

# PRINCIPAL REPORTS

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## FROM COMMUNIST RADIO SOURCES

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COMMUNIST RADIO COMMENTARY  
ON VICE PRESIDENT AGNEW'S TRIP

PART I

I. LIBERATION PRESS AGENCY COMMENTARY:  
"CANNOT CALM DOWN THE U.S. SATELLITES"

[Liberation Press Agency, clandestine, in English to East Europe and the Far East, 1525 GMT, 26 August 1970]

[Commentary: Agnew - Sandwichman of "Nixon's doctrine" -- LPA heading]

South Viet-Nam August 26 GPA - On August 22, U.S. Vice-President Spiro Agnew began his second trip to Asia in the year. Besides South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand and South Viet-Nam, he will call at Phnom Penh to meet the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique, according to Western press reports.

Agnew started his trip one day after the U.S. Senate had adopted two draft amendments demanding the Nixon administration <sup>to</sup> cut down aid to Fak Chong-hui and Thai mercenary troops in South Viet-Nam and stop financing any invading Saigon puppet troops or Thai troops or troops of any other U.S. satellite in Cambodia and Laos.

In face of the bewilderment of the lackeys, Agnew's current trip to Asia has the mission of bracing up their morale with a view to tying them further to the U.S. war chariot in South Viet-Nam and in Indochina. However, Agnew has nothing but the old "Nixon doctrine" as a sedative for the U.S. henchmen. On Nixon's order, Agnew has to make the U.S. vassals believe that the U.S. continues to keep its commitments to maintain the "U.S. role and presence in South East Asia". Seeing Agnew off on August 22, Nixon reminded him of his "Guam conceptions" which are not aimed at speeding up the withdrawal of U.S. troops from Asia, instead at providing the satellite countries with war means so the latter can carry out the so-called "mutual help to turn the Pacific into the zone of peace". In San Clemente, Guam, and Seoul, Agnew repeatedly ballyhooed about the objective of his trip, namely "to clearly affirm once again the commitment of the U.S. presence in South East Asia".

Concerning the Cambodian problem, Agnew brazenly boasted that: the U.S. will do everything it can to help the Lon Nol Government for what happens in Cambodia is connected with the security of the U.S. troops in Viet-Nam.

Agnew also mentioned the possibility of sending U.S. ground troops back to Cambodia, if the security of the U.S. troops in South Viet-Nam and the success of the "Vietnamization-of-the-war" program are jeopardized.

For all his sabre-rattling, however Agnew is unable to cover up the U.S. confusion in face of the ever growing difficulties due to its prolongation of the war in South Viet-Nam and its expansion of the war to the whole of Indochina.

Instead he further exposes the obstinate and cruel design of aggression of the U.S. imperialists against the three Indochinese countries. Although they have sustained heavy defeats, the U.S. imperialists still cling to the "Nixon doctrine" with a view to using Asians to fight Asians, Indochinese to fight Indochinese, with U.S. weapons and war means and the support of the U.S. air force. The U.S. continues to prolong its war of aggression in Viet-Nam and to expand war to the whole of Indochina. However, the more obstinate and cruel the U.S. imperialists are, the more resolute and united the peoples in the three Indochinese countries will be in their struggle to inflict still heavier defeats on their common enemy.

Agnew's Asian trip will surely end in bitter failure because Nixon's doctrine cannot calm down the U.S. satellites, pull them out of their confusion in face of the rising revolutionary tide in their own countries, and retrieve the U.S. imperialists from their odious defeat in Viet-Nam, Indochina and Asia.

## II. XUAN THUY COMMENT: "WARLIKE PERSONALITY "

[Hanoi in English to Southeast Asia, 1000 GMT, 27 August 1970]

Minister Xuan Thuy, Head of the DRV Government delegation to the Paris conference on Viet-Nam, returned to the French capital on Wednesday morning after a period of work at home. At the airport, Mr. Xuan Thuy told the press: "We maintain that the overall 10-point solution of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet-Nam is fair and reasonable, as far as the correct settlement of the Viet-Nam problem is concerned. That is why we continue to support this solution. We return to Paris with good will and a serious attitude."

