

↓ INDOCHINA WARFARE WORSENS FOR U.S.-PUPPET FORCES

Action in South Vietnam

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Peking NCNA International Service in English 1553 GMT 13 Jun 70 B

[Text] Hanoi, June 13 (HSINHUA)--The South Viet Nam People's Liberation Army and people of all nationalities in Tay Nguyen area, following the testament of President Ho Chi Minh and bringing into play the revolutionary spirit of "determination to fight and to win", recorded remarkable victories in May in their emulation drive to wipe out enemy troops, according to the South Viet Nam "GIAI PHONG" Press Agency.

According to incomplete statistics, they wiped out or captured over 3,000 enemy troops, including nearly 1,000 U.S. aggressors, shot down or destroyed on the ground 89 enemy planes, demolished 256 enemy military vehicles and seized large quantities of arms and military supplies.

In May, infantry and artillery companies of the People's Liberation Armed Forces in Tay Nguyen area made consecutive attacks on many strongholds of the U.S.-puppet troops, including the base of the Second Army and the command post of the 23rd Division of the puppet troops, and Kon Tum and Dac To airfields. In Tan Tao airfield alone, the Liberation Army annihilated more than 100 U.S. officers and technicians and destroyed 35 enemy military vehicles. In an engagement in Le Trung, Gia Lai Province, it wiped out over 300 puppet troops. In a battle in Chu Nga area of Dar Lac Province, it put over 200 enemy troops out of action.

The People's Liberation Armed Forces also launched fierce attacks on the U.S.-puppet troops on Highways No 7, 14, 19 and 21. In one section of Highway No 19 from An Khe to the Viet Nam-Cambodia border, the People's Liberation Armed Forces killed or wounded nearly 400 U.S. and puppet troops and destroyed over 200 enemy military vehicles. The guerrillas in Gia Lai Province wrecked many sections of the Highways No 7, 14, and 21, paralyzing the enemy's transportation for a time.

Among the 89 enemy planes downed or destroyed, 73 were shot down by the People's Liberation Armed Forces with rifles. On May 12, guerrillas in the 4th district in Gia Lai Province brought down one enemy helicopter with 15 shots, killing a commander of the U.S. Engineering Corps and other enemy officers on board the helicopter.

Encouraged by these victories, the people of various nationalities in the enemy-occupied regions in this area rose in struggle one after another. They destroyed many "strategic hamlets" and inflicted over 600 casualties on the enemy "security" and "pacification" forces and civil guards.

Puppet Troops Oppose Invasion

Peking NCNA International Service in English 2300 GMT 13 Jun 70 B

[Text] Hanoi, June 13 (HSINHUA)--A number of officers and men of the 21st Division of the Saigon puppet troops who were compelled to invade Cambodia by the Thieu-Ky-Khiem clique, running dog of U.S. imperialism, and who cherish intense hatred for the U.S.-puppet clique, have taken resolute action against the invasion of Cambodia, according to the South Viet Nam "GIAI PHONG" Press Agency.

During the first "mopping-up" operation in Cambodia last May, soldiers of the 4th Battalion of the 31st Regiment of this division turned their guns against the troops of the reactionary Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique, killing 50 of them. They also demanded that they be withdrawn to South Viet Nam. Later, 70 soldiers of the same battalion deserted and returned to Ha Tien Province, South Viet Nam, where they gave themselves up to the local revolutionary administration.

On May 20 and 22, the U.S.-puppet clique sent a total of 370 puppet troops to replenish the 33rd Regiment of this division. However, nearly 200 of them deserted. From May 22 to 24, the soldiers of the 1st and 3rd battalions of the same regiment in a body expressed their opposition to the war. They declared that they would follow the example of the soldiers of the 4th Battalion of the 31st Regiment and shoot at the troops of the reactionary Lon Nol clique if they were forcibly sent to Cambodia for "mopping-up" operations. In face of these strong anti-war activities, the U.S.-puppet clique was compelled to call back the 31st Regiment to Vi Thanh city of South Viet Nam for discipline.

