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✓ FRCSRV FOREIGN MINISTRY STATEMENT DENOUNCES BOMBING OF DRV

LIBERATION PRESS AGENCY (Clandestine) in English to East Europe and the Far East  
1609 GMT 22 Nov 70 B

[Text] South Viet Nam November 22 GPA--The Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of South Viet Nam today issued the following statement concerning the extremely serious war acts taken by the U.S. imperialists against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam:

"Since November 1969 [date as received], after being compelled to stop unconditionally all the bombings and strafings on the territory of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and take part in the Paris conference on Viet Nam, the U.S. imperialists have continuously sent aircraft and warships to carry out acts of reconnaissance and provocation and to bomb and strafe many localities of North Viet Nam, and at the same time exerted themselves to prolong their war of aggression in South Viet Nam, expand their war of aggression into Cambodia and step up their special war in Laos.

"The punishment meted out by the North Vietnamese people and armed forces to the U.S. imperialists' encroachment upon the independence, sovereignty and security of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam as well as the growing solidarity and mutual assistance among the peoples of Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos in pushing ahead their struggle against the U.S. aggressors and their flunkies are righteous acts which conform with the sacred and inalienable right to self-defence of every nation. They have won the sympathy and support of the progressive people all over the world, including the people in the United States.

"Of late, pretexting the downing by the North Vietnamese armed forces and people of an observation plane in the airspace of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, U.S. Secretary of Defence Melvin Laird resorted to piratic allegations, arrogating to the U.S. the right to strike at the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

"The Vietnamese people, the progressive world public opinion and many peace and justice-loving governments have sternly condemned the war-like and arrogant statement of Melvin Laird, pointing out that such a statement is a preposterous argument aimed at continuing and covering up the intensification of the U.S. war acts against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, prolonging the war of aggression in South Viet Nam and widening the wars in Cambodia and Laos.

"On November 21, putting into effect these premeditated plans, the U.S. imperialists sent many flights of aircraft to encroach upon the airspace of Hai Phong, Quang Ninh, Ha Tay, Hoa Binh, Quang Binh and Ha Tinh provinces, [to] fire rockets on the outskirts of Hanoi and attack a number of densely populated areas, killing or injuring a number of civilians. A camp of pilots captured in North Viet Nam was also hit, a number of pilots detained there were wounded. According to Western reports, the same day, the U.S. imperialists dispatched one more aircraft of the 7th Fleet carrier [as received] to the Gulf of Tonkin to step up the attack against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the liberated areas in Laos.

"These extremely serious acts of war of the U.S. imperialists have violated openly the independence, sovereignty and security of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, seriously threatened the work of the Paris conference on Viet Nam and seriously undermined peace in Indochina. Such acts have exposed the obdurate and bellicose nature of the U.S. imperialists, and challenged the Vietnamese people and the peace- and justice-loving world public. They have further proved that the five-point proposal made by Nixon is but a fraud. In fact, the U.S. has planned new military adventures in order to make up for their defeats in South Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos.

"With a high sense of vigilance and combat readiness, and to defend the independence, sovereignty and security of the country, the armed forces and people of North Viet Nam have duly punished the U.S. pirates, shooting down six American aircraft and damaging many others.

"The South Vietnamese people warmly hail the fraternal armed forces and people in the north who have bravely and unflinchingly fought for the defence of the great rear area of the whole country and recorded new and brilliant victories.

"The people and the Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam sternly condemn the U.S. imperialists' extremely serious acts of war against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, resolutely expose all the schemes of the U.S. to step up its military adventures. [as received] They warn the U.S. imperialists: Every criminal act taken by them against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam will meet with riposte by the South Vietnamese people and armed forces five or ten times harder. No military adventurous actions of the U.S. imperialists can save them from final defeat in their war of aggression in South Viet Nam. The American people, the progressive people all over the world will surely strengthen their solidarity with the peoples of Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos, to resolutely stay the bloody bellicose hands of the U.S. imperialists.

"In implementation of the sacred testament of great President Ho Chi Minh, with their iron like determination, the South Viet Nam people and armed forces are resolved to push up and persevere in their struggle, deal yet heavier blows at the U.S. aggressors and their puppets and win complete victory for the cause of liberating the south, defending the north and proceeding towards the peaceful reunification of the country, thus contributing to the safeguarding of peace in Indochina, South East Asia and the world."

