

~~"No lasting peace without genuine independence. No just political situation is possible so long as the U.S. has not unconditionally withdrawn its troops from South Vietnam, and so long as it persists in supporting the puppet Saigon administration."~~

A 7  
FILE SUBJ  
SUB-CAT  
9/10/69

~~This meeting decided to launch a vast campaign from now to the end of the year to demand that the United States completely withdraw all its troops and those of the other foreign countries in the U.S. camp, without posing any condition whatsoever. It is evident that whether the war in Vietnam is ended or prolonged, whether the Paris conference on Vietnam gets out of the present deadlock or not, this entirely depends on the United States.~~

#### NIXON TROOP WITHDRAWAL STATEMENT CALLED TRICK

Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1451 GMT 18 Sep 69 B

[Unattributed commentary: "Nixon continues to play tricks"]

[Text] On 16 September, U.S. President Nixon issued a statement announcing the U.S. decision to withdraw 35,000 more troops from South Vietnam by 15 December 1969. In his statement, he reiterated the unreasonable U.S. demand, namely, mutual troop withdrawal. He also brought out again the proposal for free elections organized by a joint commission under international supervision.

It should be recalled that on 8 June, after meeting Vietnamese chief traitor Nguyen Van Thieu at Midway, Nixon declared that he would withdraw 25,000 U.S. troops from South Vietnam. This decision, he hoped, would appease public opinion in the United States and the world, which was increasingly condemning the U.S. war of aggression in South Vietnam and demanding that the United States put an end to this war. However, Nixon could not fool public opinion. The trick of replacing 25,000 U.S. troops with puppet troops could not conceal the U.S. plot to continue to prolong the aggressive war and continue to perpetuate the presence of the U.S. expeditionary corps in South Vietnam.

Meanwhile, the Nixon administration endeavored to strengthen the puppet army and stepped up war actions with a view to carrying out the so-called application of maximum military pressure on the South Vietnamese people. That is why many prominent U.S. politicians such as Senators Gore, McGovern, and Hartke pointed out that the U.S. policy in Vietnam remained unchanged, that Nixon's decision on troop withdrawals still did not amount to a reduction of U.S. troops in South Vietnam, that there was a contradiction between Nixon's words and deeds, and so forth.

Now, Nixon has again declared that he will replace 35,000 U.S. troops with puppet troops and has noisily trumpeted about this decision, terming it a new manifestation of U.S. good will. As a matter of fact this is merely a trick in his old plot to continue to appease public opinion in the United States and the world, which strongly condemns the Nixon administration for prolonging the aggressive Vietnam war and continuing to push American youth to a useless death in Vietnam. On 17 September, U.S. Democratic Senator Birch Bayh observed that Nixon's decision was a spurious measure to counter protest against the war and the draft in colleges during the new school year in the United States.

U.S. troops in South Vietnam total more than one-half million men. The monthly average of U.S. troops that are sent there for reinforcement and relief comprises some 40,000 men. In September, the number of U.S. troops introduced for reinforcement and relief was as many as 82,100 men. We ask: Compared with the above-mentioned figures, what significance is there in the withdrawal of 25,000 or 35,000 U.S. troops?

Meanwhile, the United States exerted efforts in advancing the plot to de-Americanize or Vietnamize the war, that is, trying to gain time to consolidate the puppet army and puppet administration in an attempt to continue the aggressive war in another form.

In his 16 September statement, Nixon reiterated his unreasonable demand for a mutual troop withdrawal. It is clear that this is an extremely impudent demand that equates the aggressor with those who fight against aggression. According to this demand, the Vietnamese armed forces and people, who are defending their independence and freedom right on their own soil, must reduce or stop their struggle against aggression, otherwise the United States will never withdraw its troops completely.

Nixon also reiterated the proposal for so-called free elections which the Vietnamese traitor Nguyen Van Thieu put forward on 11 July 1969, that is, holding elections under the bayonets of over 1.2 million U.S., puppet, and satellite troops. What will such an election farce lead to? Naturally it will lead to the maintenance and consolidation of the U.S. puppet administration in South Vietnam.

