patriotic mass organization — has firmly supported the brilliant line of the Communist Party of Thailand, and stated in its appeal that "The armed struggle of the Thai patriotic and democracy-loving people under the leadership of the Communist Party of Thailand has won the all-out support of the broad masses of the people and has brought them great inspiration and hope. On the contrary, the armed struggle has caused great uneasiness on the part of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the traitorous, dictatorial Thanom-Praphas clique which brings devastation to the country and misery to the people. In their death-bed kicks, the U.S.-Thanom clique

tried by hook or by crook to stamp out the people's armed struggle."⁽³⁾ and "We call on the patriotic compatriots, let us closely rally around the Communist Party of Thailand, resolutely support and participate in the people's armed struggle, frustrate the political swindle of the U.S.-Thanom clique and all their tricks, and fight for the genuine independence and democracy of our country and for the happiness of our people."⁽⁴⁾

Today, the sparks of the Thai people's war have become a prairie fire in 30 out of 71 provinces.

The people's war in Thailand has started a new stage in the development of Thai history. The people's armed struggle has thrown the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys, the Thanom-Praphas clique into great fright and confusion. In their wild and desperate struggle, they have tried by hook or by crook to strangle the people's armed struggle and put out the raging flames of the people's war, resorting to both soft-handed and high-handed tactics, that is, the psychological warfare and armed suppression.

1. Psychological Warfare and Anti-Psychological Warfare

In order to maintain their reactionary rule, the U.S.-Thanom clique, while using armed forces to suppress the people, has also conducted the so-called "psychological warfare" so as to retain the old and reactionary ideologies. This "psychological warfare" of the U.S.-Thanom clique is being conducted in Thailand under the signboard of the "development" in the rural areas.

— **extending communication lines** — for instance, the setting-up of the communication network to every village so as to control and suppress the villagers.

— **“Community development”**—the setting-up of the so-called “development villages” is in fact the preparation of setting up concentration camps in the main communes throughout the country. These villages are generally controlled by the army, police, “Home Defence Volunteers”, spies and secret agents. In the places where armed struggles are active and fierce, the so-called “development villages” have in fact been turned into “strategic hamlets” or concentration camps. Under these circumstances, the villagers are not allowed to go around freely at night, their agricultural products, daily necessities and even medicines are under strict control. In 1967, there are more than 100 such villages in the north-east region alone. In the north region where the conditions differ, “Hill Tribe Development Centres” are set up and are under the direct control of the U.S. “specialists” and the border police. Besides, there are some special concentration camps.

— **Organizing various mobile teams**— such as “mobile development teams”, “mobile public relation teams”, “mobile health teams”, “anti-malaria mobile teams” and the so-called “buddhist missions—mobile teams of monks for reactionary religious preaches.”

All these mobile teams on the one hand, carry out reactionary propaganda to benumb the people, making them give up the road of armed struggle and reconcile in class struggle, and on the other hand, they carry out espionage activities to find out the activities of the villagers.

However, the “psychological warfare” of the U.S.-Thanom clique did not succeed. The patriotic and revolutionary people of Thailand studied and applied Chairman Mao Tse-tung’s teaching **“To overthrow a political power, it is always necessary first of all, to create public**

opinion, to do work in the ideological sphere. This is true for the revolutionary class as well as for the counter-revolutionary class." They used all kinds of propaganda means to expose the plot of the enemy's "psychological warfare", to smash the old and corrupt ideologies. At the same time, they propagated and fostered new and revolutionary ideologies. These activities can be summed up as follows:

—The revolutionary radio "**Voice of the Thai People**" has been actively persisting in exposing the criminal activities of the U.S. imperialists, the modern revisionists and the Thanom-Praphas reactionaries for more than six years.

—Publishing and distributing various underground newspapers, leaflets, revolutionary poems and songs, putting on all sorts of revolutionary plays and performances of national characteristics in the guerrilla zones and the enemy-occupied areas.

—Encircling the villages and conducting armed propaganda. The tasks of the armed propaganda teams are to propagate the policy of the Communist Party of Thailand, to expose the U.S. imperialist aggression, and the various traitorous act and corruption of the Thanom-Praphas clique, to help the people know where their misery comes from so as to arouse their hatred towards the enemy, to point out the correct way for them, and to put on revolutionary and national performances. Besides, they also help the people to punish spies and secret agents, to carry out anti-espionage work and to organize mutual-assistance teams for various purposes.

The "psychological warfare" cost the U.S.-Thanom clique a great amount of manpower and materials during the past six years, but it did not prove effective. On the

contrary, all the local government officials, from the provincial governors, district magistrates down to policemen and the "supervisors" of the "development teams", throw their weight about and carry out unscrupulous black-mails, extortions and embezzlements, recruit manpower and expropriate the people's property by force, barbarously exploit and oppress and even brutally slaughter the innocent people. Therefore, the gap between the government officials of the reactionary ruling class and the people has become wider than ever. "The National Research Council" said that their local administration could not get along with the masses of the people. This state of affairs forces them to think of another way. Thus they pick out those district magistrates, village heads and monks who, for the present, can still hoodwink some of the people, or re-elect "representatives" of the masses, to play the role of a "mediator" in an attempt of filling the gap between the local administrations and the people.

However, this has always been the case in Thai society. Though bearing the talisman of "psychological warfare" of U.S. imperialism, they have found it of no avail and that things have gone from bad to worse. The U.S.-Thanom clique is accelerating its steps towards its doom and their "psychological warfare" will surely go bankrupt.

2. Armed Suppression and Armed Struggle

On August 7, 1967, on the occasion of the 2nd anniversary of the Thai people's armed struggle, the Office of the Representative Abroad of the Patriotic Front of Thailand made a report summing up the Thai people's armed struggle of the previous two years, which we compiled later, with other documents, into the pamphlet "First

Shot — Revolutionary Spark of Armed Struggle in Thailand

In this summary which is prepared for the occasion of the 3rd anniversary of the armed struggle in Thai people's war, the Office will give a general idea of the situation of the people's war in Thailand and the people's armed struggle under the leadership of the Communist Party of Thailand. This is the sequel of the summing-up which we gave on August 7 last year. Now we provide here with a general account of the victories in different regions in the past year.

In the Central Region

In the central region, there have always been guerrilla activities in the four provinces: Prachuap Khirikhan, Petchburi, Rajburi and Kanchanaburi. Since the second half of 1967, the U.S.-Thanom clique dispatched the Special Police Force to station in Kuiburi district,⁽⁶⁾ Prachuap province, and carried out rabid suppression of the people.

To protect the interests of the people and counter-attack the brutalities of the reactionaries, on August 1, 1967, the people's armed forces ambushed a patrol unit of the enemy's Special Police Force which was on its way back from suppression mission to Yangchum village. The people's armed forces attacked fiercely the enemy truck by using mines, hand-grenades and machine-guns. The truck was blown to pieces. Six reactionary policemen were killed on the spot. The enemy reinforcements from the nearby police camp were caught in the ambush of the people's armed forces before it reached the spot. Four of them were wiped out and some ten others wounded. In this battle, the people's armed forces suffered no casualties.

On September 22, the people's armed forces again ambushed the reactionary police forces near the place where they had laid the successful ambush on August 1. Shortly after an enemy truck left its camp and ran over a mine, it was blown to pieces. All the ten reactionary policemen were killed on the spot while the people's armed forces suffered no casualties.

In these two battles, two police lieutenant-colonel were killed. This made the enemy exceedingly panicky. They had to be more cautious whenever they passed this place.

Three months later, on December 19, the people's armed forces in Kuiburi district once again ambushed a patrol unit of the "Home Defence Volunteers" of the U.S.-Thanom clique at the place near by that of the last two ambushes. Five enemies were killed while the people's armed forces still suffered no losses.

On March 21, 1968, the people's armed forces still again ambushed an enemy military vehicle loading 10 people of the "Mobile Development Team" on almost the same spot where the last three ambushes took place. The people's armed forces fired heavily at the vehicle and it was soon out of balance and ran into a road sign-post. According to the enemy report, two of them were killed and the other eight seriously wounded. When the U.S.-Thanom clique heard of the ambush, they immediately sent police forces to their rescue. After about 20 minutes of exchange of gun-fire with the rescue forces, the people's armed forces withdrew victoriously.

These activities of the people's armed forces of the central plain made the U.S.-Thanom clique shudder with fright. Because these activities were conducted in the areas nearest to Bangkok, the capital, even the King and Thanom had to go by themselves to the army bar-

The Thai people are cruelly oppressed, exploited and suppressed by the U.S.-Thanom clique



The peasants are living a poor and miserable life.

The U.S. "advisors" are training the Thanom-Praphas clique's troops and police.



Villages are controlled by the enemies day and night.



Intimidation, oppression and suppression.



The first shot of the revolution fired in Nakae district, Nakorn Phanom province in the northeast region on August 7, 1965



Before the outbreak of the revolutionary guns, the enemy policemen are searching for the people's armed forces everywhere.



The provincial police colonel commander seriously wounded and a sergeant killed by the people's armed forces in Nakorn Phanom province on August 7 are carried back to Bangkok. They are unloaded from the ambulance.



All reactionaries are paper

The U.S.-Thanom clique meets with the
the battle in Nan province, north



paper tigers

with defeat in
north region.



ทหารไทยกำลังนำพาเอา 2 นายพลที่ ว่างจากกอง
กำลังภาคใต้ มาส่งกองกำลัง 2 นายพล ที่เพิ่งได้จากพรรค
คอมมิวนิสต์ภาคใต้...





The pilot's certification card.

Parts of the weapons and equipments captured by the people's armed forces.