Answering a question by pressmen, Mr. Xuan Thuy said: "Mr. Agnew is a warlike personality now on a tour of some Southeast Asian areas to seek to carry out the war policy. As for Mr. Nixon, he persists in pursuing his Vietnamization policy; that is, he still wants to prolong the war in Viet-Nam and realize neocolonialism in South Viet-Nam. Of late, the United States steps up their air bombings in Laos and Cambodia and agrees to give military aid to the Lon Nol clique in Phnom Penh. This is clear proof that Nixon is still unwilling to settle the Viet-Nam problem peacefully, in a fair and reasonable way, and instead still continues to widen the aggressive war to the whole of Indochina."

Mr. Xuan Thuy stressed: "For the Paris conference to yield results and attain a genuinely peaceful solution to the Viet-Nam problem, the Nixon administration must change its policy; that is, to stop prolonging the war. Otherwise, the United States would be held fully responsible for all consequences arising therefrom."

### III. LIBERATION RADIO: U.S. "REMAINS STUBBORN"

[Liberation Radio, clandestine, in Vietnamese to South Viet-Nam, 1330 GMT, 26 August 1970]

[Commentary: "A rusty mouthpiece of Nixon"]

U.S. Vice-President Agnew has begun a new trip to South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, and South Viet-Nam. As Nixon's mouthpiece and as aggressive as an untamed colt, Agnew made provocative, insolent statements before he got on the plane. After stating that the goal of the trip is to clearly reaffirm U.S. commitments in Southeast Asia "which the United States is determined to firmly maintain," Agnew criticized the U.S. Senate for approving an amendment aimed at restricting U.S. commitments. He said: "the U.S. government, not the U.S. Senate, decides U.S. policy."

On his way to Guam from Honolulu, Agnew plainly said: "We"--meaning the United States-- "will do our utmost to help the Lon Nol government of Cambodia, including the sending of more U.S. troops to Cambodia." Later the White House spokesman said from five to seven times that "these statements by Agnew will not change U.S. policy in Cambodia and that the United States does not plan to send more U.S. troops to Cambodia."

This is merely a clumsy denial that can absolutely not cover up the dark U.S. scheme. This scheme is aimed at using Agnew as a mouthpiece to publicize Nixon's Asian doctrine and at urging the U.S. lackeys to contribute additional bodies to serve the U.S. policy of prolonging the aggressive war in Indochina.

Agnew's clear reaffirmation of U.S. commitments in Southeast Asia proves that although the Nixon-Agnew clique has been heavily defeated on the Indochinese battlefield and has been vehemently criticized by U.S. and world public opinion, it remains very stubborn and refuses to renounce its role of international gendarme and its scheme to invade the Indochinese countries.

On the Vietnamese battlefield, the Nixon-Agnew clique continues to firmly cling to its Thieu-Ky-Fuham lackey clique and uses it as a tool to repress the people and implement the Vietnamization scheme in order to prolong the war. On the Cambodian battlefield, the Nixon-Agnew clique continues to cling to the traitorous Lon Nol-Matak clique continues to maintain the Saigon puppet troops' indefinite occupation continues to urge the Thai reactionaries to send in troops, and incessantly intensifies attacks by U.S. planes. When necessary, the Nixon-Agnew clique will again send U.S. troops into Cambodia, as Agnew stated. The Nixon-Agnew clique has also intensified its aggressive war in Laos by using U.S. advisers and aircraft Laotian rightist troops, and mercenary Thai and Saigon troops.

Of course, while implementing Nixon's doctrine of using Asians to fight Asians, the Nixon-Agnew clique cannot avoid facing hostile reactions among the U.S. lackeys. The U.S. lackeys, as U.S. newspapers pointed out, are very confused and panic-stricken and have lost their morale in the face of the United States being forced to withdraw its troops and abandon them, in the face of the U.S. public's fierce protest, and in the face of the clearly-defined restriction imposed on Nixon's authority.

