

✓ 'ESCALATION' OF U.S. EFFORT IN CAMBODIA ASSAILED

Liberation Radio (Clandestine) in Vietnamese to South Vietnam 0500 GMT 25 Jun 70 S

[Commentary: "All the frenzied U.S. acts of escalating the aggressive war to Cambodia will certainly be bitterly doomed"]

[Text] In view of his bitter setbacks and faced with the increasing protests of the American people and political circles, Nixon, the White House warlike ringleader, has had to announce that all U.S. troops will be withdrawn from Cambodia by 30 June. For the past week, the U.S. propaganda machinery has not ceased trumpeting about Nixon's statement on U.S. withdrawal, pretending that after 30 June the Americans would no longer be involved in Cambodia. But facts deny the aforementioned statement by Nixon. According to foreign sources, the U.S. imperialists have brazenly escalated the war in Cambodia, sending aircraft, including B-52s, to strike far inside Cambodian territories. On 20 June the U.S. national defense department announced that U.S. aircraft are allowed to strike beyond the 35-kilometer limit set forth for U.S. infantry forces in Cambodia. On the same day, the U.S. military commanders in South Vietnam ordered U.S. aircraft to support the Lon Nol forces at Kompong Thom. According to UPI, beginning 23 June, U.S. aircraft are allowed to strike targets beyond the 21.7-mile limit.

B-52s have already dumped hundreds of tons of bombs on Cambodia and Laos, and U.S. airstrikes are already being carried out 100 miles inside Cambodian territory. On 24 June, AFP reported that U.S. Phantoms, South Vietnamese Skyraiders, and Cambodian T-28s had joined in the greatest airstrike over Kompong Thom since the outbreak of the war in Cambodia. [words indistinct] according to AP, the U.S. airstrikes far inside Cambodian territory constitute a great psychological support for the Lon Nol clique, with is bewildered in the face of the strong attacks of the Cambodian people.

Indeed, to safeguard the Lon Nol clique, the U.S. aggressors have dispatched B-52s to strike many targets in Cambodia. On 20 June, the U.S. military spokesman in Saigon admitted that the U.S. aircraft are vigorously striking the enemy on three battlefronts in Cambodia. Hundreds of tons of bombs were dumped by B-52s along both banks of the Mekong River.

On 23 June, AP reported that the T-28s of the Lon Nol clique unleashed napalm bombs, which are given to Cambodia under U.S. military aid, on a district capital [name indistinct] about half a kilometer from Phnom Penh city.

Meanwhile, the Saigon puppet clique, on its U.S. bosses' order, is stepping up the building of new military bases in Cambodia. They have built a new air base at Pochentong, Phnom Penh, so that they may use C-123s and big helicopters to carry the Lon Nol troops to Kompong Thom to fight the Cambodian Liberation Armed Forces. They have developed the Neak Luong naval base so that they can freely transport the Lon Nol troops to strike other areas in Cambodia.

Moreover, the U.S. aggressors have ordered the Thai puppet forces to strike and kill the Cambodian people. On 23 June, the U.S. State Department admitted that Thai air activities have been carried out over Cambodia for weeks, and the United States had been informed in advance of these activities.

According to AFP on 24 June, the first Thai military units will enter Cambodia on June 30. According to the same news agency, many high-ranking Thai officers already have arrived in Siem Reap to talk with high-ranking officers of the Lon Nol clique on the Thai intervention in Cambodia.

To further intensify their aggressive war in Cambodia by means of air forces, the U.S. imperialists have not ceased developing the U.S. airbases abroad. According to reports from Japan, the U.S. imperialists are developing the installations for the 367th U.S. Strategic Air Wing, with their B-52s taking off from [name indistinct] airbase, Okinawa, to strike Vietnam and Cambodia daily.

It is obvious that even if Nixon withdraws all U.S. troops from Cambodia by 30 June, the U.S. aggressive policy toward Cambodia will not be altered, but, on the contrary, will be continued on a larger and more violent scale. These unforgivable new crimes of the U.S. imperialists will certainly be more strongly opposed by the American people and progressive people worldwide. Recklessly rushing U.S. troops to attack Cambodia, Nixon has sustained serious setbacks militarily and politically. Although forced to withdraw U.S. troops from Cambodia, Nixon is continuing to stubbornly escalate the aggressive war in Cambodia. This extremely stupid act will certainly lead Nixon to more bitter and painful defeats, as evidenced by the realities of the two months of U.S. aggression against Cambodia.

