

AISE  
DATE 2/71 SUB-CAT

VII. QUAN DOI NHAN DAN JUBILANT OVER CAMBODIAN AND LAO ALLIES "VICTORIES"

[Hanoi in Vietnamese to South Viet-Nam, 0330 GMT, 11 February 1971]

Quan Doi Nhan Dan today carried an editorial entitled "Stern Warning," expressing unanimous agreement with the DRV government's 10 February statement. The editorial urged the People's Armed Forces to unceasingly heighten their vigilance, to develop their fighting strength, and to frustrate all of the U.S. aggressors' dark schemes. The editorial began by saying: On 10 February, our government issued a statement on the U.S. imperialists' escalation of the war and expansion of aggression in Laos. The statement vehemently denounced the U.S. imperialists for launching a big aggressive offensive deep in Laotian territory. Our government also pointed out that the fact that the Americans concentrated a big military force close to the southern side of the 17th parallel, sent aggressor troops to the area close to the North Viet-Nam border, and are intent on carrying out adventurous military acts against the DRV constitute a direct threat to DRV security. This is the Americans' new, extremely serious war escalation step in Indochina, which has created a very dangerous situation in Southeast Asia and the world.

Exposing Nixon's deceitful face, the editorial said: In recent days, the Nixon clique has sought ways to fool public opinion and cover up the Americans' acts of escalation. However, Nixon has continued to encounter the vigorous protest of progressive public opinion in the world. Nixon held that this is only an operation conducted by the Saigon Army, However, the world's peoples have pointed out that the Americans are the invaders of Laos, that they have directly organized the military attack by infantry troops in Southern Laos, and that the U.S. ruling clique itself has admitted that the goal of this military attack is to support the Americans' Vietnamization of the war policy. We have not yet mentioned the fact that some American units also have participated in the offensive and that U.S. artillery and aircraft have carried out bombings, strafings, and shellings and have provided direct combat support and supplies for the Saigon puppet troops that moved into Laos.

Nixon has tried to appease public opinion by repeating the old argument saying that this operation is limited in space and in time. However, everyone knows that the most sacred limit of a country is its borderline. The Americans have brazenly sent tens of thousands of troops to cross the Laotian border and launch a massive offensive deep in Laotian territory, thus destroying the sacred limit that the Americans should have respected. Therefore, no matter how "restricted

or "limited" this operation may be, it still is an extremely serious, aggressive act. Nixon also said that this American action would protect the safety of the U.S. servicemen's lives and would soon bring about peace. However, it is obvious that the act of expansion of the war of aggression will only increase the U.S. troop casualties and make the Americans become bogged down more deeply in the war in Indochina. U.S. congressman (name indistinct) denounced before the U.S. Congress that previously the United States had only the Viet-Nam war, and that since Nixon became President the United States has had the war in Cambodia and, at present, the war in Laos.

After pointing out the recent, vigorous counterblows of the armed forces and peoples of the three Indochinese countries, who have inflicted heavy losses on the enemy in troop strength and war equipment, the editorial said: The southern armed forces and people have repeatedly attacked the enemy on all battlefields, from Quang Tri to Ca Mau. The Cambodian National Liberation Armed Forces have continuously attacked the enemy along Routes 4 and 7, in Kompong Cham, and even at the gate to Phnom Penh, and have won many new victories.

The Laotian Liberation Army has just recaptured Muong Nong and (? Phou Suoi) in Xiang Khouang province, have continuously attacked the enemy in (? Pok U) in Luang Prabang, have attacked many enemy positions near Sam Thong and Long Cheng, and have inflicted heavy losses on the enemy.

The three Indochinese peoples' repeated victories on various battlefields prove their determination to closely unite and to fight shoulder-to-shoulder to annihilate the common enemy. These victories also constitute a stern warning to the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys. The U.S. warmaniacs will certainly suffer even more ignominious defeats.