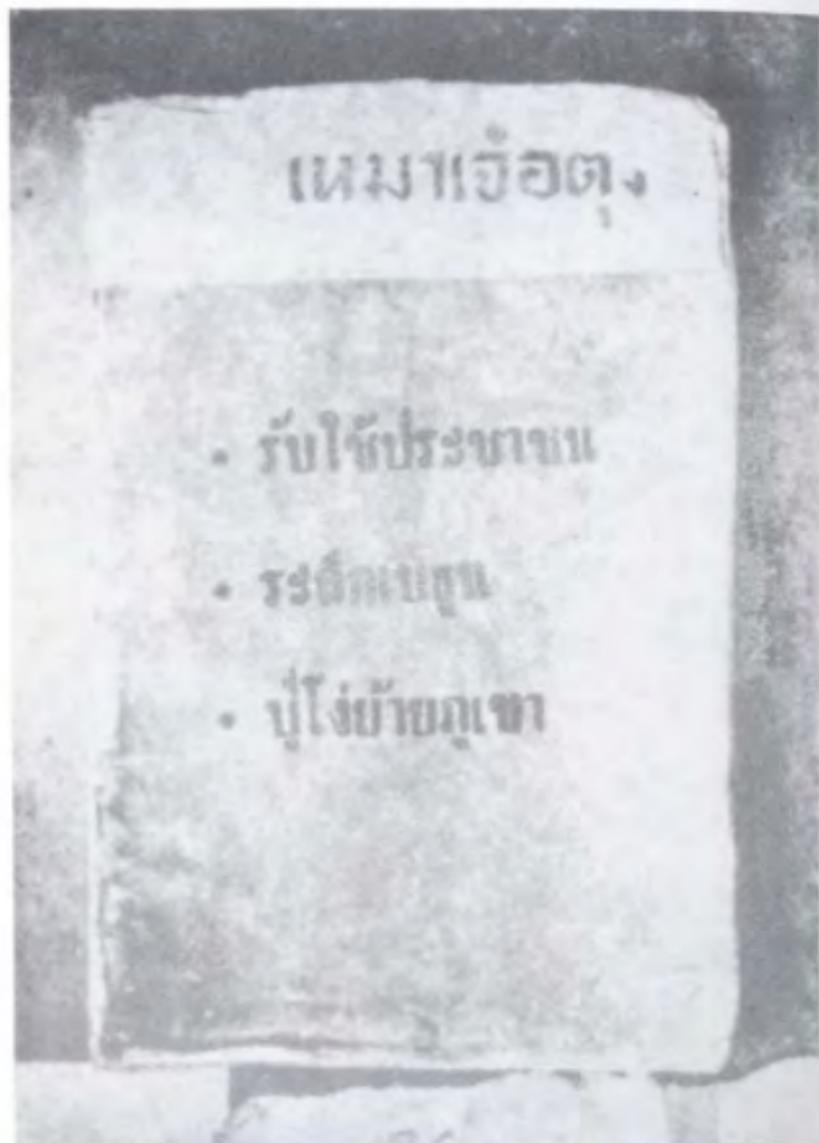


This is the first U.S.-made helicopter downed by the people's armed forces in Chiengkam district, Chieng Rai province in the north region on February 11, 1968. The pilot and 14 puppet troops were all killed. The people's armed forces captured a heavy machine-gun and various weapons. (This photo is taken before the helicopter carrying out its last mission)

This is the Udorn U.S. airbase attacked by the people's armed forces on July 26, 1968. Two enemy planes were destroyed and damaged, the power plant and the arsenal were on fire, and several U.S. and puppet troops were killed and wounded.



The decisive factor to win victory —
Mao Tse-tung's thought



This is the "three constantly read articles" from Chairman Mao Tse-tung, which are always brought with and studied by the people's armed forces led by the Communist Party of Thailand.

racks and police stations to issue orders for the troops. They were forced to call out great portion of their forces from the 1st Army Corps Area and the well-trained Special Police to station in these four provinces. However, this greatly pinned down the crack military and police forces of the U.S.-Thanom clique, made them prepare for battles at any time and have no breathing spell.

In the North Region

The armed forces of the people of Meo nationality who are living in the vast mountainous areas in the north region are a contingent of the armed forces of the minority nationalities. Together with other people in this region, they heroically resist the U.S.-Thanom clique. Their struggle is closely linked with the armed struggle of the people of the whole country.

Nan Province⁽⁶⁾

At the beginning of 1967, the Meo nationality in Chongprai village, (a village near the northern border), Tung Chang district, who were consistently bullied and oppressed by the border police, rose heroically in self-defence. This threw the U.S.-Thanom clique into confusion. At the end of January 1967, the enemy dispatched reinforcements of a company of its mountain cavalry and a company of Special Police Forces to this area and carried out sanguinary suppression. Nevertheless, the Meo nationality firmly persisted in armed struggle. After they had learned the experiences from the Meo nationality's armed forces in Chiang Rai province⁽⁷⁾, the people in Tung Chang district organized their own armed forces and actively unfolded a fierce life-and-death people's war.

The struggles of the people's armed forces in Tung Chang district, Nan province, which displayed the ini-

tiatives and combativeness at the very start, and the brilliant victories won by the people's armed forces last May in Theong district, Chiang Rai province put the U.S.-Thanom clique on pins and needles. At the beginning of October, the Headquarters of the Supreme Military Command of the Thanom-Prapas clique gave the order to the 3rd Army Corps Area which had its Headquarters in Phitsanulok province to set up a Field Command in Chiang Rai province, and dispatched the 7th Battalion of the 2nd Cavalry Regiment to station in Tung Chang district, Nan province. Since then the situation of the guerrilla warfare in the north, especially in Tung Chang district, Nan province, developed rapidly. The people's armed forces of the whole region had many clashes and battles against the patrol units of the enemy troops and police forces. Here are some of the important examples:

(1) In October

At 5 a.m. October 16, 1967, the people's armed forces attacked the reactionary troops encamped at Chongprai village. This was the first village in Nan province which rose up to struggle. They won the first battle by killing one enemy corporal and wounding two enemy staff sergeants.

On October 30, the people's armed forces assaulted a patrol unit of the enemy cavalry in Doi Pasanglueong, wiping out 3 reactionary policemen including a police staff sergeant.

On October 31, a U.S. Lieutenant of the U.S. military advisor-corps went to the front by a patrolling helicopter and directly participated in the suppression of the people. The people's armed forces attacked the helicopter at

Pongto village and it was damaged. The U.S. Lieutenant was seriously wounded.

(2) In November

From November 6 to 10, the people's armed forces took the initiative and attacked the enemy posts every night.

On November 20, the people's armed forces fought against the enemy police forces who were dispatched to attack Huaygon village. The battle lasted from 3 p.m. to dusk with many enemies killed and wounded.

(3) In December

Under these circumstances, the enemy sent reinforcements since the beginning of December last year to Tung Chang district, where they conducted "encirclement and suppression" campaigns against the people's armed forces which were active in the mountains and forests near the villages of this district and utterly decimated and routed the reactionary troops and police forces. They first called out the infantry troops of the 3rd Army Corps Area from Nakorn Sawan and Phitsanulok provinces, the Special Forces from Lopburi province, and the Border and Provincial Police Forces from Chieng Mai to reinforce the reactionary forces in Nan province. At the same time, they removed the Field Command of the 3rd Army Corps Area at the beginning of December last year, which was set up temporarily in Chieng Rai province, to Chiengklang village, Tung Chang district. But these forces were mostly infantry troops and police forces from the central plain, organized and trained as a regular army. Therefore, they knew nothing about the terrain in the mountainous areas, nor about the guerrilla warfare. Their arrangement was to divide their forces into units of companies or platoons and station them in va-

rious posts, such as the main cross-roads, mountain paths and villages. No matter where they were, they built fortifications around their posts with sand bags and wire entanglements for the purpose of self-defence. Then they sent out patrol units to search everywhere. Just like netting fish, wherever they went, they surrounded and combed the place to search for the people's armed forces and their locations. But because of their ignorance of the topography, their difficulties in transportation, and the limited supplies of food and reinforcements, these patrol units dared not go too far away from their fortified posts and camps. As one of the papers of the ruling classes sharply criticised that the way the 3rd Army Corps Area conducted the battles was just the reproduction of what the French imperialists had done in the Indo-China War, and would meet with defeat like the French imperialists.

These are only the enemy's weaknesses of military tactics. However, the great difficulties and tragic failure of the enemy troops and police forces are due to their nature, that is, they represent the reactionary and unjust forces, therefore they are isolated and opposed by the people, while the people's armed forces are progressive, revolutionary, correct and just, and therefore enjoy the full support from the broad masses of the people. This is the decisive factor.

According to the reports about the situation of the battles from December 2 to 24, 1967, it can be summed up that most of the enemy forces who dispersed in different places were in the stage of defence, while the people's armed forces, applying the strategy and tactics of guerrilla warfare, took the initiative to launch attacks.