The U.S. Senate's recent approval of two amendments striking at Nixon's policy of prolonging and expanding the war has further confused the Nixon-Agnew clique. One proposal is designed to curtail U.S. subsidies to the South Korean and Thai troops who have fought as mercenaries for the Americans in South Viet-Nam. The other proposal is designed to stop granting subsidies to the Saigon puppet troops or any satellite troops engaged in combat in Laos and Cambodia.

Therefore, this trip by Agnew to the four Asian countries is not only aimed at publicizing the Nixon doctrine, as was said above, but is also aimed at appeasing and soothing the U.S. lackeys' confused morale. Therefore, as soon as he landed at Seoul airport Agnew gave the Pak Chong-hui clique several drops of honey by pledging to provide additional aid, "Phantom planes, and patrol planes". Agnew's statement that he would do his utmost to help Lon Nol are words to appease his lackeys.

It is obvious that although Nixon has been defeated and stalemated, he remains extremely stubborn and has sought to prolong and expand his aggressive war in Indochina. He has used bombs, shells, and maximum pressure on the battlefield coupled with his clique's insidious arguments filled with wicked tricks about a negotiated peace, but he remains unable to remedy his disastrously defeated and isolated position.

With a rusty mouthpiece-- Agnew--Nixon can expect nothing. The defeated and confused U.S. lackeys cannot be easily appeased. They will ask for more money, planes, and artillery pieces and will voice other demands while U.S. public opinion and the U.S. congress tightly bind Nixon and increasingly restrict his power. On the other hand, the Asian people in general and the Indochinese people in particular, will unite ever more closely/intensifying their struggle and in frustrating every scheme of the Nixon-Agnew clique to prolong and expand its aggressive war. Therefore, in truth, its path will lead to prolonged and greater failure.

IV. RADIO MOSCOW TO VIET-NAM:  
"POLICY OF MILITARY ADVENTURE"

[Moscow in Vietnamese to Viet-Nam, 2230 GMT,  
24 August 1970]

[Unattributed commentary: "The policy of military adventure" on  
Vice-President Agnew's visits to Asian countries]

Richard Nixon has set the purpose of the U.S. Vice-President's trip as follows: Agnew should convince the allies in Asia that the United States does not intend to leave Asia and that it will supply them with money so that they may defend themselves. This explanation once again reveals the U.S. scheme to continue the old aggressive line in Southeast Asia.

Washington's Guam doctrine was made public more than a year ago. At the beginning, the republican administration leaders wanted to prove that with this doctrine the United States would be able to rapidly extinguish the flames of war in Indochina. They particularly stressed false promises of reducing the U.S. presence in Asian countries. However, as time passed, this propaganda scheme disappeared. The world could see that the Guam doctrine was a doctrine of colonialist piracy and aggression.

On the basis of this doctrine, the United States is now scheming to strengthen the activities of its allies, urging them to participate more actively in its aggressive adventures in Southeast Asia. The aim of these efforts is to mask the criminal nature of the activities instigated by the United States with a view to making Washington's aggression appear part of a collective action.

This scheme of the U.S. policy makers is not new at all. The Seoul, Thai, and other mercenaries have long operated in South Viet-Nam.

Now, the United States wants to have its allies participate more broadly in the aggression in Cambodia and Laos. Washington has applied strong pressure on Bangkok, and the Thai administration has agreed to dispatch to Cambodia the first contingent of its troops comprising some 5,000 men.

One of Agnew's tasks is to persuade South Korea and Taiwan to follow suit and implement U.S. aggressive designs in Cambodia. By way of compensation for collusion in the perpetration of crimes, the U.S. Vice-President promised in Seoul that the United States would provide aid to modernize South Korea's armed forces.

As for Taiwan, the Pentagon is presently considering the question of utilizing bases there for B-52 operations against Indochina.

Washington has also decided to give military aid to the present Phnom Penh regime. According to the U.S. press, U.S. military aid to Cambodia will amount to at least 50 million dollars during this fiscal year.

The United States foots the bill for the participation by U.S. allies in campaigns against patriotic forces in Indochina. At present, it is no secret that Washington pays South Korean, Thai, and other mercenaries in South Viet-Nam and assumed all expenses related to the logistics and operations of the Saigon and Thai mercenaries in Cambodia.

