

REPORTAGE CONTINUES ON WAR IN SOUTH VIETNAM

Bombing of Presidential Palace

Peking NCNA in English 2025 GMT 8 Apr 75 OW

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[Text] Peking, April 8, 1975 (HSINHUA)--The palace of puppet President Nguyen Van Thieu was bombed by an officer of the Saigon puppet forces aboard a F-5 jet fighter-bomber around 0800 hours today, according to reports of Western news agencies. One of the bombs from the fighter-bomber hit the puppet palace building and "a pall of black smoke rose" from the palace area.

Panic-stricken by the bombing, the Nguyen Van Thieu clique announced a 24-hour curfew in Saigon. Nguyen Van Thieu hurriedly telephoned the joint meeting of the puppet chiefs of general staff asking for reinforcements to be sent to the puppet presidential palace.

The bombing showed a continued rise in the indignation against the Nguyen Van Thieu clique among the officers and men of the Saigon puppet troops.

U.S. 'Babylift' Condemned

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[Text] Hanoi, April 8, 1975 (HSINHUA)--The United States was severely condemned by the committee to denounce war crimes committed by the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen in South Vietnam in a statement on April 5, for taking South Vietnamese children to the United States by ships and planes. On April 4, a U.S. plane carrying South Vietnamese children crashed in Saigon and over 150 of the children aboard were killed. The statement points out: "For more than 20 years, the U.S. imperialists have conducted a war of aggression against South Vietnam and caused untold sufferings to the Vietnamese people in general, and the South Vietnamese people in particular, especially the women and children."

The statement says that the abduction of large numbers of the South Vietnamese children to the U.S. "is a brazen violation of the fundamental national rights of the Vietnamese people and the right to self-determination of the South Vietnamese people. It is also aimed at sowing dissension and enmity among the Vietnamese people and preparing for the materialization of U.S. aggressive design in South Vietnam."

According to another VNA report, over 400 medical workers of the Vietnam central maternity hospital held a meeting yesterday, sternly denouncing U.S. imperialism for taking the South Vietnamese children to America.

PRGRSV Raps U.S. Evacuation 'Scheme'

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[Text] Hanoi, April 8, 1975 (HSINHUA)--The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam in a statement yesterday strongly condemned the U.S. Government for its schemes and actions in connection with so-called problems of "refugees" in South Vietnam and "evacuation" of Americans, and demanded that it stop at once these criminal acts, according to LPA.

The statement says that what the U.S. Government labels as "the refugee problem" in South Vietnam and the programme of "evacuating Americans" represent a new manoeuvre of interference in South Vietnam, aiming at deceiving public opinion, belittling the effect of the South Vietnamese people's just struggle now on its victorious march, and seeking a pretext for asking for more military aid for the Nguyen Van Thieu clique. Under the cloak of "humanitarianism", the U.S. Government is trying to gain the participation of a number of governments and international organizations so as to hide its own criminal hands and prepare for its future evil schemes in South Vietnam.

The statement says that the U.S. Government and Nguyen Van Thieu have forced tens of thousands of people to abandon their homes and native villages, thousands of others to die of starvation or disease or be killed. About 150 children died in a U.S. plane crash near Saigon. The statement adds: "The Ford administration is entirely responsible for all the consequences of its crimes." The statement points out that the so-called "evacuation of refugees from communism" staged by the U.S. Government is a most odious manoeuvre of distortion and deception. But, in fact, the overwhelming majority of the South Vietnamese population have not been ensnared by the United States and Thieu and have remained in the newly liberated areas. At present, the people in these newly liberated areas are enthusiastically and happily organizing their new life, warmly welcoming the policy of great union of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and the PRGRSV.

Refuting the U.S. Government's allegation of so-called "evacuation and defence of Americans", the statement points out: "These 'Americans' are actually military personnel in civilian guise who have been illegally introduced into South Vietnam by the United States and who must be completely withdrawn from South Vietnam without delay."

The statement says: "The Ford administration's forcible evacuation plan constitutes a serious violation of the Paris agreement on Vietnam. It is aimed at opposing the Vietnamese people's fundamental national rights and the South Vietnamese people's right to self-determination. It grossly tramples on all the principles of human rights and international law."

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

"With the impetus of victory that nothing can stop, the South Vietnamese people are determined to step up their struggle to achieve their imperative aspirations for peace, independence, democracy, improved living conditions, and national concord. The best way now for the United States to settle the South Vietnam problem is for it to respond to the two demands made in the March 21, 1975 statement of the PRGRSV."

#### DRV on 'Forced' Evacuations

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[Text] Hanoi, April 8, 1975 (HSINHUA)--The Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam in a statement today denounced the U.S. Government for dispatching aircraft, warships and marines to South Vietnam to force the people to evacuate.