A) Taking the advantage of the familiarity with the geographical features of the areas, the people's armed forces often sent out small patrol units watching over and detecting the enemy activities at their posts. On the other hand, through ambushes and harassing activities, laying land-mines, booby traps and JANHAO⁽⁹⁾, etc, the people's armed forces kept the enemy at bay so that they could not move about at will nor leave their posts safely. Their food, even water, had to be transported by helicopters from its Field Command in Chiengklang village, Tung Chang district. If the opportunity was ripe to attack any of the enemy posts, the people's armed forces would not let the opportunity slip away. They would harass the enemy day and night so that the enemy could never be at rest. Besides, the people's armed forces concentrated their strength to make surprise attacks and smash the enemies at the weakly defended posts. For instance:

On December 2, 1967, 6:00 p.m. the people's armed forces assaulted a platoon of the enemy patrol police encamped at Huaygon village. They fiercely fired at the enemy from a short distance when the enemies were having their meal. The enemies, entirely unprepared, were thrown into utter confusion. The people's armed forces threw hand-grenades at the enemies who were at table. Some enemies fell dead on the spot, others took up their weapons in a hurry and fired aimlessly. And then they fled pell-mell, leaving behind four corpses and three wounded soldiers. The people's armed forces occupied the enemy camp. After capturing all the weapons and their equipments, the people's armed forces safely went away without any casualties. Among the trophies were a field radio transmitter, mortars, carbines,

light machine guns, pistols, hand-grenades and a large quantity of munitions.

B) No enemy patrol units could escape from the eyes of the people's armed forces. Whenever an enemy patrol unit came to an area controlled by the people's armed forces and where the terrain was favourable, the people's armed forces would inevitably ambush, attack and wipe them out. Sometimes, because of the inferior position of the enemy, they were encircled and wholly wiped out by the people's armed forces.

The people's armed forces carried out guerrilla warfare according to Chairman Mao's teachings on the strategy and tactics of people's war. They acted just as Chairman Mao wisely put it, "You fight in your way and we fight in ours; we fight when we can win and move away when we can't."

After making a trip to the battle fields, a correspondent of the ruling class said in his report that "It is the Communists who decide both the time and the place for the battles" For instance:

In a battle which lasted 4 successive days from December 20, 1967, one day at about 11:00 a.m., when a unit of the people's armed forces was fighting the enemy near Pa Lieng mountain, a company of enemy troops directed by the Americans tried to get near to the people's armed forces. But they were encircled by the people's armed forces without knowing it. Under the cover of the favourable surroundings, the scattered people's armed forces launched sudden attacks, they threw hand-grenades to them, killing 10 enemies on the spot. Another group of the people's armed forces who hid themselves only ten metres away from the GIs and the puppet soldiers, suddenly opened fire, wiping out 2 GIs and 10

puppet soldiers. The rest of the enemy ran away in fright. The people's armed forces continued the fighting for about another 5 minutes and then moved away safely. In the battle, one of our fighters happened to be encircled by the enemy. But owing to his familiarity with the surroundings, and thanks to the fact that he was a fighter armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought and that he had the heroic spirit of fearing no sacrifice and knew how to apply flexibly the tactics of guerrilla warfare, he wiped out 3 enemies and wounded 7 others and finally broke through the enemy encirclement and returned safe and sound.

The people's armed forces killed 25 enemies and wounded 7 others in the battle near Pa Lieng mountain that day.

To sum up the main battles fought during this period (December 2 to 24, 1967), the people's armed forces fought 14 battles against platoons or companies of the enemy troops and police forces, not including small clashes with the enemy patrol units. They killed all together 55 enemies, including 2 GIs, 2 Lieutenants of the reactionary troops and police forces, wounded 41 others and captured one mortar, 9 carbines, 2 sub-machine guns, one pistol, radio transmitters, field glasses, a large amount of munitions and many other military materials.

The situation is becoming more and more favourable to the people's armed forces, while the reactionary ruling class is even more panic-stricken. On December 22, 1967, even the King and Praphas, the Commander-in-chief of the puppet army, had to try personally to console their soldiers and policemen and try to bring up their morale. They directed the evacuation of the dead and wounded soldiers from the battlefield. when he re-

turned to Bangkok, Praphas said to the newsmen "The fighting is very fierce in Nan province, and it is a real war". He admitted that they were on inferior position and were defeated in the guerrilla warfare. But he attributed their defeats to the unfavourable topographical make-up.

(4) In January, 1968

From December 25, 1967 to the end of January 1968, the people's armed forces in Tung Chang district stepped up to ambush, attack by surprise and harass day and night the enemy troop and police who were dispatched to suppress the minority nationalities on the mountains, in the valleys and the mountainous inhabitant areas. Fierce battles took place every day in the vast areas of Tung Chang district. In some places, such battles lasted as long as 25 hours. Thus, the enemy was forced to disperse their troops to the posts in the mountainous areas of no communication lines. This provided favourable conditions for the people's armed forces to gradually weaken the enemy strength. The enemy was put in a very passive position, their forces were pinned down everywhere and could not carry out their original plan.

The U.S.-Thanom clique became more panic-stricken. Praphas said at a press conference, "The situation in Nan province has become the same as that in Kuiburi district and all-round martial law should be proclaimed". An emergency meeting of the "National Security Council" was held on January 7, 1968, which appointed Dawee Chullasapya, Chief of Staff and Deputy Defence Minister, one of the important henchmen of U.S. imperialism, to inspect the situation in Nan province. Meanwhile, the Thanom-Praphas clique humbly begged its U.S. master to send quickly the helicopters. Besides, they also

worked hand in glove with the Laotian rightists to suppress the people along the Thai-Laotian border. On January 10, 1968, after his inspection of the suppression project, Dawee said, ". . . If the situation in Nan province is allowed to develop unchecked, it (Thailand) will soon become a second Vietnam. . . ."

Seeing that they could not defeat the people's armed forces with their ground force, the enemy sent out T.28 planes from the 21st team of the Air Force in Chiang Mai province, and from January 15, barbarously conducted carpet bombings around the places which they considered as the bases of the people's armed forces. They committed indiscriminated bombings and strafings with rockets, fire throwers and napalm bombs. Sometimes, they carried out bombings even 20 sorties a day. However, such vicious acts of theirs brought no losses to the people's armed forces except some houses and domestic animals.

The enemy's scheme to destroy the people's armed forces by their so-called superior air force once again went bankrupt. They failed to wipe out the people's armed forces, but on the contrary, the people's armed forces counter-attacked them with increasing intensity and expanded the areas of activities from the mountainous areas to the plains near the foots of the mountains in Tung Chang and Pua districts. This made the 3rd Army Corps Area of the Thanom-Praphas clique very panic-stricken. Therefore, on January 22, they sent out the 7th platoon of the armoured corps from the barracks of Phitsanulok province in order to escort their troops to the battlefield in Tung Chang district, to check the people's armed forces from pressing towards the villages and military bases in the plain areas and to patrol along and protect the

communication line between Nan provincial capital and Tung Chang district, for the enemy was afraid that the people's armed forces would cut off this highway. Besides, they had prepared 70 tanks (3 battalions) ready at any time to go to war in Tung Chang district.

When both their ground and air forces failed to suppress the people's armed forces, they turned to the reactionary tactics of the so-called "seperating fish from water" which they had adopted in the northeast. They drove away by force some thousands of the old, women and children of the Meo, Yao and Tin nationalities from their inhabitant places near the plains and herded them into concentration camps near Pua and Tung Chang districts. At the same time, they barbarously robbed the people of their property, burnt and destroyed their houses, grain stores and various kinds of foodstuffs. Those people who could run away went to the mountains to join the people's armed forces. They adopted more inhuman means to persecute those who had been herded to the concentration camps. The people had to build huts for having no houses to live in and had to sleep on the ground for having no beds. They had eaten up all what they brought with them, but the ruling classes even did not allow them to drink running water. Many people fell ill but received no medical treatment. Under these circumstances, the clergymen and priests, the local U.S. imperialist agents, seized the opportunity to play the role of philanthropiests, they made use of the diseases and poverty of the people to lure many children away from their homes. Besides, they also forced the national minorities to move to the concentration camps in Petchbun and Kampaeng Petch provinces in the central region.

To sum up, from December 25, 1967 to January 30, 1968, the people's armed forces had 23 battles of harassing and raiding the enemy posts, and ambushing the enemy troops and police. They killed and wounded large numbers of the enemies, but the enemy strictly blockaded this news.

(5) In February

-In Chieng Rai Province.

When the enemy 3rd Army Corps Area scattered their main force of 8 battalions of infantry and cavalry troops in Tung Chang and Pua districts, Nan province, the people's armed forces harassed and attacked them and greatly weakened their strength. At this time, the people's armed forces in the north region opened up a new battlefield in Tung Kuay and Namsa villages, Sob Pong commune, Chiengkam district⁽⁹⁾, Chieng Rai province. Since July, 1967, the enemy troops and police came to Namsa village to carry out mass arrest and suppression, therefore, the situation there became tense. Later in November 1967, some of the enemy troops and police forces stationed in several villages in Sob Pong commune. It was decided by the nature of the reactionary puppet troops and police that they robbed the people of their property and forced them to move to the strategic hamlets. Some people ran to the forests and organized their own armed forces for self-defence.

On February 9, 1968, when the enemy again went up to the mountain, the people's armed forces organized their strength to encircle the village and were ready to attack the enemy troops and police there.

Early next morning at 5:40, the people's armed forces began attacking the enemy post. At 3:30 p.m. the enemy sent out their reinforcements, which had clashes with

the intercepting people's armed forces. Three enemies were killed and wounded that day.

Next day, the people's armed forces again assaulted the enemy post, killing and wounding three enemies.

Judging that the enemy would send out the reinforcements and clear away the corpses and the wounded, the people's armed forces laid an ambush before hand that afternoon. At 2:00 p.m. a helicopter with 14 enemies and a Captain came and landed near the ambushing place of the people's armed forces. Just as the enemies were getting down from the helicopter, the people's armed forces suddenly opened their machine gun fire. The helicopter was damaged and caught fire, 6 enemies were killed, including the Captain and a Sergeant, and 8 others were wounded, including the pilot, the assistant pilot, a warrant officer and three sergeants. Besides, the people's armed forces captured a heavy machine-gun, 700 bullets, a pistol and many other materials. The people's armed forces suffered no losses.