The Cambodian people are determined to develop their victories and dash forward to implement, at all costs, Samdech Chief of State Norodom Sihanouk's statement that the Cambodian people will keep on fighting until the complete liberation of the fatherland and will unite closely with the brotherly Vietnamese and Laotian peoples to fight until the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen are expelled from Indochina.

This is the unshakable will of the heroic Cambodian people. As for the Vietnamese people, we are also determined to closely unite with the brotherly Khmer people to fight our common enemy, the U.S. imperialists, until final victory is obtained.

CONTINUED ARTICLE ON DISTRICT-CAPITAL ATTACKS

Liberation Radio (Clandestine) in Vietnamese to South Vietnam 0930 GMT 24 Jun 70 S

[Part II of unsigned article: "Developing past victories, continue to destroy many more enemy district capitals and military subsectors to contribute to defeating the U.S. imperialists' Vietnamization-of-the-war scheme"--part I was carried in 24 June Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT, page L 1]

[Text] Our southern armed forces' and peoples' achievements in attacking and destroying enemy district capitals and military subsectors [subhead]

Along with attacking the enemy in cities and towns, enemy bases, and bivouacked units on hills and in the delta areas, our PLAF, with the assistance of compatriots, have attacked many enemy district capitals and military subsectors. The following essential points have emerged from these continuous attacks, especially since 1968 when we entered the phase of simultaneous offensive and uprisings:

1--We have relentlessly attacked and succeeded in completely destroying or smashing many district capitals and military subsectors, especially since 1968. In the first offensive drive in 1968, we attacked up to 141 district capital and military subsectors. In the offensive drive in February 1968, we attacked 84 district capitals, completely destroying over 30 of them. Throughout 1968, we launched 371 attacks against district capitals and military subsectors, completely destroying those of An Huu and Cho Gao in My Tho; Kien Van in Dien Phong; Tri Ton in An Giang; Mo Cay and Giong Trom in Ben Tre; Hoa Vang, Vinh Dien, Thang Binh, Khiem Duc, and (?Khu Lam); and Duc Lap and Buon Ho in the high plateau. Entering 1969, developing past victories, we continued to accelerate our offensive by attacking over 200 district capitals and military subsectors, annihilating tens of thousands of enemy troops. Entering 1970, in May and June, in particular, we completely destroyed seven enemy district capitals and military subsectors from Quang Tri to Ca Mau, including those of Que Son in Quang Nam, Gia Ngua in Ca Mau, My An and Kien Van in Kien Phong, Cai Von in Vinh Long, Mai Lanh in Quang Tri, and Tanh Linh in Binh Thuan. In addition to annihilating the enemy's potential, the attacks against district capitals and military subsectors have also proven effective in helping the masses in arising to destroy his oppressive system and local military machinery, to annihilate tyrants and eliminate dishonest elements, and to regain their mastership rights. Thus, with these attacks, we have administered a painful blow to the pacification plan, a strategic measure in the U.S. imperialists' Vietnamization-of-the-war scheme.

2--Along with annihilating the enemy with brief attacks, we also carried out prolonged attacks on a number of district capitals and military subsectors, thus forcing the enemy either to withdraw or to send in mobile reinforcements, creating conditions for us to annihilate them. We have fully used the inherent power of people's warfare by using regional armed forces as a core in coordination with the masses' uprisings to besiege the enemy. We have forced the enemy to completely withdraw from the Khiem Duc district capital and continuously attacked the (?Ha Tay), Tien Phuoc, Heip Duc, Duc Lap, and Bu Prang district capitals, annihilating many enemy reinforcements.

In the Nam Bo delta, we attacked the enemy, forcing him to completely withdraw from the Nam Can district capital, Ca Mau Province. In cooperation with mass uprisings, we used regional troops to attack the Cho Lach military subsector, Ben Tre Province, for 60 days, destroying 35 out of 44 strongholds and liberating two-thirds of the local population. We attacked the Mo Cay district capital, Ben Tre Province, for 90 days, using regional troops and guerrillas and supported by the majority of the local population, destroying most of the civil guards' posts, destroying the strategic hamlets on the outer belt, and threatening and isolating the strongholds in the inner belt, the district capital, and military subsector.

3--In a certain area and at a certain moment, we closely associated the three categories of troops and the two forces and applied the tactic of conducting three-pronged attacks in mountainous and lowland areas in our attacks against district capitals and military subsectors. In most of these recent attacks, we developed the role and effects of each category of troops or associated all these three categories of troops--with each one being given concrete tasks in accordance with the nature, capacity, and ability of each unit and in accordance with each category of posts to be attacked--under a unified command.

As a result, our armed forces--especially regional and guerrilla units--have developed their capabilities satisfactorily and have reached a high combat efficiency. Our armed and political struggles as well as the three aspects of struggle have been coordinated.