The statement calls such U.S. acts a serious violation of the Paris agreement on Vietnam, and a blatant **encroachment** on the fundamental national rights of the Vietnamese people and the right to self-determination of the South Vietnamese people.

"The Ford administration also sent a huge naval force allegedly for 'evacuating' the Americans in South Vietnam, but really to interfere in the south in an attempt to save the Nguyen Van Thieu clique and prolong the war," the statement says.

"The truth is that if the Paris agreement on Vietnam were respected, the 25,000 U.S. military personnel in civilian dress should have been withdrawn from South Vietnam long ago. Now, if the U.S. Government really wants to bring them home, there is no difficulty or obstacle. The U.S. Government's **claim that a naval force must be sent there to protect the evacuation of Americans is a mere eyewash,**" it notes.

The DRV Government firmly demands, it says, that "the U.S. Government give up its plan for forcible evacuation, withdraw all its aircraft, warships and marines from the sea areas of South Vietnam, and fully respect the Vietnamese people's fundamental national rights and the right to self-determination of the South Vietnamese people."

The statement says: The DRV Government fully supports the PRGRSV's correct stand expounded in its April 7, 1975 statement.

#### NHAN DAN Editorial Quoted

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[Text] Hanoi, April 7, 1975 (HSINHUA)--The great victories won recently by the South Vietnamese people and armed forces are hailed by the Vietnamese paper NHAN DAN in an editorial today.

The editorial says that the successive victories won by the South Vietnamese people and their armed forces in the past 30 days are unprecedented in 30 years of struggle against aggression, and are also the remarkable result of their valiant struggle in the past 30 years. Advancing victoriously, the liberation armed forces crushed and defeated the enemy wherever they advanced.

Speaking of the recent splendid victories won by the South Vietnamese people and armed forces the editorial says that "the direct cause of the irrevocable collapse of the enemy is because the United States has carried out plots of violating the Paris agreement, prolonging the war, and opposing the eager desire of our people to restore peace, realize national concord and achieve independence and democracy."

The editorial says: "The strength of our liberation armed forces and compatriots is increasing by leaps and bounds. A momentous, surging revolutionary situation like that of the general uprising in August, 1945 is appearing in the entire South Vietnam."

The editorial reveals that U.S. imperialism recently sent the chief of staff of the U.S. Army to Saigon and emergency shipment of arms and ammunition to the Nguyen Van Thieu clique in an attempt to prolong the war by this puppet clique.

It points out: "Just like the puppet army and the puppet regime, the U.S. imperialists are in an inextricable predicament. The more obstinately U.S. imperialism interferes in our internal affairs the more disastrous will be its defeat. The only way out for the U.S. is to end its military involvement and scrupulously implement all the provisions of the Paris agreement."

It goes on: "Adventurous resistance is no way out for the puppet army and the puppet regime."

The editorial says in conclusion: The history of the Vietnamese nation is going through a great moment. The entire nation must advance together.

#### LAO NEWSPAPER CITED ON VIENTIANE TROOP ATTACK

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[Text] Vientiane, April 5, 1975 (HSINHUA)--The National Political Coalition Council of Laos in a statement on April 2 condemned the troops of the Vientiane side for attacking Phouphan Nang area near Vientiane under the control of the patriotic forces' side, the LAO DAILY NEWS reported.

The statement says: The National Political Coalition Council holds that the incident is the result of the continuous schemes of those elements at home who oppose peace and national concord, to sabotage the Vientiane agreement and its protocol, and overthrow the Provisional National Union Government and the National Political Coalition Council.

The statement asks the PNUG to take emergency measures: Immediately send representatives of the two parties of the Central Joint Commission for Implementation of the Vientiane Agreement to make on-the-spot investigation of the truth of the incident; order the Vientiane side's troops who assaulted the area to stop their attack at once and withdraw to their former place; free the arrested and punish those who made troubles, launched attacks and suppressed the people in this area.

It was also reported that in the past 5 days the Vientiane ultra-rightists continued to arrest and suppress the masses in Phouphan Nang area and are preparing to make attacks on this area on a bigger scale. The Vientiane side has sent three battalions of troops from the second military region to reinforce the Vientiane side's troops in the area. In addition, two companies have been sent from Vang Vieng as reserves. The delegation of the Vientiane side to the Central Joint Commission for Implementation of the Vientiane Agreement has tried by every means to obstruct representatives of both sides to the Central Joint Commission from going there to make investigation.

#### LAO FRONT MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF PGNU, NPCC 5 APRIL

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[Text] Vientiane, April 7, 1975 (HSINHUA)--The Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic Front held a big meeting on the evening of April 5 in Veingsay to warmly celebrate the first anniversary of the founding of the Provisional National Union Government and the National Political Coalition Council, of Laos, according to the Pathet Lao Radio.