In the night of February 11, the people's armed forces launched another fierce attack on the enemy posts. The enemies at these two villages were scared out of their wits and finally decided to withdraw. Next morning, the people's armed forces intercepted the enemy and laid mines on their way of retreat. Three enemies were killed and wounded in the battle. Many others were killed and wounded by the land-mines.

After the enemy retreated, the people's armed forces occupied the two villages and the villagers returned to their homeland. They held a great mass meeting celebrating their victories and pledged to get ready for new battles.

The attacks on the enemy ground and air forces made the enemy more afraid of the people's armed forces. They sent out some reinforcements from Chieng Rai province. Besides, they also sent out paratroops, the Special Forces, armoured companies, planes from the 21st team and L.19 and L.20 planes, together with the infantry to suppress the people. The enemy also dispatched border police, provincial police and special forces to put up a defence line along the passes of Kunyuom and Kunnon mountains (both situated between Chiengkam and Tung Chang districts) in order to prevent the people's armed forces from entering Tung Chang district where the Field Command of the 3rd Army Corps Area and some military bases were located.

On February 12, when the people's armed forces in Chiengkam district successfully occupied Namsa and Tung Kuay villages, the people's armed forces of Pong district (to the south of Chiengkam district), Chieng Rai province, again displayed the might of the guerrilla warfare in this province. At 8:30 a.m. that day, they attacked the enemy post in Pulanga mountains and the enemies were forced to abandon their post and fled away. The people's armed forces captured a field radio transmitter, a transistor radio and some other military materials.

To sum up, in the important battles in February 1968, the people's armed forces in Nan province attacked, harassed and ambushed the enemy troops and police 5 times, wiping out 12 enemies and wounding 39 others. While in Chieng Rai province, the people's armed forces attacked, harassed and ambushed the enemy troops and police 8 times, killing 12 enemies and wounding 15 others.

-In Tak Province

When the areas of guerrilla activities in the northern and eastern border of the north region were rapidly expanding, the Meo people's armed forces of the prosperous Maesod district in Tak province of the southwest border of the north region, encircled and assaulted a post of the border police forces in Pawai village, Chongcab commune. The people's armed struggle in Tak province developed just under Thanom's nose. Tak province was his homeland and also the location of the Northern Headquarters of Development Committee, that is, the northern headquarters of the psychological warfare. Therefore, this threw Thanom and his like into great confusion. Thanom personally went to Maesod district twice in two months' time to direct the suppression and to try to boost up the morale of the reactionary troops and police. Thanom clique threw a great number of their effectives to carry out large-scale suppression. They mustered the troops and the police forces from the neighbouring provinces, and used planes in the suppression. But all their efforts did not prove effective. On the contrary, they were always ambushed by the people's armed forces and suffered heavy losses.

On December 24, 1967, 1:30 p.m., the people's armed forces ambushed a patrol unit of 30 border policemen in a valley near Chongcab commune, Maesod district. In the battle, 2 border policemen were killed and 9 others wounded. The battle went on till next day, but the enemy still could not break through the encirclement and asked for reinforcements to rescue them.

The battles in this area lasted till December 31, 1967.

On January 2, 1968, 1:00 p.m. the people's armed forces attacked the border police who were carrying out tasks

in Maelamao commune, Maesod district, killing 3 policemen and wounding 3 others.

On January 10, the people's armed forces again raided the border police and special paratroops and tightly encircled them in Pawai village, Chongcab commune, Maesod district. The enemy asked for help from outside. Many of the enemy troops and policemen were annihilated in the battle.

The people's armed forces in Maesod district also attacked the helicopter transporting food supplies and military materials and captured their foodstuffs which were dropped to the reactionary troops and police.

In February, the people's armed forces in Maesod district continued to wage many fierce battles. For instance:

On February 6, the people's armed forces fought against the enemy patrol unit of paratroops in Huayaidud valley in Maesod district and wounded two policemen.

Besides, the people's armed forces set fire to the two posts of the enemy troops and police, and attacked the helicopter carrying a suppression unit formed by the district magistrate, a Colonel and a police officer to Nuki village, Maesod district when it was reconnoitering the terrain of the mountains. Since then they dared not go to this place any longer.

(6) March-July

From March to July this year, the people's armed forces constantly launched attacks on the enemy, enlarged the areas of the guerrilla activities to seven districts (Pua and Tung Chang districts in Nan province and Pong, Chiengkam, Thoeng, Chiengkong and Chiengsaen districts in Chiang Rai province) and connected them into a piece of vast battlefield. Meanwhile, the areas of activities were also expanded extensively to the plain.

The characteristics of the battles waged by the people's armed forces in this period were that they took the initiatives in the battles. They attacked and harassed the enemy posts and camps in the villages and the strategic points in the mountainous forests, ambushed the enemy troops and police sent out on mission. Sometimes, they went down from the mountains to the plains and ambushed the enemy transportation trucks.

Rainy season comes to the north of Thailand at the end of June and the rain-fall becomes plentiful from July. This natural condition confined the enemy's activities, so the fightings were lessened in general. Nevertheless, the people's armed forces seized every opportunity to assault the important enemy posts.

The important battles in this period are as follows.

On April 14, 1968, the people's armed forces attacked an enemy post near Puwae mountains in Nan province and the landing ground of helicopters, which was formerly a thrashing ground. The people's armed forces attacked the descending helicopter and about a platoon of the enemies at the landing place, wiping out many of them.

Next morning, the people's armed forces once again encircled the same post. Many enemies were killed on the spot, the rest ran to hide themselves in the trenches, and finally they were forced to abandon the post and the landing place and retreated helter-skelter. But on their way they were again intercepted by the people's armed forces. The enemy dared not send out their reinforcements to rescue them. Those who luckily remained alive hurriedly crossed the Nan river for their lives. In this battle, the people's armed forces killed 20 enemies and

captured many military materials, while they were all safe.

Early in the morning at 4:45, April 17, 1968, the people's armed forces attacked a post of 17 border policemen near the "Centre of Relocation of the Hilltribes" at Huaykhu valley in Chiengkong district, Chiang Rai province. At 8:30 a.m., the people's armed forces launched propaganda offensive against the enemy, shouted to the enemy and ordered them to surrender. Three enemies ran away from the post, and one of them was wounded by the people's armed forces. At 3:30 p.m., the people's armed forces set fire to the post and the arsenal caught fire and exploded for half an hour. The enemy radio transmitter was damaged in fire. The people's armed forces then fought hand to hand with the enemy in the trenches and wiped out all the remaining 14 enemies. The battle continued till 4:30 p.m.. Then the people's armed forces safely returned. Among the trophies were 2 B.40 mortars, 1 machine-gun, 5 rifles, 5 carbines, several hand-grenades and a large amount of ammunitions.

On May 3, 1968, the people's armed forces launched a surprise attack against the enemy on the move at Puwae mountain, Nan province. The enemy stepped onto the mines and then were encircled by the people's armed forces. They dared not move a step and were besieged till May 6 when the reinforcements came. But the reinforcements were also intercepted by the people's armed forces and had to withdraw, leaving behind some corpses. However, while they retreated, they again stepped onto the mines. In this battle, the people's armed forces killed more than 30 enemies and captured a great amount of military materials.

Great Victories Won in the Battles of the Plain Areas

On June 14, 1968, 6:00 p.m. the people's armed forces ambushed an enemy truck loading 20 soldiers near Chiengkam district, Chieng Rai province. When the truck was going down a slope, the people's armed forces fiercely opened fire and threw hand-grenades at it. It lost balance and fell into the valley. Five enemies were killed, including 4 sergeants, and 2 others were seriously injured.

According to incomplete figures, from March to the end of July this year, the people's armed forces in Nan and Chieng Rai provinces in the north region launched 97 battles against the enemy, such as harassing, ambushing and attacking the enemy posts, wiping out 67 enemies and wounding 80 others. Besides, they killed 5 secret agents, wounded one and captured 10 others.

Indigenous Weapons Combined with Modern Weapons

In their struggles against the reactionary troops and police of the U.S.-Thanom clique, the people's armed forces not only used the modern weapons captured from the enemy, but also all kinds of indigenous weapons and hunting instruments to coordinate with the tactics of the guerrilla warfare. These weapons were land-mines, spikes, sharp-pointed bamboo sticks, crossbows, JANHAO and "explosive corpses", etc. The enemy was more afraid of these weapons than the modern ones. They were so frightened at the sight of these weapons. They feared and trembled while moving every step.

Speaking about "explosive corpses", a deputy platoon leader of the mountain cavalry stationed near Huey-dong valley in Tung Chang district said "The Commu-

nists planted mines under the corpses of our men before withdrawal. When we moved the corpses, the mines exploded." Once the U.S.-Thanom clique paid five lives of its soldiers for this "experience".

In the hospital of Nan province, a soldier who had fallen into a trap and was sent to the hospital for treatment said with fear that "After I fell into the trap, even my bones were pierced through."

The people's armed forces also laid mines on the highways where the enemy troops and police went patrolling, and in places near the streams for fetching water and bathing. For instance, on December 24, 1967, when a unit of enemy mountain cavalry was patrolling, they stepped onto the mines in the battlefield in Tung Chang district. Three of them were killed, including a Lieutenant and a sergeant. On January 30, 1968, when 4 border policemen were carrying water from a brook, they stepped onto the mines laid by the people's armed forces and were seriously wounded. In January 1968, a photographer of the border police was taking photos of the battlefield in Tung Chang district, he also stepped onto the mines and was blown to pieces.

