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NIXON PAINTING FALSE PICTURE OF OPTIMISM

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[Commentary: "Nixon paints a false picture of optimism about the war in Vietnam"]

[Text] During the past several days, the Nixon administration has repeatedly made optimistic statements about the situation in Vietnam. Its seemingly rosy promises have been made in one press conference after another. On 26 September, during his press conference in Washington, U.S. President Nixon pointed out the so-called steps of progress in the war situation in Vietnam. He said that 60,000 American troops will be withdrawn from Vietnam, that 50,000 American youths who would have been drafted by the end of this year will be exempted, that U.S. casualties in South Vietnam have been remarkably reduced and B-52 sorties also reduced, that the puppet army is assuming more of the burden of the war, and so forth.

Recently, at a reception given for the board of directors of (?AP) on 12 October, Nixon painted this picture even rosier, saying that the Vietnam war will be over in 3 years on a basis which will promote lasting peace in the Pacific, that major U.S. domestic problems such as inflation and crime will be checked, and that there will be a new program dealing with the whole range of domestic problems-- new housing, communications, and transportation.

In addition to this, Nixon held a meeting with his high-ranking political and military advisors and promised to make a nationwide television and radio address on 3 November to discuss the entire Vietnam situation--for the purpose of giving the false impression that he always pays a lot of attention to a settlement of the Vietnam war.

Nixon's subordinates followed suit. U.S. Defense Secretary Laird said: "The present Vietnamization of the war can reach the point within a reasonable time that all American combat troops can be withdrawn from war zones." At the beginning of October, Wheeler, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, after his on-the-spot inspection of Vietnam, said: "There is progress in the Vietnamization of the war." Rogers, U.S. secretary of state, said in a television interview on 12 October that "There is tremendous progress toward peace. The President's plan contemplates complete removal of American troops in Vietnam. However, he will not announce it." And Cabot Lodge, the chief U.S. delegation to the Paris conference, said at the meeting of 9 October: "President Nixon has shown his desire to initiate a schedule to bring all of us out of violence, thus leading toward peace."

What does the Nixon clique have in mind in painting a false picture of optimism about the war in Vietnam? This is aimed only at deceiving U.S. and world public opinion. The truth is that, during 9 months in office, the Nixon administration has increasingly exposed its stubbornness in refusing to end the war of aggression in Vietnam and its intention to prolong it. This has caused a strong protest and condemnation among the American people.

With optimistic pictures and rosy promises, Nixon has hoped to appease and check the American people's waves of struggle, which are demanding that Nixon immediately put an end to the dirty war in Vietnam and completely withdraw American troops. But he has failed.

On 15 October, the storm of struggle furiously raged and shook the whole United States. Peace-and justice-loving Americans raised their firm voices to defend the honor of the United States and their just interests. They formed a nationwide front and relentlessly attacked the war policy of the warlike Nixon clique. The Moratorium Day, with the participation of millions of Americans of all walks of life and different tendencies--particularly the suicide of a young American couple, Craig Badiali and Joan Fox, to protest against the war of aggression in Vietnam--has exposed the false picture of optimism and the deceitful peace plan of Nixon.

The struggle of 15 October is only a first step in the autumn offensive; and it will continue to develop further in the United States. The American people still want to express their strong protests, because they clearly see that the Nixon administration is continuously stepping up and prolonging the war of aggression in Vietnam.

According to the communique of September 1969 issued by the Committee to Investigate War Crimes Committed by the U.S. imperialists in Vietnam, the Nixon administration has continued to apply cruel methods of war in South Vietnam with a view to maintaining its military pressure to the maximum. The U.S. expeditionary army has repeatedly used noxious chemicals and lethal gas to massacre civilians and destroy ricefields and orchards. Various kinds of U.S. aircraft have deliberately bombed populated areas, and B-52 bombers have also increased their activities day and night, piling up new barbarous crimes against the Vietnamese people. The puppet army has also increased their military operations to massacre the people.

Regarding North Vietnam, in September the Nixon administration ordered 1,200 sorties by reconnaissance planes, conducting 1,000 spying missions over almost all of the DRV. U.S. planes have also continued to bomb west of Dong Hoi, Quang Binh Province, and have repeatedly attacked the Vinh Linh area. The false picture of optimism painted by Nixon cannot deceive the American people or conceal the towering crimes perpetrated by the United States in Vietnam.

The Vietnamese people, in their solidarity with the American people, are determined to push forward their struggle to crush the U.S. imperialists' crafty maneuvers and their cruel acts, until the latter have to give up their aggression completely withdraw their troops, and totally respect our people's fundamental national rights.

#### ~~AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE URGES HIGHER OUTPUT~~

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[Excerpt] To contribute toward achieving a new change in agriculture and a new production impetus in 1970 and the following years, to advance toward basically solving the food and foodstuff problem, and to promptly move toward comprehensive production, the Ministry of Agriculture recently organized a conference of guiding cadres and agricultural science and technique cadres from the directorates and bureaus under its jurisdiction and from provincial and city agricultural departments throughout the north to discuss and grasp the policy of developing the 1970 spring paddy acreage, to realize the position of the spring paddy crop, and to unanimously agree on the experiences and measures of struggle to achieve a successful, great, and steady spring crop and contribute toward increasing paddy output and reaching these three objectives: one person per hectare, five tons of rice per hectare, and two pigs per hectare.