Present at the meeting were Phaydang Lobliayao vice-chairman; Phoun Sipraseuth, Sisomphon Lovansay and Nhiavu Lobliayao, Standing Committee members of the Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic Front; Heuan Mongkhonvilay, Standing Committee member of the Alliance of Patriotic Neutralist Forces in Laos, and others.

Speaking at the meeting, Phoun Sipraseuth praised the PGNU, the NPCC, and the Central Joint Commission for the Implementation of the Vientiane Agreement of the two sides for their achievements in the past year. He exposed and condemned U.S. imperialism and the ultra-rightist reactionaries in Vientiane for acts sabotaging the Vientiane agreement and its protocol.

He warmly hailed the splendid victories won by the South Vietnamese people and the Cambodian people, and said that all the Lao people should unite more closely and struggle energetically to defend the Provisional National Union Government and the National Political Coalition Council and to implement completely the Vientiane agreement and its protocol.

On behalf of the Alliance of Patriotic Neutralist Forces in Laos, Heuan Mongkhonvilay spoke at the meeting.

#### NCNA Comments on Anniversary

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[By NCNA correspondent]

[Text] Vientiane, April 4, 1975--A year has elapsed since the establishment of the Provisional National Union Government (PNUG) and the National Political Coalition Council (NPCC) of Laos on April 5 last year. In the past year, the Lao patriotic forces, together with the entire people, have waged an unremitting struggle in defence of the two central organs and in support of their work, making persistent efforts to carry out the Vientiane agreement and its protocol.

With the support of the patriotic forces and the people throughout the country, the PNUG and the NPCC have done much work to the benefit of the nation.

At the first PNUG cabinet meeting last April, Vice-Premier Phoumi Vongvichit set forth the ten-point working principle of the government, laying down the foundations of principles guiding the administrative work and foreign and domestic policies. In his important political report at the first NPCC session last May, President Souphanouvong set forth the general tasks facing Laos and a 18-point political programme, and charted the orientation of struggle for the Lao people. Under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Phouma, the PNUG special cabinet meeting last July decided to accept the 18-point political programme adopted by the NPCC and promulgated it on January 28 this year.

At its cabinet meeting last July, the PNUG also decided to dissolve the "National Assembly" of the Vientiane side.

Other decisions were made by the cabinet to the benefit of the development of national culture and economy, such as the use of the Lao language in teaching at primary schools and in the first year of middle schools throughout the country, the suspension of timber export and a ban to the outflow of scrap iron. The PMUG has developed friendly contacts with other Third World countries. On March 26 this year it decided to close the "embassies" of the Saigon regime and the Lon Nol clique in Vientiane. The internal and external policies of the PMUG and the NPCC have played a positive role in developing the national economy and culture and in safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty. They have been welcomed and supported by the entire Lao people.

But every thing was not a plain sailing. Not reconciled to their failure, a handful of ultra-rightist reactionaries in Vientiane side continued to obstruct the normal work of the two central organs. They have attempted to assassinate members of the NPCC, opposed the promulgation and carrying out of the political programme by the PMUG, opposed the decision to dissolve the "National Assembly". They have never stopped sending troops to nibble at, harass and sabotage the liberated areas. They have tried in every possible way to stamp out the struggle for democracy and national concord waged by the people of all strata in Vientiane-controlled areas.

To safeguard the Vientiane agreement and the fruits of victory, the Lao patriotic forces and people have waged a fierce struggle against the ultra-rightist reactionaries. Representatives of the Lao patriotic forces to the two central organs have stood firm in the principled struggle against harassment and sabotage activities conducted by the ultra-rightists. The vigilant troops and policemen of the patriotic forces side in the two neutralized cities of Vientiane and Luang Prabang repeatedly exposed and smashed sabotage schemes of the reactionary forces both at home and abroad and guaranteed the safety of the two organs and favoured their activities and work.

Meanwhile, under the leadership of the Lao Patriotic Front Central Committee, the heroic army and people in the liberated areas have foiled all the sabotage activities and nibbling attacks. Displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work, they have achieved great successes in their energetic struggle for healing the wounds of war and rehabilitating and developing the national economy. The liberated areas accounting for four-fifths of the country's territory have been further consolidated and developed. They have become powerful bases for the Lao people to defend their fruits of victory, further implement the Vientiane agreement, and carry forward the revolutionary struggle.

Facts have proved that the Lao people can manage their own affairs well without foreign interference. They have realized through their struggle in the past year that only by heightening their vigilance and carrying on an unremitting and resolute struggle against the reactionaries at home and abroad, can the situation in Laos be developed and the Lao people's national aspirations be genuinely realized.