The Guam doctrine represents a criminal scheme of the U.S. rulers for use against the Asian people. In pursuit of its imperialist aims, Washington is plotting to use "anticommunism" as an issue to push the Southeast Asian people onto the path of war expansion, to incite them to fight one another, and to set Asians against Asians. We will supply you with arms; we will play for all the mercenaries; you only have to shoot, kill, burn, and destroy such is the real nature of the Guam doctrine.

While pursuing the line of dragging more and more of its allies into criminal adventures, Washington still reserves the main role for the implementation of its aggressive schemes for the U.S. armed forces. All of the task and promises about the withdrawal of U.S. troops are in reality merely a propaganda screen concealing the continuation of the war. Some 400,000 U.S. troops are still conducting mopping-up operations in South Viet-Nam. The scope of bombings by the U.S. air force in South Viet-Nam, Cambodia, and Laos rises with every passing day. Against Cambodia alone, 30 sorties are made by U.S. bombers every day and night. U.S. aircraft are now riding roughshod in the skies of Cambodia. Moreover, as Agnew has stated, the possibility of a new incursion by U.S. ground forces into Cambodia is not ruled out.

Thus, Washington has not renounced its bankrupt policy and still believes that through military superiority it can achieve a favorable situation, that is, suppress the national liberation movement. The republican administration leaders obviously refuse to recognize the fact that their aggressive policy arouses deep hatred in Asia as well the rest of the world. Neither do they recognize that the patriotic forces are successfully developing their struggle and are relying on the broadest masses of the people of their countries.

V. PATHEE LAO RADIO: "SMASH  
AGNEW'S DELIBERATE AIMS"

[Fathet Lao, clandestine, in Lao to Laos, 0415 GMT,  
25 August 1970]

[Commentary: Smash Agnew's deliberate aims in his second  
tour to Asia]

On 24 August U.S. Vice-President Agnew arrived in Asia from the United States. According to plans, Agnew will take a ten-day trip to South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, and South Viet-Nam before returning home. This is the second time Agnew, Deputy Chief of the Washington administration, has come to Asia in 1970.

He made his first trip during the first days of 1970, or 9 months ago, while the U.S. imperialists were hallyhooping to sell their Nixon doctrine of using Asians to kill Asians. Not long after Agnew's first Asian tour, the U.S. imperialists intensified their war of aggression in Indochina to an unprecedented level of fierceness. While striving to Vietnamize the war in South Viet-Nam, the U.S. imperialists assembled more than 50 battalions of the Vientiane puppet forces, Vang Pao's bandit forces, and Thai reactionary troops to launch the so-called Kukieta campaign against the strategic areas of Xieng Khouang and the Plain of Jars, controlled by the Laotian patriotic forces, with the support of a great number of U.S. air force planes. The campaign was unprecedented in size, aimed at testing the military strategy of the Nixon doctrine and turning a defensive strategy into an offensive strategy on the Laotian battlefronts.

Meanwhile, in Cambodia the U.S. imperialists instigated the reactionary Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique to stage a traitorous coup d'etat in Phnom Penh on 12 March, overthrowing Samdech Chief of State Norodom Sihanouk and frenziedly destroying Cambodia's independence, sovereignty, and neutrality. Later on 30 April the U.S. imperialists dispatched tens of



thousands of their own aggressive troops and Saigon puppet soldiers to invade Cambodian territory in the most arrogant and brazen manner. At the same time they also used their air force to openly provoke the DRV, thus rapidly widening the war of aggression to the whole of Indochina, causing a serious threat to the peace and security of Southeast Asia and the world.

However, the U. S. imperialist adventurous schemes of intensifying the war of aggression have been humiliatingly smashed to bits by the iron fists of the three Indochinese peoples. In Laos, not only have our armed forces and people bitterly defeated and destroyed the so-called Kukiets campaign of the U.S. imperialists and their hirelings and shifted the war to the Sam Thong-Long Cheng areas threatening the nests of the Vang Fao bandit forces, but they have also victoriously attacked and liberated Saravane and Attapeu-- important positions of the U.S. imperialists and their hirelings for committing crimes against southern Laos, and thereby expanding the patriotic forces' liberated zone.