The process of armed attacks against district capitals and military subsectors has created favorable conditions for the masses to arise in rural areas to annihilate tyrants and traitors, break enemy bondage machinery headquarters, liberate a number of hamlets and villages, and gain control for the people.

For example, in the attack against [name indistinct] district capital, we motivated thousands of people to rise up to destroy 19 strategic hamlets, control [words indistinct]. Liberate 3,000 compatriots, and help 20,000 others return to their own villages. In the attack against Hau Nghia military subsector in Long An Province, we motivated more than 4,000 compatriots to arise at night to attack and completely control the district capital of the subsector, annihilate and capture more than 1,000 of the enemy, including wicked civil guards, civil self-defence agents, and field policemen, and persuaded more than 700 enemy troops to desert.

4--In our attacks against the enemy district towns and subsectors, we extensively annihilated his active forces, including his military, administrative, oppressive, and even U.S.-puppet mobile forces. To smash the main prop of the enemy military, political, and oppressive forces and reactionary local administration during our offensive on his district towns and subsectors, we directed our attacks at his military headquarters, administrative apparatus, reactionary organizations, regional and commando units, and most stubborn and cruel reactionary elements who had incurred blood debts with the local people.

We simultaneously and vividly used other forces to annihilate U.S. and puppet mobile regular units that were compelled to engage in reinforcement operations. In a series of attacks against the Ham Tan subsector, we wiped out nearly 700 enemy troops outside. We also annihilated and captured 600 enemy troops in the Duc Lap district town. We completely exterminated the field command post of the puppet 45th regiment and three puppet companies and three platoons, consisting of some 700 enemy troops, 120 puppet hamlet chiefs who actively served as enemy henchmen, and one pacification team consisting of 50 agents. In our attacks against the seven district towns and subsectors, we annihilated thousands of enemy troops.

5--We adopted resourceful and effective offensive methods, thus creating favorable opportunities to unleash attacks against the enemy district towns and subsectors. Depending on the Characteristic of each district town and subsector, the local requirements and objectives, and the time factor, and relying upon our strength and capability, we recently adopted vivid offensive methods at different targets.

Sometimes, we launched attacks with our strong firepower. Sometimes we surprisingly attacked the enemy, thus making him unable to react in time. Sometimes, we encircled and attacked him for periods of 1 week to 2 months, fighting with our infantry and with units of the other armed branches.

Sometimes we used our firepower to decimate, harass, and repeatedly attack him, thus making him confused and embarrassed, his organization disintegrated, and his spirit shaken, and compelling him to abandon his position or to engage in bogged down and passive reinforcement operations.

In terms of our offensive forces, they were very lively. Sometimes our three categories worked together. Sometimes our regional and guerrilla forces launched independent attacks against the enemy. Sometimes our main forces relied upon the masses to arise. In terms of opportunities to launch attacks, we coordinated each wave of attacks throughout South Vietnam, and launched a continuous and large offensive on the enemy's weak and isolated points.

These feats of arms are the striking features of our recent attacks against the enemy district towns and subsectors. They are lessons we learned to advance us toward further accelerating our offensive on the enemy district towns and subsectors, and contributing toward smashing the U.S. imperialists' Vietnamization-of-the-war scheme.

✓ Third Part

Liberation Radio (Clandestine) in Vietnamese to South Vietnam 0930 GMT 25 Jun 70 S

[Text] Developing past achievements, our southern armed forces and people are determined to violently attack enemy district capitals and military subsectors in order to win even greater victories [subhead]

To attack and completely destroy enemy district capitals and military subsectors is one of the necessary and important tasks throughout the battlefield and in all three strategic areas. In order to carry out this important task, we must first of all firmly grasp these main requirements:

1--All the people's armed forces and our compatriots must realize more profoundly the effect, objective, and significance of the task of attacking and destroying enemy district capitals and military subsectors. The U.S. imperialists are using many maneuvers to step up the realization of their Vietnamization-of-the-war scheme, especially using the puppet military and administrative machinery to replace U.S. military forces. For this reason, district capitals and military subsectors are even more clearly a main prop for this machinery to oppress, control, and pacify rural people and to directly carry out the enslaving reactionary schemes and the maneuvers inherent in the U.S. war of aggression. They are also the lairs of the cruelest tyrants. Therefore, only by attacking and destroying district capitals and military subsectors on a regular and widespread basis can we carry out the concrete task of smashing the U.S. imperialists' Vietnamization-of-the-war plan and that of assisting the masses in arising to liberate rural areas and regain the right to be their own masters, enlarging liberated areas, and consolidating and strengthening the armed forces' foothold so that they can take the initiative in continuously attacking the enemy.