On December 20, 1967, an enemy patrol unit in Padang mountain in Nan province was seriously injured by JANHAO. The enemy was most afraid of JANHAO, because its string was made of rattan. The enemy was not used to the small mountain paths. When they were careless and touched the string which connected the mechanism of JANHAO, the wooden spears would immediately shoot out.

This is the creative invention of the people in people's war. It makes the enemy helpless.

Are Planes and Helicopters Omnipotent Weapons?

Planes and helicopters were considered as omnipotent modern weapons by the U.S.-Thanom clique in their suppression of the people's armed forces. They sent out planes to carry out bombing and launch rockets. They used cannons, machine-guns, fire-throwers and even napalm bombs to fire and bomb the people's armed forces.

Most parts of the battlefield of the guerrilla warfare in the north region were mountain areas and forests. Only cities and towns were connected with highways, and in the rest parts of this area were mountain paths or forest tracks. This brought great difficulties to the dispatch and transportation of the regular troops organized in a bourgeois way. Thanom-Prphas clique only had one battalion of mountain cavalry which was adaptable to the above geographical characteristics. That was why they relied mainly on helicopters to transport their troops to the isolated posts, and also their reserves, weapons, munitions, foodstuffs, the corpses and the wounded. Besides, they considered helicopters as strongholds in the air to reconnoitre the terrain and to reinforce the ground force.

The U.S. imperialists and their lackeys boasted about their planes and helicopters as something omnipotent and pinned great hopes on them. However, such a myth was smashed by the people's armed forces in the north region in the past year. For instance:

On October 31, 1967, the people's armed forces attacked a helicopter carrying a U.S. advisor on a mission of reconnoitring the terrain near Doi Pasanglueng mountains in Tung Chang district. The U.S. advisor was seriously wounded and the helicopter was damaged.

In January 1967, in Maesod district, Tak province, the people's armed forces attacked a helicopter carrying materials and foodstuffs for the border police, and captured all the foodstuffs it dropped.

On February 11, 1968, the people's armed forces of Chiengkam district, Chieng Rai province, attacked a helicopter transporting reinforcements near Tung Kuay and Namsa villages, Sobpong commune. The helicopter was hit and caught fire. Six enemies were killed and eight wounded.

The people's armed forces only had rifles, carbines and machine-guns to cope with the enemy's planes and helicopters. But holding in contempt the class enemy and having bitter hatred towards them, the people's armed forces were imbued with the spirits of bravery, fearing no sacrifice and the indomitable spirit to win victory.

Because of the fierce and persevering struggles waged by the people, the enemy could not carry out suppression at will with their helicopters. They could not proceed normally with their transportation work, so their far-away posts always lacked weapons, ammunition and foodstuffs. It was even worse that not all the wounded and the corpses could be evacuated. They were deserted in the battlefield, waiting for death and getting rotten.

When they were sent out on mission of bombing and strafing (including dropping napalm bombs), the frightened enemy pilots would hurriedly and aimlessly drop the bombs and strafe. It was so even if helicopters followed them closely, ready to rescue them, once the bomber was shot. That is why only some houses and domestic animals were destroyed while the people's armed forces suffered no losses.

The great victories of the people's armed forces in conquering the enemy's planes and helicopters with the backward weapon they had in such a short period of time fully prove the brilliant truth expounded by Chairman Mao that "Weapons are an important factor in war, but not the decisive factor; it is people, not things, that are decisive. . ." and ". . .the outcome of a war is decided by the people, not by one or two new types of weapon".

In the Northeast Region

The sparks of the Thai revolution first kindled in the northeast region three years ago have become a prairie fire all over the country. In the past year, especially since the beginning of 1968, the U.S.-Thanom clique has been using a great amount of weapons and spending a big sum of its budget to suppress the people's armed forces in the northeast. The U.S.-Thanom clique disclosed that they had dispatched the well-trained and fully-armed Special Police Forces and "Home Defence Volunteers" to the northeast provinces where the people's armed forces were active. They also called out most of the troops of two regimental combat teams from the 2nd Army Corps Area to carry out suppression in all parts of Sakol Nakorn, Nakorn Phanom and Kalasin provinces. Furthermore, they set up a Field Command of the 2nd Army Corps Area in Sakol Nakorn province to direct the suppression. Besides, they dispatched troops and police forces to station in every village, in order to directly control and suppress the people.

Though the U.S.-Thanom clique has been continuously and frantically carrying out their plots and suppression measures, it still can in no way stop the people's armed struggle in the northeast region.

Under the difficult circumstances, the people's armed forces in the northeast led by the Communist Party of Thailand, studied and applied the political and military line of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, so they feared nothing. By applying Chairman Mao's teaching on the strategy and tactics of people's war "Strategically, we take the eating of a meal lightly — we know we can finish it. But actually we eat it mouthful by mouthful. It is impossible to swallow an entire banquet in one gulp. This is known as a piecemeal solution. In military parlance, it is called wiping out the enemy forces one by one.", they continuously attacked the enemy. In the sounds of revolutionary guns and the resounding songs of triumph throughout the country, the people's armed forces accumulated small victories to achieve a big one and continually summed up the rich fighting experiences. The news of victories of the people's armed forces and the people in the northeast spread to everywhere. The people's armed forces in the northeast effectively pinned down the troops of the 2nd Army Corps Area. Applying the tactics of guerrilla warfare, the people's armed forces raided the enemy posts, ambushed and intercepted the enemy troops. Flexibly attacking the enemy, they made the enemy tire out all the year round and weakened the enemy strength.

Take the battle in Donglung village, Nakae district, Nakorn Phanom province for example: This village was strictly guarded like a strategic hamlet for many years by the troops and police forces dispatched by the U.S.-Thanom clique. On March 15, 1968, the people's armed forces within 15 minutes raided twice the police station in this village. At the same time, another unit of the people's armed forces attacked the barrack of the enemy

Special Forces. The successive attacks in such a short time threw the reactionary troops and police forces into great panic and utter confusion. They hurriedly sent out troops and police and the "Home Defence Volunteers" to their rescue. But the reinforcements were fiercely intercepted by the people's armed forces which laid an ambush in advance. The enemy truck was destroyed and some twenty enemies were killed and wounded. The rest ran for their lives.

In addition, the people's armed forces also destroyed by various means the highways and the bridges which were used to transport the reactionary troops and police forces to suppress the people. Even many of the police stations newly set up for controlling the strategic hamlets in April this year were destroyed by the people's armed forces. Besides, the people's armed forces in the northeast actively carried out propaganda activities to arouse and organize the masses, helped the people to carry out anti-espionage work. According to the demands of the people, they punished 76 such spies and agents who had committed heinous crimes. Among them 68 were killed and 8 others wounded.

Incomplete statistics show that from August 1967 to July 1968, the people's armed forces waged various types of struggle against the U.S.-Thanom clique, among them were 55 principle battles in which 33 enemies were killed and 64 other wounded. Besides, they had 215 ordinary clashes with the enemy.

The victories won by the people's armed forces in the northeast effectively smashed the U.S.-Thanom clique's new scheme of suppression. The people's armed forces flexibly waged struggles through various ways, overcame various difficulties, and preserved their own strength.

The U.S.-Thanom clique had to admit that they did not know when they could strangle the people's armed forces in the northeast. The victories scored by the people's armed forces played an important role in pushing ahead and supporting the people's armed struggle throughout the country. During the past year, the people's armed forces enlarged the areas of their activities to Nakorn Ratchasima province (Korat province). In this province are located the biggest arsenal and base of U.S. imperialist air and ground forces for occupying Thailand and launching their aggressive war in Vietnam. The people's armed forces in Korat province had a clash with the reactionary police forces on April 22, 1968, in Satakian commune, Konburi district, killing one enemy and wounding many others. This caused a great confusion in the U.S. imperialist headquarters in Thailand.

In the South Region

From August 1967 to the end of July 1968, the people's armed forces and the people in the south, applying the strategy and tactics of people's war and relying on the favourable conditions, continually attacked, harassed and ambushed the enemy. Besides, the people's armed forces in Nakorn Srithamarat, Surat Thani, Patalung and Trang provinces in the central part of the south region organized armed propaganda teams, went deep into the villages to conduct propaganda among the masses and organize them.

Incomplete statistics show that the people's armed forces had 18 battles with the enemy, such as raiding, harassing and ambushing the enemy, killing 9 soldiers and policemen, wounding 8 others. Besides, they killed 20 secret agents and injured 2 others.

The Victories of the Thai People's Armed Struggle in the Past Year

Incomplete statistics show that from August 1967 to July 1968, the people's armed forces in four regions of the country had 604 engagements and clashes with the enemy, annihilating 1,056 enemies, including 9 GIs, destroying and damaging 10 enemy aircraft of various types and destroying many military vehicles.

Besides, the people's armed forces conducted propaganda among the masses and mobilized them more than 100 times during this period.

If adding this figure to that of the past two years, the people's armed forces had 1100 engagements and clashes with the enemy, wiping out about 2400 enemy troops, including 14 GIs.

Because of the continuous development of the people's war in Thailand, the main strength and most part of the only three armies of the ground force of the reactionary Thanom-Praphas puppet regime were pinned down in all parts of the country by the people's armed forces. The small part left could only be used to defence Bangkok, the capital — the centre of the reactionary regime, because they were afraid that the people and the other political groups would overthrow its regime.

The Thanom-Praphas Puppet Clique Steps up Its National Betrayal and Becomes More Dependent on U.S. Imperialism so as to Maintain Its Tottering "Throne".

