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FORD'S TULANE ADDRESS SCORED IN 26 APR COMMENTARY

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[Station commentary: "Speak One Way, Act Another"]

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[Text] While addressing students at Tulane University on the evening of 23 April, President Ford told the U.S. people that they should ultimately relegate the Vietnam problem to the back stage and look forward to an agenda for the future. Ford said that the U.S. role in Vietnam has ended and that it would be disadvantageous to refight a war which has cost too many losses to men and material.

Upon hearing such a statement by President Ford, public opinion cannot help but wonder whether the Ford administration has actually put aside the Vietnam problem and ended its role in Vietnam. Facts have shown the contrary. Contradictions can be seen between President Ford's statement on the evening of 23 April and a subsequent statement by the White House spokesman. On 24 April, White House spokesman Nessen said the United States still has unresolved problems in South Vietnam, although Ford declared that the war is over for America. According to Nessen, the unresolved problems in South Vietnam include the U.S. intention to stabilize the situation in Saigon and to evacuate all the Americans and also those South Vietnamese to whom the United States feels it has special obligations. Nessen added that President Ford still believes that Congress would pass his proposal for \$722 million in supplemental military aid for the Saigon henchmen to help stabilize the situation. Also according to Nessen, President Ford would gladly accept the appropriation of a smaller amount--\$300 million--for which he had unsuccessfully tried for several months to obtain congressional approval.

Thus, President Ford's statement at Tulane runs completely counter to his acts. While Ford says that the U.S. role in Vietnam has ended and while he advises the Americans to forget about the Vietnam war, Ford himself is not forgetting about the Vietnam problem since he still pursues the policy of military involvement and intervention in the internal affairs of South Vietnam as he did in the past. Facts have also demonstrated that while speaking one way, he acts in another.

President Ford continues to pressure the U.S. Congress to quickly comply with his demand for \$722 million military aid for the Saigon henchmen. The Ford administration is so eager to give military aid to its henchmen that President Ford will accept only \$300 million if the Congress rejects \$722 million. Moreover, he asked the U.S. Congress to appropriate more than \$220 million for so-called economic and humanitarian aid, which is actually aimed at promoting the war in South Vietnam. Ford also insisted that Congress authorize him to use the U.S. Armed Forces in the plan to evacuate Americans and South Vietnamese. So far the Ford administration has mobilized as many as 60 warships in South Vietnam's sea and has put on alert 60,000 Marines to participate in the evacuation. Another serious military act, which the U.S. Defense Department admitted on 24 April, is the fact that the United States has authorized the Saigon henchmen to use the CBU-55 asphyxiation bombs provided by the United States, although this kind of weapon has been prohibited by international agreements.

After throwing Thieu into the wastebasket, the Ford administration still clings to the puppet clique. U.S. Ambassador Martin is scurrying about Saigon organizing the puppet administrative apparatus and selecting new political cards in the hope of saving the situation.

All these activities of the Ford administration are quite visible to everyone and constitute hot topics among U.S. public opinion, every day. Why did President Ford say that the U.S. role in Vietnam has ended and why did he call on the U.S. people to forget about the Vietnam problem? This is quite understandable. The Ford administration wants to deceive the U.S. people and mislead public opinion about Ford's policy of involvement in Vietnam at a time when the majority of the Americans are strongly opposed to continuing this policy of involvement. The results of a recent Harris poll show that up to two-thirds of the Americans oppose the use of U.S. troops to protect the evacuation of Americans from South Vietnam. The more lies and deceptions the Ford administration uses the more obvious its involvement will appear to world opinion because of his acts. No U.S. citizen is unaware of the fact that he was deceived by the Johnson and Nixon administrations. He can hardly be fooled now by the Ford administration.

The failure of the U.S. policy of military involvement and intervention in South Vietnam is past remedy. Undoubtedly, the U.S. boat of war vietnamization has sunk to the bottom. All attempts of the Ford administration to avoid failure will prove utterly useless. The only way for the United States now is to fully and immediately respond to the demands of the PRGRSV as set forth in its 21 March 1975 statement and expounded in the 24 April statement of its spokesman. Only by responding to these correct demands of the PRGRSV can the Ford administration demonstrate that it has ended its role in Vietnam--an act consistent with U.S. interests and the desire of the majority of U.S. people to end all involvement in Vietnam.

#### JOURNAL COMMENTARY VIEWS DEATH OF NIXON DOCTRINE

Hanoi in Vietnamese to Vietnam 2300 GMT 19 Apr 75 SG

["Excerpt" of a "Military Commentary" in the April 1975 TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN: "The Death Knell of the Nixon Doctrine in Indochina Has Struck"]

[Text] Never before have the Americans and their puppets suffered such repeated, heavy defeats in the South Vietnam war theater as they have in recent days. The lightning attacks, vigorous uprisings and splendid victories of the heroic southern armed forces and people have panicked the enemy. Western public opinion has described the situation as a disastrous military collapse which has staggered and demoralized the U.S. lackey clique in Saigon, according to AP on 31 March. The Pentagon was appalled at the dizzy decline of the South Vietnamese armed forces according to AP on 2 April. In Washington a pessimistic mood overwhelmed Ford's advisers, according to UPI on 12 April.

Following its repeated defeats in 1973 and 1974, the U.S.-Thieu clique's present strategic defeat constitutes a fatal blow to the U.S. neocolonialist war strategy in South Vietnam. It has upset this strategy which is facing complete bankruptcy.

