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M. Nixon's 14 May Speech, A New Bid to Achieve Neo-Colonialism in South Viet Nam

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WITH its honeyed words aimed at placating a restive opinion which was growing impatient of the continuation of the Viet Nam war, President Nixon's May 14 speech was nevertheless a clear expression of the U.S. rulers' intent to stick to South Viet Nam, to prolong their military occupation to help maintain and consolidation of the puppet administration and to achieve neo-colonialism in South Viet Nam.

Delivered 6 days after the NLF ten-point overall solution was made public, this speech placed on an equal footing the latter and Mr Nixon's 8-point "peace program" and even the 6 points of traitor Nguyen Van Thieu; it is transparent that Mr. Nixon was resorting to the old method of the imperialists which makes no difference between the aggressor - U.S. imperialism - and those who oppose aggression - the Vietnamese people.

The U.S. President did not say a word about the Vietnamese people's fundamental national rights as recognized by the 1954 Geneva Agreements. The reason was quite simple: the Washington rulers had precisely been violating in a gross manner those rights by sending their troops to make war on the Vietnamese people, and they were the least of all men prepared to respect them now.

That Mr. Nixon simply ignored the Vietnamese people's fundamental national rights was fully understandable: he objected to the principal corollary which should stem

from the respect for those rights, namely withdrawal from South Viet Nam of all U.S. and satellite troops, without any condition whatsoever. In its overall solution, the NLF insisted on the primordial importance of this prime claim; at the same time it specified that the question of Vietnamese armed forces in South Viet Nam would be settled by the Vietnamese parties concerned. Mr. Nixon merely clung to his "mutual withdrawal of troops" thesis in pressing for the withdrawal from South Viet Nam of all non-South Vietnamese forces. Moreover, he proposed a term of twelve months for the withdrawal from South Viet Nam of the major portions of those forces, after which U.S. troops would be kept in designated base areas for a duration not yet defined.

Why this prolonged military occupation? One may understand Mr. Nixon's intention by referring to his proposals on South Viet Nam general elections. As he saw it, these elections should take place while U.S. troops were still in their bases in South Viet Nam and while puppet troops were kept intact. Prior to that, Mr. Nixon urged all individuals and groups to "renounce the use of force" thereby suggesting that the South Vietnamese people lay down their weapons and rally the Thieu-Ky-Huong clique of U.S. agents. The U.S. chief executive apparently ignored the NLF proposals concerning the formation of a provisional coalition government through negotiation between South Vietnamese political forces in a spirit

of national concord without any party trying to impose on the people its political regime. In turning a deaf ear to this proposal, he only revealed his design to continue in office at all costs the present puppet administration, a group of fire eating and corrupt traitors loathed by everyone in South Viet Nam.

Mr. Nixon admitted in his May 14 speech that the Viet Nam war was the most difficult in all U.S. history and constituted the hardest and most urgent issue facing the American people. One wonders how he can put an end to it if he persists, as he is doing, in following his neo-colonialist path.

VIEF NAM COURIER