~~ROMANIAN DELEGATION VISITS PRG REPRESENTATIVE IN DRV~~

~~LIBERATION PRESS AGENCY (Clandestine) in English to East Europe and the Far East  
1514 GMT 22 Nov 70 B~~

~~[Text] South Vietnam November 22 RPA [dateline as received]--The Rumanian Government economic delegation led by Gheorghe Radulescu, member of the Executive Committee and the Standing Presidium of the Central Committee of the Rumanian Communist Party, vice-chairman of the Rumanian Council of Ministers, yesterday called on the special representation of the Republic of South Viet Nam here. It was warmly received by Truong Cong Dong, acting head of the representation, and many of its members.~~

~~On behalf of the South Vietnamese people, Truong Cong Dong conveyed heartfelt greetings of militant solidarity to the party and state leaders of the brotherly Rumania. He voiced high appreciation and profound thanks for the precious support and assistance, moral and material, given by the brotherly Rumanian people to the South Vietnamese people's resistance against the U.S. aggressors, for national salvation.~~

~~Gheorghe Radulescu warmly hailed the South Vietnamese people's valiant fight against the U.S. aggressors. He reiterated the support and assistance of the party, government and people of Rumania to the South Vietnamese people's resistance against the U.S. aggression till complete victory.~~

~~The reception took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship.~~

## NGUYEN THI BINH REACTS TO NIXON PLAN IN INTERVIEW

Rome PAESE SERA 13 Nov 70 p 14 X

[Interview with Mrs Nguyen Thi Binh, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam (PRG), by Giorgio Signorini]

[Text] Question: After the television talk of President Nixon, a well-known commentator, James Reston, wrote that an American five-point peace plan had crept into the very "dossier" of the eight-point peace plan which she, the Minister, presented at the Paris peace conference on 17 September 1970. Do you really believe that the two plans can be placed within the context of the same political intent--the "very dossier"--and what, in your opinion, is the expressed political intent of President Nixon in connection with his plan?

Answer: The peace initiative advanced by the PRG on 17 September 1970 starts from the determination to bring progress to the Paris Conference and to seek for a correct political settlement of the South Vietnamese problem, so as to guarantee the basic national rights of the Vietnamese people and the right to self-determination of the people of South Vietnam, as well as to bring our people a genuine and lasting peace, a peace in independence and freedom. On the contrary, the "peace initiative" of President Nixon started from the aim of gaining votes for the Republican Party in the elections for the partial renewal of the Congress. In fact, it aimed neither at advancing the Paris Conference nor at contributing to the search for a political solution to the South Vietnamese problem. Nixon has quite often used proposals of a false peace to camouflage his real maneuvers for the prolongation and expansion of the war. This is why we criticized and categorically rejected the five-point plan of Nixon.

Question: How, in your opinion, should the withdrawal of the troops and the cease-fire be developed, and what are the basic differences between your plan and the proposals contained in the last talk of President Nixon?

Answer: The United States is more than 10,000 kilometers from Vietnam. The South Vietnamese people have never wronged the United States, or the American people. And still the American government has, without any reason, moved more than half a million soldiers of the United States and of the satellite countries into South Vietnam, to trample on the soil of our country and to commit barbarous crimes against our people. And so, as long as the American aggressors shall continue to oppose the basic national rights of our people, our people will be obliged to fight to drive them out. A people which cares about its own honor and which knows how to defend its own right of existence has the sacred right of self-defense. To bring about peace, it is necessary first of all that the United States unconditionally withdraw from South Vietnam all American troops and those of the foreign countries in the American camp. This demand is legitimate on the part of a nation which has been fighting heroically for more than a quarter of a century for its own independence and its own freedom. To make this demand is not at all "prejudging a matter," as the American government often claims.

The statement which I made at the Paris Conference on 17 September says clearly: "In case the American government should declare that it will withdraw from South Vietnam all the American troops and those of the foreign countries in the American camp before 30 June 1971, the people's armed forces of liberation will abstain from launching attacks against the American troops and those of the foreign countries in the American camp intent on carrying out their withdrawal; the parties would likewise enter into immediate discussions about the problems for guaranteeing security for the withdrawal from South Vietnam of all the American troops and those of the foreign countries in the American camp, as well as about the problem concerning the release of the captured soldiers."