Situation in Cambodia

Peking NCNA International Service in English 1200 GMT 12 Jun 70 B

[Text] Peking, June 12 (HSINHUA)--The Cambodian National Liberation Army launched fierce attacks on the enemy in Siemreap, Kompong Thom, Ratanakiri and other provinces during the first ten days of this month and scored brilliant exploits by liberating Angkor, Lomphat, Baray and other places

Western news agency reports said that the National Liberation Army on June 10 liberated Angkor where there are the world famous temple ruins. Earlier, the National Liberation Army started successive and fierce attacks on the reactionary troops of the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique around Siemreap city and on June 7 occupied a nearby enemy airport. Now the city is still besieged by the National Liberation Army on three sides. Saukham Khoy, "commander" of the reactionary forces in Siemreap lamented recently that the positions of the Cambodian rightist troops each night came under heavy fire. An A.P. report admitted that the fight of the National Liberation Army in Siemreap "spread the Cambodian rightists' small and inexperienced army still thinner."

In Kompong Thom Province north of Phnom Penh, the National Liberation Army recently launched successive attacks on the enemy. It was reported that the National Liberation Army on June 2 liberated Baray, an important town on the highway leading from Phnom Penh to Kompong Thom and Siemreap. An A.P. report disclosed that about 20 miles of the highway leading from Kompong Thom to Phnom Penh was cut off by the National Liberation Army.

The National Liberation Army liberated Lomphat, capital of Ratanakiri on June 5 after a few days' fighting. An A.P. report wailed in despair that the liberation of Lomphat left the rightist clique "only one foothold in Cambodia's most northeastern province. This was Labansiek, a district capital 10 miles north of Lomphat and 190 miles northeast of Phnom Penh".

In Kompong Speu Province west of Phnom Penh, the National Liberation Army liberated the district capital Am Leang on June 6. In the "Fish Hook sector" invaded by the U.S. aggressor troops, the National Liberation Army was also very active.

It was reported that on June 8 and 10, the National Liberation Army in Kompong Cham Province successively attacked the positions of the aggressor troops of the U.S. First Air Cavalry Division and the 25th Infantry Division, inflicting heavy casualties and losses on the enemy.

In face of the courageous fighting of the National Liberation Army in various places and their outstanding exploits, Western news agencies and newspapers had to admit that the National Liberation Army has demonstrated its "extreme mobility" and "now appears to have de facto control over nearly half of Cambodia, ranging from provinces east of the Mekong River across the northern part of the country," [that] these attacks have "stretched the Cambodian rightist troops to their limits" and that the Cambodian rightist clique "cannot be saved from slow collapse".

✓ SIHANOUK STOPS AT TIENTSIN, TANTUNG ON WAY TO DPRK

Peking NCNA International Service in English 2000 GMT 15 Jun 70 B

[Text] Peking, June 15 (HSINHUA)--Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, head of state of Cambodia and chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea, passed by Tientsin and China's border city Tantung by special train on his way to Korea for a state visit at the invitation of Kim Il sung, head of state and premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Choi Yong kun, president of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly. Samdech Norodom Sihanouk was given a warm welcome and send-off by leading members of various circles and revolutionary people in Tientsin and Tantung.

When Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and the other distinguished Cambodian guests passed by Tientsin yesterday afternoon, they were met and seen off at the railway station by Hsieh Hsueh-kung, chairman, and Wang Yi, Chih Pi-ching, Chao Wu-cheng, and Wang Man-tien, vice-chairmen, of the Tientsin Municipal Revolutionary Committee; and leading members of the Chinese People's Liberation Army units stationed in Tientsin, including Hsu Cheng, Fei Kue-chu, Tung Cheng-hai, Hsia Pu and Wang Jun-tien.

When Samdech Norodom Sihanouk stopped over at Tantung this morning, he was warmly welcomed and seen off by Wang Shu-nien, Li Fei and Lin Yuan-fu, leading members of the Tantung Municipal Revolutionary Committee and the People's Liberation Army units stationed there, as well as more than one thousand army men and civilians.

The Tantung railway station was permeated with a friendly atmosphere of unity between the Chinese and Cambodian peoples in their common struggle.

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