The U.S. schemes to oppose the implementation of the Agreement on Restoring Peace and Achieving National Concord in Laos have been thwarted. Together with the grave failure of the Khmerized war, which U.S. public opinion described as desperate, and the collapse of the Lon Nol clique in Cambodia, the U.S.-Thieu clique's present extremely heavy defeats in the southern part of our country have bankrupted the Nixon doctrine in Indochina.

Assessing Thieu's strategic defeats and the collapse of the Lon Nol clique, world public opinion has described the situation as a great change in the status quo. It is reasonable to say that, as the Japanese ASAHI SHIMBUN pointed out on 23 March, this change is not only a regional phenomenon in Indochina, it is a problem related to the U.S. global strategy itself.

The Nixon doctrine, which is in essence U.S. reactionary global strategy, was initiated and implemented first in Indochina in the 1970s. Implementing this doctrine, the Americans considered Vietnamization of the war as a principal, initial step. They advocated waging the war of aggression in Cambodia, considering Cambodianization of the war in Cambodia a test of this doctrine, and advocated intensifying the special war in Laos. The neocolonialist, aggressive war strategy which called for waging war by using local mercenaries, paid, armed and commanded by the Americans--became a key aspect of the Nixon doctrine in Indochina.

After suffering unbearable setbacks, in early 1973 the U.S. imperialists had to end the special war in Laos, to sign the Paris agreement on Vietnam, and to withdraw U.S. forces from Vietnam and in the other countries of Indochina.

Following this major setback, the Nixon doctrine in Indochina was modified. It was aimed primarily at continuing the war of aggression in the southern part of our country through a new war strategy designed to sabotage the Paris agreement and at continuing Cambodianization of the war in Cambodia.

For the past more than 2 years, the Americans have used the Saigon puppet administration and armed forces to wage the war primarily by conducting pacification and nibbling operations in the hope of eliminating the revolutionary achievements of the southern people, imposing U.S. neocolonialism on the south and perpetuating the partition of our country. The various U.S. administrations, from Nixon to Ford, have concentrated very extensive military efforts on intensifying the war through extremely cruel measures. Nevertheless, the new U.S. strategy has seriously failed since early 1974. The great, splendid victories recorded by our southern armed forces and people in the spring of this year have directed yet another fatal blow to this strategy, driving the U.S. lackeys' military apparatus in Saigon into an unexpected, unprecedented and irreversible decline. This decline has entailed the collapse of the puppet administrative apparatus in dozens of provinces and cities throughout the mountainous, delta, rural and urban areas.

The foremost strategic measures adopted by the Americans and their puppets--pacification and land grabbing--have been almost completely thwarted. The enemy-controlled areas have quickly shrunk. The enemy has lost more than three-fourths of his territory; half of the population under his temporary coercive control has been liberated; and his remaining territory is being vigorously shaken and gravely threatened, and is collapsing chunk by chunk. The U.S.-Thieu clique's new war strategy is quickly heading for complete bankruptcy.

The U.S. failure in South Vietnam and Cambodia far exceeds the limits of the bankruptcy of a war strategy within a single country. This failure also marks the complete bankruptcy of the Nixon doctrine in Indochina and Southeast Asia in the post-Vietnam period. As everyone knows, the military formula adopted within the framework of the Nixon doctrine in Indochina and Southeast Asia in the post-Vietnam consists of three factors: the puppet, lackey administration and the puppet, mercenary armed forces plus U. S. military aid, plus the U.S. "realistic deterrent force".

The recent U.S.-puppet strategic setbacks in South Vietnam and Cambodia have fully exposed the scanty effectiveness of all of these three strategic factors.

How have the puppet, mercenary armed forces and the puppet, lackey administration, the first factor on which the United States pinned ample hopes while implementing the Nixon doctrine, performed? It is reasonable to say that the Saigon puppet armed forces, in the Americans' view, rank among the most seasoned armed forces in Southeast Asia. The United States has devoted the most extensive efforts to strengthening them and has provided them with the greatest amounts of money, weapons and equipment, hoping that they could take over the combat role from the U.S. troops. Nevertheless, the 1.1 million-man South Vietnamese armed forces have almost collapsed in a short time, according to USIS on 2 April. In just a month, the puppet armed forces have lost nearly half of their total troop strength and nearly half of their total number of seasoned main-force divisions; two puppet army corps have been wiped out; and the Saigon puppet administration is gravely, irreversibly declining. How can the United States hopefully rely on such rapidly declining mercenary armed forces to wage its neocolonialist war within the framework of the Nixon doctrine?

How effective has the "U.S. military aid" factor been? It should be pointed out that in the post-Vietnam period, South Vietnam has remained the most stringent testing ground for the U.S. global strategy in Southeast Asia and Asia. Therefore, South Vietnam has also been the focal point of U.S. military aid in the world. Since the signing of the Paris agreement on Vietnam, the United States has provided the Saigon lackey clique with billions of dollars, hundreds of thousands of tons of weapons and war material and tens of thousands of military advisers disguised as civilians. It has also provided substantial military aid to the Phnom Penh lackey clique.

What has the Saigon mercenary armed forces achieved for the United States with such a high level of military aid, insofar as the implementation of the Nixon doctrine in Indochina is concerned? (Gayson) a well-known retired U.S. general, termed the possibility of the Saigon puppet administration saving itself "a very gloomy picture," according to the TIME on 31 March.

The Ford-Kissinger clique is persistently asking the U.S. Congress to appropriate \$300 million in supplemental military aid in order to breathe life into the Thieu regime. But U.S. public opinion has pointed out that even when the United States was spending \$2 billion a month in South Vietnam, the communists--meaning the southern PLAF--were able to launch widespread attacks. With such a relatively small amount of aid being requested, TIME said on 31 March, it would be difficult to check the enemy's advance.