

Reds in Cambodia Had Warning of U.S. Attack

Saigon

Viet Cong forces in Cambodia had about a week's warning of the United States military drive into the country, according to captured document released by American authorities in Saigon today.

The ten captured Viet Cong documents range in date from August last year to May 1, the day American forces went into Cambodia to wipe out guerrilla border sanctuaries.

U.S. officials released the documents as an indication of the scope and thrust of North Vietnamese and Viet Cong activities in Cambodia.

They range from reports and directives believed to originate at high command levels to intelligence summaries and notes of individual officers and men. All were captured during the allied drives into Cambodia last May and

An intelligence report dated April 25 said the Americans could be about to attack border areas "north of Katum and north of Road 17."

This is the Fishhook area where the Americans did launch their initial incursions.

OBJECTIVE

"The main objective will be to attack our storage fa-

Boys Killed in Korea Goof

Seoul

Three teen-aged boys were killed and another was wounded when they were mistaken for Communist infiltrators and fired on by South Korean troops early yesterday.

The four boys, all high school graduates from Seoul, were camping in an army operational area, which army chief of staff Suh Chong-Chul said is a restricted area.

Associated Press

cilities and agencies, the secondary will be to support Cambodia . . . The operation headquarters will be possibly located at Quan Loi or Trang Lon . . . Concerning the time of attack we should pay attention to 25 and 26 April and the following days," the document said.

Quan Loi, about 100 miles north of Saigon, became the major forward command post when the U.S. operations began May 1.

The intelligence report of

April 25 showed a reversal of Viet Cong thinking from documents dated only four or five days earlier.

DOCUMENT

One of these earlier documents said the U.S. "has no capability to wage war in Cambodia."

But the document continued that the U.S. could provide financial aid, weapons and advisers to the Cambodian government of Lon Nol "and use the South Vietnamese lackeys to attack us. The U.S. principal means of attack are intelligence, artillery and aircraft."

Other directives called for organization of citizens' groups similar to those operated by the Viet Cong in Vietnam, as well as village and hamlet administrations favorable to ousted Prince Sihanouk's exile government.

The directives said Communist soldiers were to gain the confidence of the people by practicing the "three togethers" — eating with the masses, living with them under the same roof and working with them.

But at the same time they admitted there had been problems with the population and placed blame on Communist troops not showing proper respect for Cambodi-

ans or belittling their nation.

The documents repeatedly paint the Nol government as weak and about to fall and the Cambodian army as not having a just cause and being corrupt.

Reuters