The facts that under the leadership of the Communist Party of Thailand, the Thai people's armed struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys has lasted for

already three years and that U.S. imperialism has suffered tragic defeat in its aggressive war in Vietnam, have clearly shown that the days of U.S. imperialism in South-east Asia will not last long. Under these circumstances, the U.S. puppet clique in Thailand headed by Thanom, the most faithful U.S. running dog, had to go to the United States in May this year, begging the U.S. master not to leave Thailand and throw them aside. By this the Thai puppet clique committed the biggest national betrayal in Thai history. They formally ratified the "Treaty of Amity and Economic Relations" with the United States. The statement of the Foreign Ministry barely revealed the nature of its national betrayal. The statement said that among the trading treaties, this treaty was the most "complete" one ever signed with the United States in the past 135 years. In our interpretation, this is an out-and-out treaty of national betrayal, turning Thailand into a colony. The treaty provided the U.S. monopoly capital and its accomplice, the Japanese monopoly capital, the opportunity to invest in Thailand through the door widely opened by the U.S. imperialist puppet clique, so as to reap the maximum profits, oppress and exploit the people in Thailand. In addition, the Thanom-Prphas clique annulled the "Foreign Currency Control Bill". At the same time, they secretly signed a military treaty with the United States, a revision of the previous one signed with U.S. imperialism in 1962. This treaty provided that foreign troops could stay permanently in Thailand, no matter what would be the outcome of Vietnam War. This treaty ensured that their U.S. master could forever occupy Thailand militarily, and that the U.S. monopoly capitalist groups could at ease invest and

exploit the people in Thailand, so that they themselves could beg the bits of crumbs from the U.S.-Japanese monopoly capitalists and could maintain their shaky "throne".

However, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Thailand, the patriotic and revolutionary Thai people studied and applied Chairman Mao Tse-tung's teachings on "All reactionaries are paper tigers". On June 21, 1968, about one month after Thanom's visit to the United States, a massive demonstration was held by thousands of Bangkok students and civilians in opposition to U.S. imperialism and the Thai puppet clique. They put forward 11 demands which included: withdrawing the aggressive troops from Vietnam, ending the dispatch of mercenaries to foreign countries, which harmed national dignity, cancelling the agreement allowing U.S. soldiers to spend "rest and recreation" in Thailand, preventing foreign experts from turning Thailand into an experimental site of scientific researches, etc. More inspiring was that one month later, in the night of July 26, 1968, the people's armed forces in the northeast attacked the U.S. Udorn air base.⁽¹⁹⁾

On July 26, 1968, 22:30, the people's armed forces in Udorn province, which were well identified with and fully supported by the people, broke through the layers of defence lines of the U.S.-Thanom clique and entered the airport. As a result, the well prepared people's armed forces destroyed two U.S. planes, a C.141 four-engine jet transport plane and a F.4 jet fighter-bomber.

That night, the people's armed forces again attacked the air base twice, which lasted till 4:30 early next morning. They attacked the power plant, the arsenal

and the fuel storage of the airport. All these caught fire. When the enemy sent out a helicopter to put out the fire, it was again attacked by the people's armed forces.

The people's armed forces in this attack killed a Thai security soldier and wounded 4 U.S. soldiers. Besides, many other U.S. and puppet soldiers were also killed and wounded.

This attack on the U.S. Udorn air base made the U.S.-Thanom clique on pins and needles. They immediately called an "emergency meeting", discussing how to re-arrange the defence of the U.S. Udorn air base and the other U.S. military bases in Thailand.

One of the Western news agencies reported with alarm "The attack by the Thai guerrillas on the American air-base at Udorn in Thailand is the first blow by this rapidly growing movement against the U.S. air forces." It continued "The attack against the base—to date Thailand bases had been regarded as 'peacetime safe'—poses the question of whether Thailand will become a second Vietnam earlier than expected."

The attack on the U.S. Udorn air base by the people's armed forces clearly proves that there is no place safe for the U.S. soldiers in Thailand. So long as they hang on there, the people's armed forces will attack and wipe them out completely and thoroughly.

The armed struggle of the past three years and the various kinds of struggle waged by the broad masses of the Thai patriotic and democracy-loving people have warned the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys that the days of both the master and its lackeys in Thailand are numbered.

The Communist Party of Thailand Is the Core of Leadership, And Mao Tse-tung's Thought Is the Ideological Weapon.

The Thai people's armed forces have been developing and growing with each passing day and marching from victory to victory, because they have the Communist Party of Thailand as the core of leadership and because they actively respond to the Party's call. In its statement on the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Party on December 1, 1967, The Communist Party of Thailand called on the fighters of the people's armed forces and all the patriotic and revolutionary Thai people to hold still higher the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, study and apply more effectively Mao Tse-tung's thought and guide all the work with Mao Tse-tung's thought.

The Communist Party of Thailand is a proletarian Party armed with Marxism-Leninism and holding high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought. In its message of greetings on November 30, 1967, to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Thailand on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of Thailand (December 1, 1967), the Communist Party of China highly praised, "Holding aloft the great red banner of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, the Communist Party of Thailand has adhered to the revolutionary road of using the countryside to encircle the cities and seizing political power by force of arms."

In order to fulfil the glorious and arduous task of carrying the people's war through to the end, the fighters of the Thai people's armed forces actively respond to the Party's

call. They study quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung and his five brilliant articles "Serve the People", "In Memory of Norman Bethune", "The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains", "Combat Liberalism" and "On Correcting Mistaken Ideas in the Party". These are their basic study materials. Besides, they also study his other articles in combination with the tasks of the work and the practical problems of the revolution. Now many fighters of the people's armed forces can recite his "Three Constantly Read Articles".

The Thai people's armed forces pay great attention to the ideological work of the fighters and give them political and cultural education. Meetings of "pouring out grievances" are often held to raise the political and class consciousness of the fighters and remould their world outlook so as to ensure that every fighter has a thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit. They put politics in the first place. They learn "Three Main Rules of Discipline and Eight Points for Attention" from the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Under the leadership of the Communist Party of Thailand, the people's armed forces are shouldering a political mission of driving out U.S. imperialism, overthrowing the Thanom-Prapas traitorous clique and establishing an independent and democratic new Thailand. They do not confine themselves to fighting. They fight for the fulfilment of certain political tasks. They fight in order to do propaganda among the masses, organize the masses, arm them and help them to establish revolutionary political power. Therefore, the people's armed forces not only engage themselves in fighting, but also in production and the mass work.

Following strictly Chairman Mao Tse-tung's teachings "The revolutionary war is a war of the masses; it can be waged only by mobilizing the masses and relying on them", the people's armed forces have established ties of flesh and blood with the broad masses of the people. Firmly supporting the people's armed forces, the masses of the people send their sons and daughters to join the armed forces, transport foodstuffs, carry out liaison work for the people's armed forces and keep them well informed.

In military operations, the Thai people's armed forces regard as principles Chairman Mao's military thought expounded in the article "On Protracted War." That is to say, the enemy has seized the political power comparatively long, so its strength is comparatively stronger than that of the people. As for the people's armed forces, they grow from nil to existence, from small to big and from weak to strong. Being at the initial stage of the people's war, the people's armed forces are comparatively weaker than the enemy. Yet the people's armed forces know full well that imperialism and all reactionaries are paper tigers, and that the enemy modern weapons and temporary superior manpower are not the decisive factor. Once they are armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought ideologically, politically and militarily, they will surely be able to overcome all sorts of difficulties and finally crush the enemy.

Adhering faithfully to the strategical and tactical principles of Chairman Mao on people's war, the people's armed forces in battles constantly apply Chairman Mao Tse-tung's teachings "Strategically we should despise all enemies, but tactically we should take them all seriously" and "Fight no wars unprepared . . .", which are ap-

plicable both politically and militarily. Therefore, the people's armed forces will make all-round preparations both ideologically and militarily before every action. That's why they have constantly won brilliant victories in the battles.

Tactically, the Thai people's armed forces creatively apply Chairman Mao Tse-tung's well-known 16-character formula **"The enemy advances, we retreat; the enemy camps, we harass; the enemy tires, we attack; the enemy retreats, we pursue."** Even the enemy has to admit that this 16-character formula has brought great confusions and heavy losses to them. Besides, this has also made the enemy difficult to know the actual conditions of the people's armed forces. Whenever they muster large numbers of troops to carry out suppression, the people's armed forces will disperse themselves into small units so that the enemy can hardly find them except the ordinary peasants. But when the enemy is at rest or off its guard, for instance, at night, at bathing time or dinner time, or when they are on the move, the people's armed forces will constantly launch attacks at them, and make the enemy suffer heavy losses.

The people's armed forces also follow Chairman Mao Tse-tung's teachings **"Our strategy is 'pit one against ten', our tactics are 'pit ten against one'"**. These teachings inspire the fighting spirit of the fighters of the people's armed forces and ensure that they will be in the absolute superior position in every battle.

Adhering to Chairman Mao Tse-tung's teachings **"Make wiping out the enemy's effective strength our main objective; do not make holding or seizing a city or place our main objective"**, the people's armed forces and the people have developed primitive weapons and indigenous

hunting instruments, which are combined with the modern weapons in order to wipe out the enemy more effectively.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings of "Regeneration through self reliance", the people's armed forces try to seize as many weapons and munitions as possible from the enemy for logistics, though they still rely on the people for a small part of their necessities. So in the enemy's reports, one often finds such news as "military and police strongholds raided by the people's armed forces; weapons, guns, munitions and radio transmitters seized; helicopters and transport planes attacked by the guerrillas, weapons and equipments seized". As for food supplies, apart from what they produce by themselves and the wild plants and wild fruits they collect in the forests, they also seize foodstuffs from the enemy. So it is often reported that the people's armed forces attacked the military and police posts and captured weapons, ammunitions, foodstuffs and other strategical materials. Even the foodstuffs dropped from the aircraft were also seized by the people's armed forces. Thus the U.S.-Thanom clique has become the quarter-master of the people's armed forces.