2--When attacking district capitals and military subsectors, we must try to achieve these objectives:

To annihilate at all costs the enemy's military, political, administrative forces, destroy his oppressive machinery, smash his defense potential, and completely occupy district capitals and military subsectors, as we did in Dak Sut, Duc Lap, Buon Ho, Mai Linh, Tanh Linh, Nam Can, and elsewhere, because to annihilate these forces is to give oneself a key, a lever to solve other problems.

In conducting military offensives, the armed forces must create every favorable condition for and effectively help the masses to arise to break all forms of oppression and control exerted by the enemy through his organizations and his prestige and wholeheartedly assist them in annihilating leading cruel, diehard tyrants, liberating villages and hamlets, and making themselves masters of their lives. At the same time, we must create favorable conditions so that we can take the initiative in attacking and annihilating U.S., puppet, and satellite mobile units when they come as reinforcements, thus further isolating remaining enemy troops in district capitals and military subsectors attacked and leading to disintegrating or surrender while insuring for local people a strong position to continue to control villages and hamlets surrounding these district capitals and military subsectors. Although these objectives are for different tasks and different ways of realization, they are nonetheless closely interrelated and thereby cannot be separated.

3--On the basis of clearly realizing the significance and objective of their task, the military and political forces participating in the attacks against district capitals and military subsectors must forge a very firm and strong determination to fight and must firmly and constantly maintain their determination while performing their task. As we find in the part in which we study the enemy, enemy district capitals and military subsectors have very complicated characteristics. The enemy is very crafty and has resorted to many shrewd maneuvers in his stubborn resistance. Therefore, ordinarily, the fighting is fierce and tense and sometimes drags out. For this reason, the key question remains that of building a firm determination. By so doing, we can satisfactorily solve the problems of daring and being determined to fight and, thereby, can adopt suitable fighting methods. Practical experiences show that, in a series of attacks annihilating district capitals and military subsectors in last May and June, the first and essential factor lies in the fact that our compatriots and troops had very high determination and overcame many difficulties in order to strike violent blows at enemy lairs.

4--It is necessary to closely combine the offensive and the uprising and fully develop the three troop categories in the process of our attacks against district capitals and military subsectors. The enemy's oppressive machinery relies mainly on district capitals and military subsectors where the enemy has maintained a cruel and reactionary regional force and built a system of strongholds and strategic hamlets surrounded by strong fortifications. Therefore, attacking district capitals and military subsectors has become an urgent task and a decisive factor for the masses to arise and regain the control of the areas.

Along with military attacks, it is necessary to help the masses arise to crush the enemy's oppressive machinery and build a revolutionary administration in the countryside. Therefore, when the masses arise, we must immediately arm the compatriots so that they may exterminate the enemy forces of oppression and the cruel villains who still try to operate clandestinely in the rural areas and who await the day to counter-attack and resume their harmful activities. At the same time, we should defend, maintain, and improve the masses' strength to enable it to control the movement, control the rural areas, and defend the revolutionary administration for a long time.

With respect to the armed forces, it is necessary to have a coordination of activities and a rational division of tasks. The regional and militia forces are the main forces assuming the task of harassing the enemy, supporting the masses' uprisings, and together with the masses, seeking and destroying the enemy on the spot, wiping out all cruel villains, and effectively defending the revolutionary administration in the local areas. Better than anyone else, the regional armed forces are closely bound to their native places, are perfectly aware of both the terrain and the enemy's situation, and are able to seize the opportune moments. They thereby have an advantage over forces coming from far away.

5--It is necessary to make thorough preparations which can assure victories, to have elaborate and comprehensive plans, and to have unified leadership and guidance. To attack district capitals and military subsectors--the main targets where the enemy has built strong fortifications--it is necessary to make thorough preparations, to firmly hold to basic plans for victory before making a decision, and to work out accurate offensive plans. We should avoid wasting time and should not let opportunities pass by. Thusly, preparations must be constantly maintained and when an opportunity arises, we must be ready to fight.

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SOUTH VIETNAM

Harassing and destroying district capitals and military subsectors is now one of the most important tasks contributing toward smashing the U.S. imperialists' Vietnamization-of-the-war scheme. This is the task of all our armed forces and especially of the regional armed forces and all the compatriots throughout the various battlefronts.

Our people and armed forces have gained brilliant victories and valuable experiences. In the last 6 months of the year, we will certainly step up our attacks against district capitals and military subsectors and will win greater victories.