Nixon's 15 September statement about the withdrawal of 35,000 U.S. troops further unmasks the U.S. plot to perpetuate the presence of U.S. troops in South Vietnam with a view to pursuing the aggressive war and maintaining and clinging to the rotten Thieu-Ky-Khiem puppet administration as a tool for achieving U.S. neocolonialism in South Vietnam.

To correctly settle the South Vietnam problem, the NFLSV and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam have advanced the overall 10-point solution, which includes the two following key points:

1--The Americans must put an end to their aggressive war in Vietnam, withdraw completely and unconditionally U.S. and satellite troops from South Vietnam so as to let the South Vietnamese people settle their own affairs without foreign interference;

2--Set up a coalition government in South Vietnam. As a first step, a provisional coalition government should be formed, and when all U.S. troops are completely pulled out, this government will organize free and democratic general elections to set up the official coalition government and decide upon its political regime.

These two goals are closely related and will lead to the total liberation of South Vietnam and help achieve an independent, peaceful, neutral, and prosperous South Vietnam, thus advancing the peaceful unification of the fatherland. As long as U.S. and satellite troops continue to occupy South Vietnam, the latter will not be liberated and the South Vietnamese people will not be able to implement their right to self-determination and to organize really free and democratic general elections in South Vietnam.

In his appeal on the occasion of the 20 July 1969 anniversary, President Ho pointed out: "The Vietnamese people are determined to demand that all U.S. and satellite troops withdraw completely--not only 25,000 or 250,000 or 500,000 men, but totally and unconditionally. Only in so doing can the United States save its honor and avoid the useless deaths of hundreds of thousands of American youths in South Vietnam, and sorrow and disaster for tens of thousands of American families."

Our people eagerly desire peace but it must be genuine peace, that is, a peace in true freedom and independence. Should the U.S. imperialists persist in their aggressive war, refuse to completely, rapidly, and unconditionally withdraw U.S. and satellite troops from South Vietnam, and refuse to let the South Vietnamese people settle their own affairs without foreign interference, then all the Vietnamese people will resolutely step up their just struggle to totally defeat the U.S. aggressors and to implement their sacred fundamental national rights.

#### LAOS REPATRIATES DRV CITIZENS TO SAIGON

Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1450 GMT 18 Sep 69 B

[DRV Foreign Ministry spokesman's statement]

[Text] On 13 September 1969, the Vientiane authorities without cause arrested Mr Tran Van Diet, alias Mac Van Hieu, an overseas Vietnamese residing in Vientiane, and forced him to be repatriated to South Vietnam and handed over to the Saigon puppet administration despite the fact that he and his family strongly protested and asked to be sent back to the DRV.

Mr Tran Van Diet, alias Mac Van Hieu, is a citizen of the DRV and has lived as an honest Vietnamese resident in Laos for years. On 18 May 1969, Mr Diet was illegally imprisoned by the Vientiane authorities when he went to the DRV Embassy in Vientiane to observe President Ho's birth anniversary. On 24 June 1969, the Laotian Interior Ministry brazenly decided to expel him.

Following the forced repatriation of Mr Tu Duc Nam, teenager Nguyen Chi Ho, and child Nguyen Huu Tam back to Saigon on 13 June 1969, and the expulsion of the five cadre personnel of the DRV Embassy, the expulsion of Mr Tran Van Diet, alias Mac Van Hieu, once more shows that the Vientiane authorities have been in close collusion with the Thieu-Ky clique to serve the dark schemes of the U.S.-puppet clique in South Vietnam.

These actions of the Vientiane authorities constitute a serious violation of general international law and of Clause 36 of the Vienna Convention of Consular Relations and a brazen provocation against the Vietnamese people and the DRV Government. These actions also sabotage the friendship between the DRV and the Royal Kingdom of Laos and run counter to the peaceful and neutral policy of Laos.

The DRV Foreign Ministry strongly condemns and denounces the illegal actions of the Vientiane authorities regarding overseas Vietnamese in Laos and demands that the Vientiane authorities immediately stop all terrorist measures against overseas Vietnamese in Laos. Should the Vientiane authorities continue to pursue a hostile policy toward the Vietnamese people and to commit more crimes against the overseas Vietnamese, they must bear full responsibility for all the consequences caused by their criminal acts.