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NORTH VIETNAM

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FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN CONDEMNS U.S. OVERFLIGHTS

Hanoi VNA in English 1644 GMT 1 Feb 75 BK

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In a statement released today, a spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam said:

The DRV Foreign Ministry severely condemns the abovesaid very brazen encroachment by the U.S. and firmly demands that it stop at once all its infringements upon the sovereignty and territory of the DRV.

U.S. MILITARY PILOTS REPORTEDLY DEPART FOR SOUTH VIETNAM

Hanoi in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1430 GMT 2 Feb 75 BK

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This aircraft left from San Francisco, in the western United States. The Saigon SONG THAN [TIDAL WAVE] in its 1 February issue frontpaged the original text of this news item.

FORD'S REQUEST FOR AID FOR THIEU CRITICIZED

Hanoi in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1430 GMT 30 Jan 75 BK

[Station commentary: "The Ford Administration Lays Bare Its Continued Military Involvement in South Vietnam"]

[Text] On 28 January, Ford sent a message to the U.S. Congress formally requesting approval of an additional \$300 million in military aid to his lackey Saigon clique and \$222 million for his lackey Phnom Penh clique. In order to exert pressure on Congress, Ford recklessly said that he was worried about increased pressure from North Vietnam, considering it to be a possible threat to political stability in Southeast Asia. In order to give the impression that he respects the Paris agreement, Ford pointed out: It would not be beneficial to the United States if we were to let other countries believe that we are ready to ignore the fact that agreements, which were reached through difficult negotiations, have been brazenly violated. He expressed the hope that the \$300 million in aid to what he termed the resistance of South Vietnam--meaning the Thieu clique--would also encourage North Vietnam to resume negotiations within the framework of the Paris agreement.

It must immediately be pointed out that Ford's allegations in his 28 January message are totally deceitful and are nothing more than an attempt to turn black into white. Throughout the world, especially in Southeast Asia, public opinion has unanimously denounced and exposed the U.S. role of an international gendarme as well as its military involvement in South Vietnam and Indochina.

What is the Nixon doctrine aimed at if not at maintaining and strengthening, in combination with diplomatic maneuvers, U.S. lackey administrations and U.S. deterrent forces in order to achieve U.S. neocolonialism in the countries struggling for national liberation? This is the same scheme pursued by the past Nixon administration and the present Ford administration.

After Ford assumed power, he himself blatantly stated that the Nixon doctrine without Nixon would be continued. Since the signing of the Paris agreement on Vietnam, all U.S. actions have been designed to serve this strategic scheme. Undeniably the United States has given billions of dollars in aid to its Thieu and Lon Nol lackey cliques to buy weapons and munitions to continue the war against the people. It has established thousands of military bases in the Pacific area, including such huge complexes as the one at Sattahip in Thailand, the nuclear bases in Guam, in Japan and the Philippines, and so forth, while the largest U.S. fleet, the 7th Fleet--lurks nearby ready to rush to a critical area to serve the selfish interests of the United States.

According to figures from U.S. State and Defense department documents, which were made public recently by Representative Aspin, since the advent of the Paris agreement the United States has given \$6 billion to its lackeys in Southeast Asia, mostly to Saigon, to wage war. Most obviously, in the past 2 years the United States has actively given material and moral support to the Thieu Clique in order to drag out the war in opposition to the South Vietnamese people's aspirations for peace, national reconciliation and concord. The United States has illegally introduced into South Vietnam nearly 700 airplanes, including 84 F-5Es, 800 artillery pieces, 200 military vessels, 1,100 tanks and armored vehicles, 1.55 million tons of munitions, and so forth. It has left behind or brought in a total of more than 25,000 military advisers disguised as civilians. It set up a U.S. command machine for the southern battlefield under Gen John Murray, who was recently replaced by General Smith. Several high ranking U.S. officers and officials have visited the south illegally to advise the Thieu clique in its sabotage of the Paris agreement. In the past 2 years alone, the Thieu clique, supported and instigated by the United States, has violated the cease-fire more than 500,000 times by nibbling, pacification and police operations and bombings and shellings against the PRGRSV's liberated zone.

It is obvious that although the United States was forced to sign the Paris agreement on Vietnam, it is continuing its military involvement and intervention in the internal affairs of South Vietnam and using the Nguyen Van Thieu clique to pursue the war. This is the cause of the current grave situation in South Vietnam. Thus, it is crystal clear who is the mastermind behind the sabotage of the Paris agreement and the negotiations and who is jeopardizing security in Indochina and Southeast Asia. As pointed out in Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh's 27 January 1974 note, the facts prove that the U.S. Government has masterminded the continuation of the war and the sabotage of the Paris agreement and that the Nguyen Van Thieu clique has directly implemented this U.S. scheme. At present, the continued U.S. military involvement and intervention in the internal affairs of South Vietnam and other Indochinese countries is a principal threat to the peace and security of this region's nations.

The U.S. allegations that the DRV and the PRGRSV have violated the agreement, given up negotiations and followed the war path are false accusations aimed at confusing those who safeguard the agreement with those who sabotage it. Ford's 28 January overt request for aid for Thieu so Thieu could continue the war exposed the sinister U.S. intentions in regard to South Vietnam and constitutes a crude challenge to progressive opinion throughout the world, including in the United States.

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