In Cambodia, the Cambodian armed forces and people have courageously attacked troops of the United States, the Saigon puppet clique, and the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique and won glorious victories. In the past months not only have the Cambodian armed forces and people led by FUNK, with Chief of State Norodom Sihanouk as leader, wiped out tens of thousands of the troops of the United States and its puppets, but they have also been able to liberate half of Cambodian territory with as many as three million inhabitants, thus causing the reactionary Lon Nol-Sirik Matak administration to remain in a shaky position and (? deadlocked) militarily, politically, and economically.

In South Viet-Nam, the so-called "Vietnamization" maneuvers, which are being implemented, have been continuously smashed by the South Vietnamese armed forces and people. This Vietnamization program has also fomented the explosion of the anti-U.S. movement of the people of all strata in various cities throughout South Viet-Nam, thus causing the Saigon puppet administration unprecedentedly grave political crises.

The U.S. imperialist adventurous acts of escalating the war to the whole of Indochina have met with strong opposition and condemnation by public opinion throughout the world and have caused in particular a continuous outbreak of anti-aggression war sentiment among the American people and U.S. political circles. At the same time, the bitter defeats of the implementation of the Nixon doctrine in Indochina and Asia have caused the U.S. imperialists' faithful lackeys in this region to tremble with fear

and have ~~deadly~~ caused dissatisfaction to the U.S. imperialist masters. As a result, the (? Nixon) administration has remained in an impasse at home and abroad. As never before.

This is why the Nixon administration assigned Agnew, its right-hand man, to hurriedly under take a second trip to Asia. Concerning Agnew's dark aims in this Asian tour, Agnew made it clear before his departure from the United States that he would (? reassure the U.S. allies on problems concerning the presence of the United States in Southeast Asia. This means that Agnew will soothe U.S. imperialism's lackeys in Asia and will stubbornly encourage the implementation of the Nixon doctrine and intensify the war of aggression in Indochina to a higher degree of fierceness.

As a matter of fact, before Agnew's departure for Asia, not yielding to their defeats in the Kukieta campaign in Laos, the U.S. imperialists instigated the Vientiane puppet clique to increase suppression operation and frantically attack the liberated areas. They stubbornly sent planes to bomb and strafe Laotian territory and arrogantly introduced more than ten battalions of the Thai reactionary troops to plunder and slaughter the Laotian people. More seriously, the U.S. imperialists recently infiltrated a large number of the Saigon puppet troops to commit crimes in Saravane province controlled by the NLHS. On the other hand, they instigated the Vientiane puppet clique to obstruct the materialization of the NLHS 5-point program on the settlement of the Laotian question.

In Cambodia, after playing tricks of withdrawing U.S. troops from this country to refrain from public criticism at home and abroad, and while ordering the Saigon and Bangkok puppet cliques to send troops to suppress the Cambodian people's struggle and vigorously arming the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique, the U.S. imperialists have increased the employment of planes, including E-52's to bomb various Cambodian villages, cities, and towns in an extremely barbarous manner.

Agnew's aims in coming to Bangkok this time is to incite the Thai reactionary clique to organize and send more mercenary troops to serve as cannonfodder on the Cambodian and Laotian battlefronts. In South Vietnam, the U.S. imperialists have further intensified the implementation of the Vietnamization schemes under (words indistinct). In short, Agnew's deliberate aims in his tour to Asia are to strive to escalate the war of aggression in Indochina even more.

However, no matter to what level the U.S. imperialists intensify their war of aggression, our Laotian people are determined to stand side by side with the fraternal Vietnamese and Cambodian peoples to attack and smash all U.S. adventurous schemes, as well as Agnew's deliberate aims in his second tour to Asia, as we did those of his first tour.

VI. ELDRIDGE CLEAVER COMMENTS  
BROADCAST BY HANOI

[Hanoi in English to Southeast Asia, 100 GMT,  
25 August 1970]

We have asked Eldridge Cleaver, Black Panther Information Minister and Head of the visiting U.S. people's anti-imperialist delegation, to comment on U.S. (Vice--Ed) President Spiro Agnew's visit to Asia. Here is Eldridge Cleaver.