By applying Mao Tse-tung's thought flexibly and effectively, the people's armed forces are now growing stronger than ever in the battles, their ranks are becoming larger with each passing day. Now, they capture more and more weapons from the enemy. They have won the wide support from the people both at home and abroad.

The victories won by the Thai people in their revolutionary struggle in the past three years are inseparable from the victories of the people of all countries in their struggle against imperialism, modern revisionism and all reactionaries. These victories are a great support to the

revolutionary struggle of the Thai people. The Thai people deeply understand Chairman Mao Tse-tung's teachings "There are no straight roads in the world; we must be prepared to follow a road which twists and turns and not try to get things on the cheap. It can not be imagined that one fine morning all the reactionaries will go down on their knees of their own accord. In a word, while the prospects are bright, the road has twists and turns."

Under the leadership of the Communist Party of Thailand, the Thai people will hold still higher the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and carry the people's war through to the end.

The final victory will surely belong to the Thai people!

Long Live the victory of people's war!

Long Live the Communist Party of Thailand!

Long Live the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung!

Notes

¹ The message of the Communist Party of Thailand to the people of the whole country on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the Party on December 1, 1966.

² Statement of the Communist Party of Thailand on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Party on December 1, 1967.

^{3,4} The statement of the Patriotic Front of Thailand on the occasion of the 3rd anniversary of the founding of the Front on January 1, 1968.

⁵ Kuiburi district, Prachuap province, 300 k.m. south from Bangkok, along a coastal communication line, and 60 k.m. to Hua Hin, king's summer palace, near which there are large military and police camps.

⁶ Nan province borders on the Thai-Laotian border and about 895 k.m. north from Bangkok, the capital.

⁷ Chiang Rai province is to the north of Nan province. In May last year, the people's armed forces won an important victory in Thoeng district, Chiang Rai province. For details, please refer to the report made for the 2nd anniversary of the Thai people's armed struggle in "The First Short-Revolutionary Spark of Armed Struggle in Thailand."

⁸ A device primitively used in hunting wild beasts, with some sorts of mechanism, the slightest touch of which will make one or many spears shooting out.

⁹ Chiangkam district is to the east of Tung Chang district, but is separated by Kunyuom and Kunmon mountains. There is no big road but mountain paths between the two districts.

¹⁰ Udorn air base is one of the 7 big U.S. air bases in Thailand. The Air Command of the U.S. aggressive troops in Thailand is in this base. There are about 6,600 U.S. troops in this air base from which planes take off to carry out bombing missions in Vietnam and Laos every day.

Ever since 1966, in collusion with the Thanom-Praphas clique's troops and police, the U.S. Air Commandos from this base have directly participated in suppressing the people in Udorn province.

FOR THE THAI RESISTANCE

Rewi Alley

Not content with murder
rape, thieving, arson
and utter devilry in Vietnam
Laos, the chief enemy
of mankind must spread
his filth into the fair
land of Thai.

Long lines of heavy transport
tanks, forty thousand troops
rolling over the US built
strategic highway, the enemy
blasphemously calls
"Freedom Road", meaning
freedom for the crude aggression
of an imperialism striking out
in its dying madness.

An imperialism that
sends its sub human morons
in their green berets
killing secretly
through the villages
trying to halt
the resistance which grows
despite frantic orders

of the US Ambassador
real ruler of a captive land.

Today you will find
little freedom for
the common Thai, in
their US dominated capital;
to find it, you must go
up into the hills
amongst villages
where people loving
each other and their land,
band together, and taking
the burden on their own
lithesome shoulders
regardless of all
fight back.

Peking, September 2, 1968

ON READING A THAI PATRIOTIC FRONT REPORT
Rewi Alley

*In the land of Thai
are U.S.*

bases

loans

experts

military advisors

special weapons

troops

secret assassins

border police

planes

poisons

bombs

torturers

tanks

helicopters

concentration camps

and so on

as well as

the US Peace Corps

the Asian Development Bank

Asian and Pacific Council

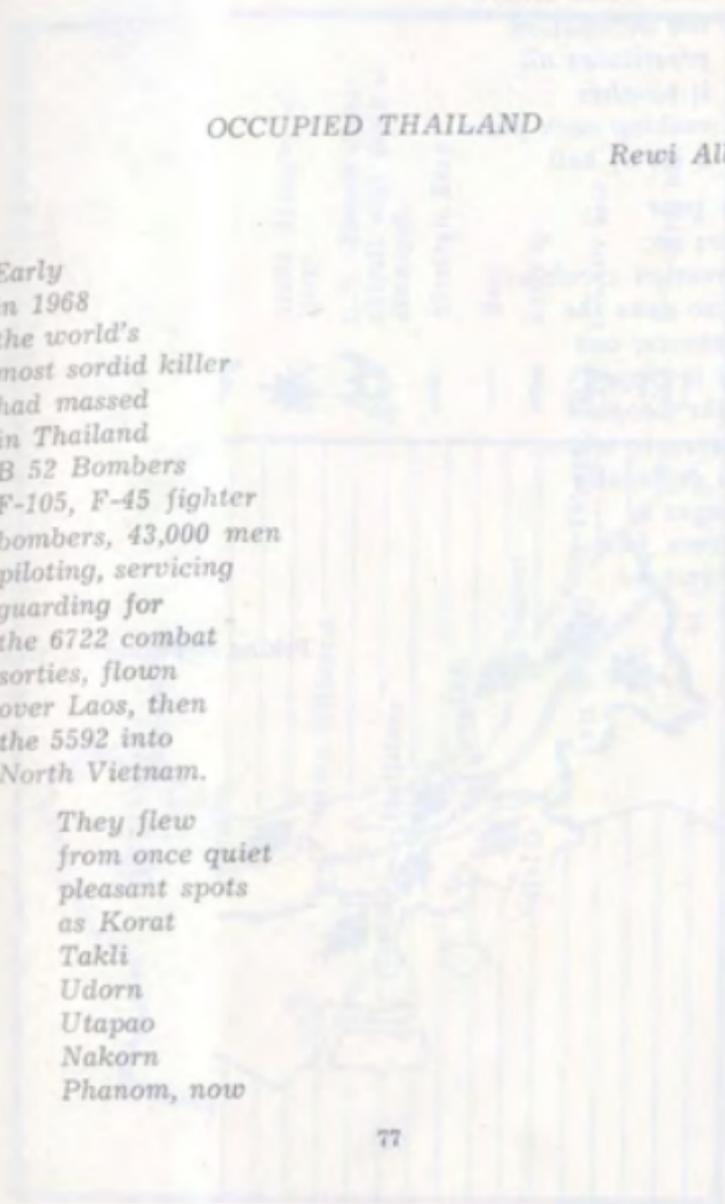
SEATO and its gang, all

directed against

*the common Thai who
needs none of them.*

*Despite them all,
time and time again
the people have
struck back; demolishing
heavily armed
enemy forces, complete
with all their gadgets;
more and more developing
their own spirit
of resistance
which like the fires
on ten thousand village
hearths, leap high
as folk meet by them
and plan together
how to clean out the devil
and that all may live
as any free people
have the right to do.*

Peking, September 5, 1968



OCCUPIED THAILAND

Rewi Alley

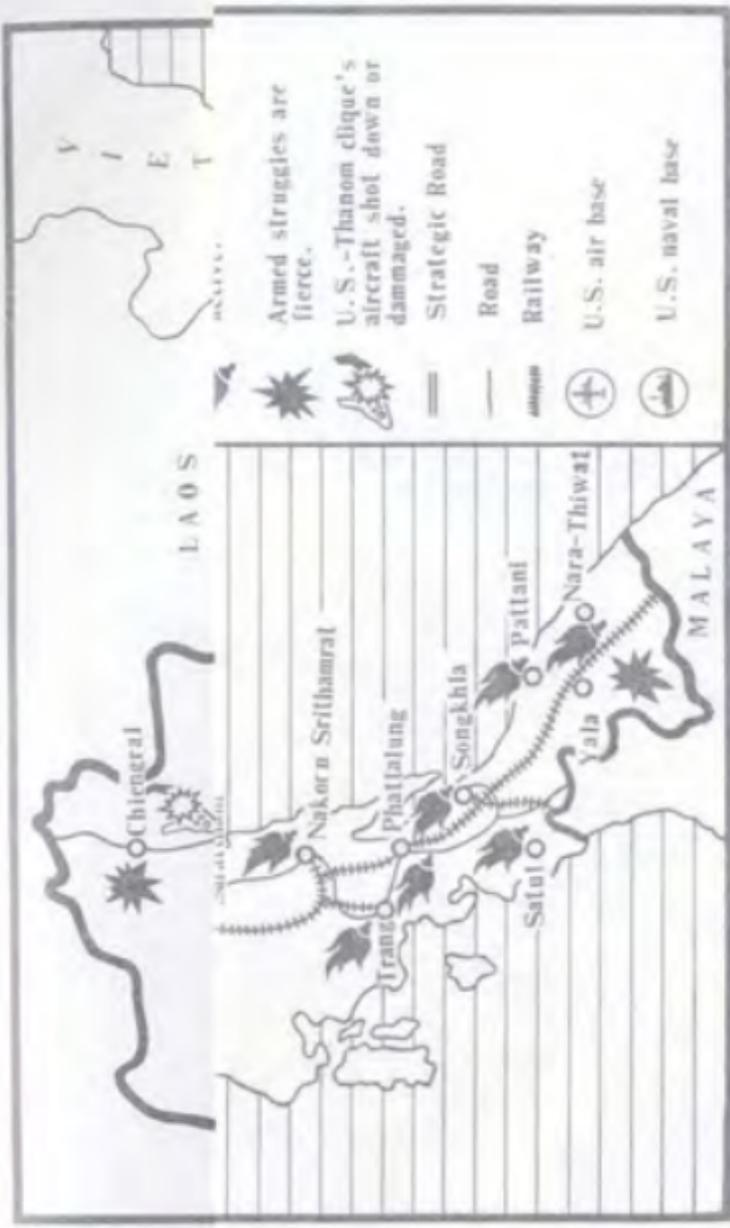
Early
in 1968
the world's
most sordid killer
had massed
in Thailand
B 52 Bombers
F-105, F-45 fighter
bombers, 43,000 men
piloting, servicing
guarding for
the 6722 combat
sorties, flown
over Laos, then
the 5592 into
North Vietnam.

