

These policies are aimed at achieving national concord; eradicating hatred and suspicion caused by the U.S.-Thieu clique; and insuring the legitimate rights of all strata of people regardless of their past activities and political views and tendencies and even their positions as servicemen, officers, policemen and personnel of the puppet administration.

Regarding the so-called "evacuation and protection of Americans," it is necessary to point out that these are military personnel disguised as civilians and illegally introduced into South Vietnam; these personnel must be totally and immediately withdrawn from this country.

The Ford administration's forced evacuation activities constitute a serious violation of the Paris agreement on Vietnam, run counter to the Vietnamese people's basic national rights and the South Vietnamese people's right to self-determination, and grossly trample on human rights and international law. They are not only contrary to the desires of the American people but are a waste of their money and lives and are aimed at maintaining a puppet clique whose collapse is irremediable.

Moreover, these activities are a brazen challenge to world public opinion which is resolutely demanding that the United States completely end its military involvement and interference in South Vietnam's internal affairs and allow the South Vietnamese people to solve their own problems by themselves.

The PRGRSV vehemently denounces and severely condemns the shrewd schemes and criminal acts of the Ford administration and resolutely demands that it immediately end these criminal activities.

The Ford administration must immediately withdraw all of its warships from the territorial waters of South Vietnam, end all of its military involvement and interference in South Vietnam's internal affairs and strictly respect and scrupulously implement the Paris agreement on Vietnam.

In the flush of uncheckable victories, the South Vietnamese people are determined to step up the struggle to achieve at all costs their imperative desires for peace, independence, democracy, a better life and national concord.

The best way for the United States to solve the South Vietnam problem at present is by responding to the demands specified in the 21 March 1975 PRGRSV statement.

The PRGRSV earnestly appeals to the peoples and governments of socialist and nationalist countries and U.S. and world progressives to promptly condemn the Ford administration's sinister schemes regarding the so-called "humanitarian evacuation" and to demand that it end all of its military involvement and interference in the internal affairs of South Vietnam.

The PRGRSV is convinced that the governments of various countries and its friends throughout the world will reserve greater sympathy and support for the South Vietnamese people's just cause and will immediately give them urgent aid in order to contribute to quickly stabilizing the livelihood of the people in the newly liberated areas.

South Vietnam, 7 April 1975

## PRGRSV 7 APR STATEMENT CONDEMNS U.S.-RVN EVACUATION 'SCHEMES'

Liberation Radio [Clandestine] in Vietnamese to Europe 1900 GMT 7 Apr 75 SO

[Text of 7 April PRGRSV statement]

[Text] Faced with the great victories of the South Vietnamese armed forces and people in their offensive and uprisings aimed at punishing the Nguyen Van Thieu clique for sabotaging the Paris agreement on Vietnam, the Ford administration is trying to help Thieu to realize an evil scheme aimed at carrying out a large-scale forcible evacuation in South Vietnam in an attempt to rake in manpower and material resources to continue the war.

The United States has established an airlift and dispatched warships, including aircraft carriers, to South Vietnam's territorial waters to lend a hand to the Nguyen Van Thieu clique so that it can force the people to follow its fleeing troops. The U.S.-Thieu clique has also kidnapped thousands of South Vietnamese children and moved them to the United States and a number of other countries. At the same, this clique has made public its readiness to land U.S. Marines in South Vietnam to evacuate and protect U.S. personnel.

What the Ford administration calls a "problem concerning war refugees in South Vietnam" and a "plan for evacuation of U.S. personnel" is nothing but a new scheme aimed at intervening in South Vietnam. This perfidious scheme is also aimed at deceiving, distracting and stirring up public opinion; distorting the truth of the South Vietnamese people's just struggle; slandering the PRGRSV and the DRV Government; lessening the prestige of the South Vietnamese people's just struggle, which is in a winning position; and getting additional military aid for the Nguyen Van Thieu clique.

Under the pretext of carrying out a "humanitarian evacuation," the Ford administration has persuaded a number of governments and international organizations to participate in this undertaking so as to cover up the U.S. imperialists' crimes and prepare for their future evil schemes in South Vietnam.

To realize this pernicious scheme, the Ford administration and Nguyen Van Thieu have not stopped at any cruel or perfidious maneuver. They have used both psychological warfare tricks and weapons to cause fear among the people and to force them to follow them in their flight. Hundreds of thousands of people have been forced to leave their houses and homeland. Thousands of people have died of hunger and sickness or been killed. On 4 April 1975, about 150 children suffered tragic death in the crash of a U.S. plane near Saigon.

The Ford administration must bear full responsibility for all the consequences arising from its crimes.

Promoting the so-called "evacuation of people fleeing communist danger" is an extremely odious, slanderous and deceitful maneuver of the Ford administration. In reality, the vast majority of South Vietnamese people have not let themselves be trapped by the U.S.-Thieu clique but are determined to remain in the newly liberated areas. At present, the people there are joyfully and enthusiastically organizing a new life and are warmly acclaiming the policy of great unity of the NLFV and PRGRSV, especially the 24 March 1975 PRGRSV seven-point policy and its 1 April 1975 10-point policy toward the newly liberated areas.