[Here follows recorded voice with American accent--Ed] U.S. Vice-President Spiro Agnew's visit to Asia, starting with his arrival in South Korea, can only be characterized as a tour to (? deal) with domination and murder that the U.S. government has inflicted on the people of Asia with barbarous neocolonialist policies. Agnew's itinerary includes almost all the fascist, puppet regimes that the U.S. has been able to pop up in Asia since 1950--South Korea, Taiwan, South Viet-Nam, and Thailand.

Agnew's visit to South Viet-Nam, however, must be restricted to the one or two places that the over 400,000 U.S. troops can absolutely guarantee his security, for the valiant Vietnamese people have been able to gain control over most of the territory of the southern half of their fatherland, in spite of the massive technical superiority of the U.S. aggressor.

When the U.S. ruling class visit Viet-Nam, they visit Saigon and the Tan Son Nhut airbase. When the American people visit Viet-Nam, they always visit Hanoi and tour the provinces of the DRVN [as heard--Ed] This is because the people fighting inside the U.S. and all the struggling people in the world, but especially the Vietnamese people, have a common enemy--U.S. imperialism. The main target of the anti imperialist, anti-fascist struggle inside the U.S. is the war in Viet-Nam in particular and U.S. aggression in Asia in general, for it is in Asia that U.S. neocolonialist policies are being most hotly tested because the ability of the people to raise liberation wars is most highly developed in Asia.

Spiro Agnew is coming to Asia to view the Nixon doctrine in action in order to go back and further mislead the American people about the situation in Asia. The Nixon doctrine is not a new doctrine, not a new policy. It is just a restatement of the U.S. colonialist policy against Asia which had existed since the end of World War II. John Foster Dulles knew this policy well and himself spoke of letting Asians fight Asians.

In Viet-Nam, the Nixon doctrine takes the form of the so-called Vietnamization-of-the-war. Nixon tells the American people that the Vietnamese puppet troops, backed by U.S. advisers, support troops, the U.S. air force --all under the nuclearumbrella -- could be used to fight and defeat the Viet Cong.

Here in Hanoi, we learn, in fact, that this is a reversion to the policy of special war that was developed by the Kennedy administration in the early 1960's. The only difference this time is that Vietnamese puppet troops will be backed by several hundred thousand U.S. troops instead of tens of thousands of advisers. Special war did not work in Kennedy's time. It cannot work in Nixon's time.

When Nixon sent 100,000 troops to invade Cambodia, mostly U.S. troops but also some Vietnamese puppet troops, he extended the war to all of Indochina. Almost immediately, the liberation forces of Viet-Nam, Laos, and Cambodia united into the Indochinese people's front, thereby bringing about the very unity that the U.S. imperialists feared most.

At the same time that the war is being expanded in scope, Nixon continued to withdraw some U.S. troops from Viet-Nam. We know that this is part of a plot to hide the fact that the atrocious nature of the war is increasing, that air raids and artillery fired into South Viet-Nam, Laos, and Cambodia are increasing. In the DRVN [as heard--Ed], we have learned that Vietnamization is a dangerous plan because it is designed to prolong the war, to carry out protracted war against the Vietnamese people, but the growing anti-imperialist movement inside the U.S. will not be fooled by these maneuverings.

Agnew's visit does more than highlight the crimes of U.S. aggression in Asia. It is also a gauge of the ultimate defeat of U.S. imperialism in Asia. As he hops from one small ugly airport to another in his U.S. air force jet, the great majority of the hundreds of millions of people in Asia look on in wrath. We join them in denouncing these idiot crimes of U.S. imperialism in Asia and particularly in Viet-Nam, and dedicate ourselves to the long struggle inside the U.S. to bring down this monster which inflicts fresh pain on the people of the world.

Long live the spirit of President Ho Chi Minh!  
All power to the heroic Vietnamese struggle!  
Kill U.S. aggressors and defeat U.S. imperialism everywhere!  
[End of recording--Ed]

That was our interview with Black Panther Information Minister Eldridge Cleaver on U.S. Vice-President Agnew's current Asian tour.