They flew
from once quiet
pleasant spots
as Korat
Takli
Udorn
Utapao
Nakorn
Phanom, now

*U.S. bases where
the occupation
prostitutes all
it touches
making each place
a bit of hell.*

*The year
wears on;
aggression escalates
but so does the
resistance; one
base is ripped
by the people's
fighters, to whom
turn gratefully
the eyes of
common folk
everywhere.*

Peking, September 7, 1968



V
I
E
T
N
A
M

- Armed struggles are fierce.
- U.S.-Thanom clique's aircraft shot down or damaged.
- Strategic Road
- Road
- Railway
- U.S. air base
- U.S. naval base

LAOS

MALAYA

Chiengrai

Nakhon Srithamrat

Phattalung

Songkhla

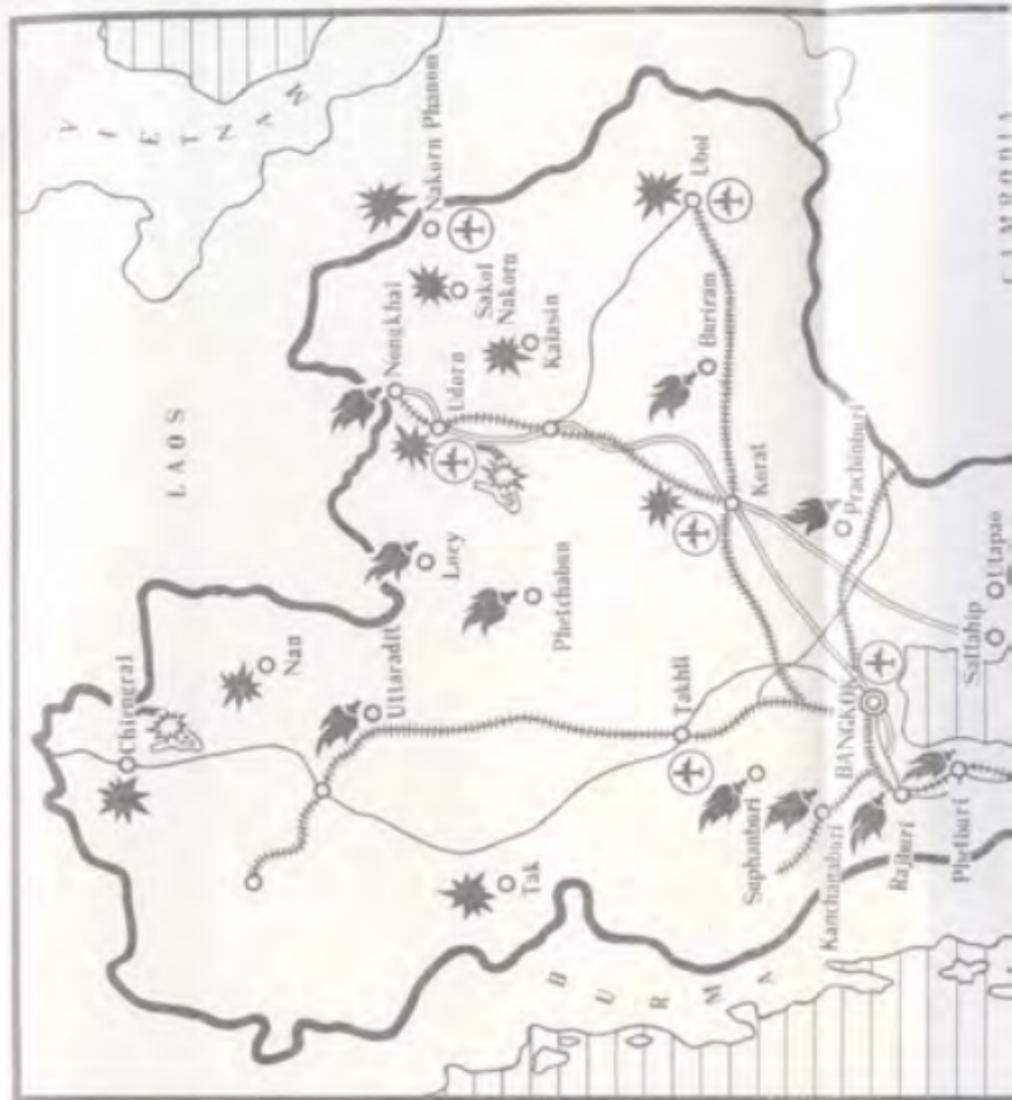
Pattani

Nara-Thiwat

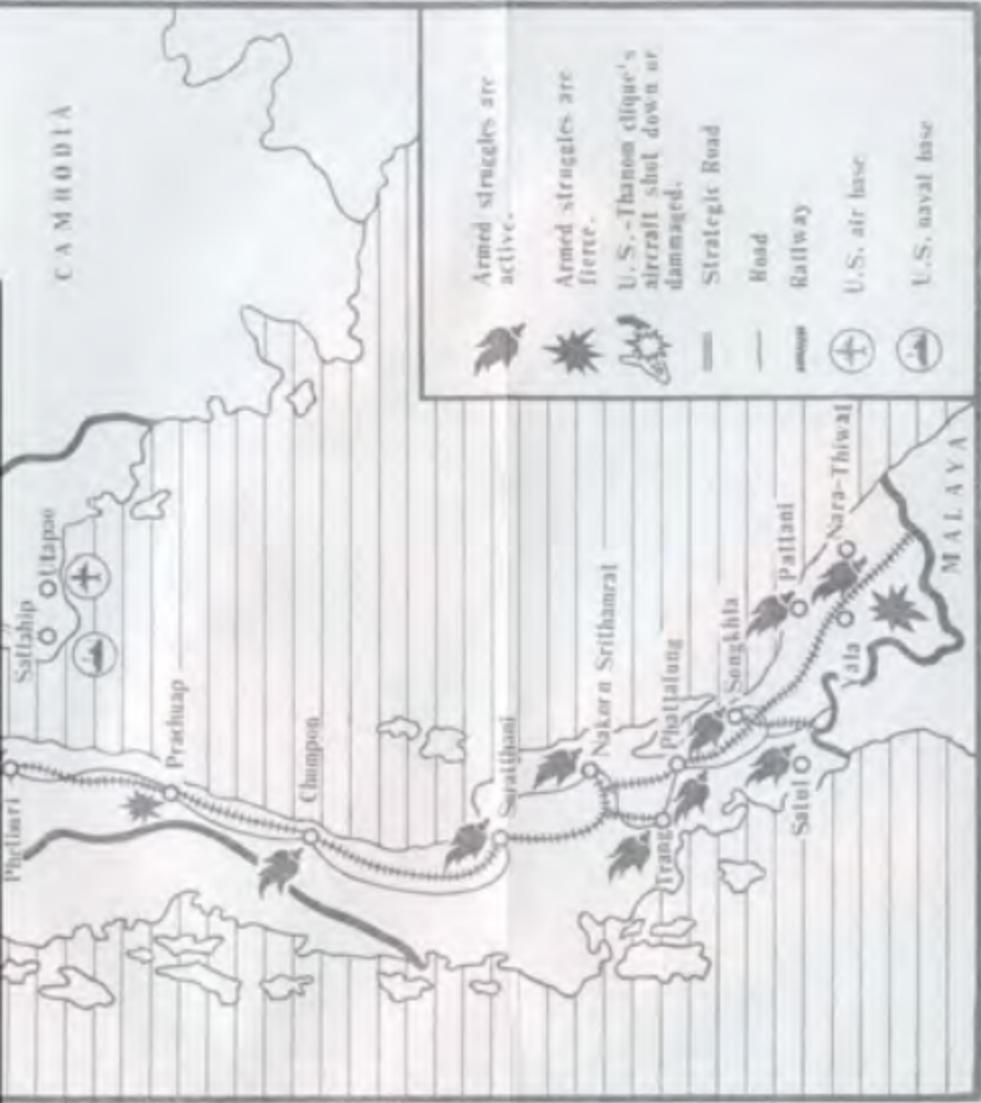
Trang

Satulo

Yala



CAMBODIA





i quatt...

hkhimi
DEPARTEMENT DE L'INSTRUCTION
ET KONGRE
Methi Qeng
Muel Sia

Note Sabine

VOR 30 JAHRE

PEOPLE'S VO
U.S. SPYING SERIOUSLY

VIETNAM COURIER

THE VANGUARD

PROLETARI DI TUTTI

NUOVA

Il Presidente Mao riceve

PL