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streets page (NOLMASS / DEEPE)

SAIGON, February 8-Fighting in them streets, alleys and storefronts of this harried capital is pivoting into a new pattern:

Communist mini-mobile warfare.

This tactica pa tactical pattern is tailspinning the South Vietnamese government of President Nguyen Van Thieu into another round of an increasingly grave crisis in the near future.

In a larger timeframe, this tactical pattern is already succeeding partially in implementing longer-long-range Communist strategy of attrition—to chop off the roots of the government at the police precinct and small outpost level within the city limits.

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Steets 2 (NormASS /DEEPE).

In short, the Communists appear to be eroding the government strength from the bottom bottom echelong upwards as a prelude to overthrowing it at the fix top in the future.

Mobile warfare, the militi military tactics in which the Communists semi-conquered than Vietnam's rice paddies, is now being implemented in miniature along the streets and affin alleys of Saigon with enough success to appall senior officials here.

Thus far the pattern has jelled in the Chinatown section of Saigon, called Cholon, where Communist squads, platoons and one company is establishing a momentary, but mobile frontline with government police stations and posts and military units. This Phase Two tactic is appears to be an attempt to establish an equilibrium of or brance balance of forces with the government strength in the area. Mobile warfare in the countryside was generally conducted with larger units, from company strength upwards.

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streets press 3 (normass/deepe)

would be routed from the capital city two days after their sensational January 30th assault into the city. Now, the Communists have continued to maintain constant harrassment in at least three of the city's nine precincts.

eighth precincts, in the Cholon section, most of which includes
lower-class working and residential areas, canal-side wharves
and warehouses, home industries such as textile spinning, light
industry such as rice wine distilling, the racetrack area, and
the % "duck farm" and slaughterhouse areas from which produce from the
countryside is processed and routed for use in the city. Situated
on the saxx southern extremity of the capital, these three precincts
arehabeing so critically harrassed by the Communists that commercial
traffice into the food-producing Mekong Delta has been severed.

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streets 4 (normass/deepe)

"We are now faced with the prospect the Communists

can set up a permanent enclave in those three pre-chon Cholon

precincts," one reliable source explained, and launch terror raids into other parts of the city from there."

"Even worse, the South Vietnamese government is toying with the idea the only way to solve the problem is to flatten it with bombs," he continued. "That is the cowardly way to if do it—with wretching political overtones.

"But, the police can no longer handle the job. They
The Americans have never armed the police with heavy enough weapons—
they don't even have basic infantry weapons. And there's not enough
infantry teeps troops to wiggle the *Communists out of there.*

"Even worse, there's no good intelligence information on how many organized units are in there—or where they are. I asked four different high-level sources today—and got four different answers."

battalion inside the city, are assisted by a wide array of local guerrillas, plus four and "fresh" Communist was battalions tucked around outside the city/ 52900 The Sabarba &

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Another source explained: "If the Communists can hold those precincts for three to eight weeks, the results will be just horrific. It's quite possible the government could fall in one way or another."

Large sections of Chonl Cholon are barricaded off by the Vietnamese government with puffballs of concertina wire and the stop signs.

But, now the Communists have started to barricade smaller alleys and side streets with water jugs, rain barrels and the charred remains of a tin roofing from previous bombing raids near An Quang pagoda. These Communist homemade has Communist barricades become a fluid frontlines.

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streets 6 (normass/deepe)

At night, the government forces become barricade

be and an island-fortress of barbed wire and pillboxes, the vast sea

of population living between posts are living virtually at the mercy

of the Communists—it reminescent of warfare in the rural areas for years.

Communists pounce from government post, has or sub-precio precinct station—and now even the three precinct stations have become targets along with American officers billets in the area. Recently, the eighth precinct headquarters was abandoned by the ranking police officer. He, along with 22 5 policement who did not desert him, set 2 up a second line of defense—but the Communists did not attempt to assault the building and it was later reoccupied.

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streets 8/Normass/deepe)

Almost all of these police posts and subprecinct stations have been harrassed or assaulted in the area—and the Communists are now increasing the pressure on even the marks fifth precinct, which includes the heart of the wealthy Chinese section. Remarks Some of these Communist attacks occured during daylight—and set the small posts to flames as Nom Brown they overran it. Some posts held out in against the mounting Communist incidents. Government Ranger battalions are regularly dispatched to the area—and often they get pinned down, or attacked while in a defensive position. HARY depots, which have the first factors are regularly dispatched to

Nightly, enough flares are dropped over the heart of Chinese section to "to read a newspaper by," as one source explained.

Occasionally, the mini-guns of "Puff the Magic Dragon" C-47 aircraft or k helicopter rockets pounce down to strafe the Communists as they attempt to cross the canals into the heart of Cholon. The government units are protecting the key bridges leading, into the central area books but the Communists simply line up barges and sampans to form a bridge across which they can move.

streets (Normass/deepe)

while the military officialdom is concerned about organized companies and battalions of Communist strength, far more worrisome to local immabitants are the local guerrilla and political cadre who know the se neighborhoods and the residents. While fasts hundreds of displaced persons have fled the area to avoid the fighting, anti-Communists behind those remaining are fearful of a Gestapo-like knock on their door by these local cadre.

A Snowlade of feat

This trend has already set in—and if it showballs more would be considered lethal for the Vietnamese government.

one Vietnamese Senator in the elected legislature was awakened to find the Communists knocking on doors in high neighborhood for so they would listen to a propaganda lecture. None that of the residents even peeped outside their doors, but the next night the Senator moved his family and slept with friends.

one Vietnamese army officer reprit p reported he saw
a Communist assinatio assassination squad murder another officer-friend
strolling along the street with his wife and two children. The
assassinated officer was not in uniform at the time—he had been
had
"fingered" by a Communist who lived two doors away from him for ten years.
Police families in the area have also been known to have suffered and
represi reprisals and assassinations in the area—but statistics are
unavailable. Government intelligence agents—or Chinese working obest

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streets (normass/deepe)

of White and Chinese with Vietnamese citizenship, reliable sources report—and many of their numbers, are highly agr aggressive women, some of whom worked in the taxti Chinese—owned textile mills in the limit of the common of t

The impact of this has been to make Vietnamese suspect suspicious of other Vietnamese—and under this crust of suspect Surface suspicion lies a cauldron of anti-Americanism which has yet to bubble over

pro-go ternment labor sessions, reliable sources report.

"This is the time when every Vietnamese has two feet and two faces," a tearful housewife explained.

And, as a newly arrived journalist first am witnessed the much mushrooms of so smoke and flames befogging the city, he scribbled in his notebook, "Is Saigon burning?"

(prohayward: Maybe you'd like to ask Frederick Yu at

Coo Columbia University Graduate School of Journalism to ambumum

zz zeepage a profile of Cholon. Might ask Beb about it for details. Beb

Churck Chuck and An fine. Am relieved John Hughes arriving. I'm going out

of town Thursday in Saigon area, returning Friday—will file after that.

Yes, let's do the payments as you me suggested on monthly basis with