

ps
FILE / SUBJ.
DATE / SUB-CAT.
4/70

LPA
4/23/70

✓ 64TH PLENARY SESSION OF PARIS PEACE TALKS HELD

LPA Account

LIBERATION PRESS AGENCY (Clandestine) in English to East Europe and the Far East
1554 GMT 23 Apr 70 B

[Text] South Viet Nam April 23 GPA--At the 64th plenary session of the Paris conference on Viet Nam today, Mme Nguyen Thi Binh, Minister for Foreign Affairs and head of the delegation of the R.S.V.N. Provisional Revolutionary Government, strongly criticized U.S. President Nixon's April 20 "address to the nation," pointing out that the Nixon administration's deeds varies completely with Nixon's allegation that he wants to "end the war" and "achieve a just peace in Viet Nam."

Militarily, Mme Nguyen Thi Binh said, Nixon is still unwilling to withdraw speedily and totally from South Viet Nam troops of the U.S. and the other foreign countries in the U.S. camp without posing any conditions whatsoever. Once again, she refuted the U.S. unreasonable request for "mutual troops withdrawal" and the "three U.S. criteria for troop replacement" set forth by the Nixon administration as conditions for the pull out of the troops illegally dispatched by the U.S. to invade South Vietnam.

Politically, Minister Nguyen Thi Binh went on, Mr Nixon continues opposing to formation of a provisional coalition government which would organize genuinely free and democratic general elections in South Viet Nam. She also exposed the traitorous and extremely bellicose nature of the rotten Thieu-Ky-Khiem administration.

She said: "The U.S. precisely fears that the said administration might collapse in the face of the South Vietnamese peoples patriotic struggle. This is why the U.S. obstinately maintains its expeditionary troops in South Viet Nam and opposes the South Vietnamese people's right to self-determination."

Minister Nguyen Thi Binh added: The April 20th address of President Nixon, though presented in demagogic and perfidious terms, show nothing new. It only testifies more clearly to the correctness of our appraisal since long, i.e. the Nixon administration is unwilling to give up its neocolonialist aggressive policy in South Vietnam [as received] Mr Nixon claims that he wants peace, but actually he runs headlong into his aggressive war and crimes: The U.S. not only continues the war and commits crimes in Vietnam but also in the whole Indochinese peninsula. It is the U.S. which escalated the war in Laos, engineered the coup d'etat in Cambodia and spread the war into this country.

Meanwhile, the Nixon administration keeps downgrading the Paris conference on Viet Nam to prepare for undermining it. On April 20, Mr Nixon again brandished threats against the Vietnamese people, saying that he "shall not hesitate to take strong and effective measures" if the Vietnamese people step up their resistance to the U.S. aggression.

She stressed that such threats as Mr Nixon's have no effect whatsoever to the Vietnamese people, who are resolved to fight to the end for independence and freedom.

In conclusion, Minister Nguyen Thi Binh said:

"Once again, our delegation reaffirms: The 10-point overall solution of the N.F.L. and the P.R.G. of the R.S.V.N. is a correct, reasonable, logical and realistic solution to the South Viet Nam problem. If the American Government really wants to put an end to the war, restore peace in Viet Nam, it must enter into serious negotiations and respond seriously to that solution. It must stop its aggression, withdraw speedily and totally from South Viet Nam its troops and those of the other foreign countries in the U.S. camp without posing any conditions whatsoever, give up on Thieu-Ky-Khiem administration it rigged up and let the South Vietnamese people settle themselves their internal affairs without foreign interference.

"The more obstinately it pursues its aggression, the heavier defeats the U.S. will only prepare for itself".

✓ Nguyen Thi Binh

[Following is the English text of the opening statement by Mrs Nguyen Thi Binh at the 64th plenary session of the Paris meetings, 23 April, as released to the press by the Vietnamese communists.]

On April 20th last, President Nixon once again made a statement about Viet Nam and once again re-stated worn-out allegations and politics. He said that his administration wants to "end the war" and "achieve a just peace in Viet Nam. But the proposals he put forward, above all concerning the two basic issues in a correct settlement of the South Viet Nam problem, contradict his statement completely.

Militarily, Mr. Nixon is still unwilling to withdraw rapidly and totally from South Viet Nam the American troops together with those of the other foreign countries in the U.S. camp, without posing any conditions whatsoever.

He obstinately clings to the unreasonable request of "mutual troop withdrawal, and "three U.S. criteria for troop replacement" we have sternly criticized many times.

Being an aggressor who illegally sent expeditionary troops to invade South Viet Nam, trampling underfoot Viet Nam independence and sovereignty, piling up crimes against the South Viet Nam people, the U.S. is solely responsible for the rapid and total withdrawal of those troops from South Viet Nam. Why then does, the U.S. pose this or that condition to the Vietnamese people who resist aggression and defend their own country?

On the one hand, Mr Nixon says that he accepts the principle of withdrawing all American troops from South Viet Nam, but on the other hand he poses unreasonable conditions using them as pretexts not to withdraw U.S. troops rapidly and totally.

Mr. Nixon says that over the next year, an additional 150,000 American troops will be withdrawn from South Viet Nam, and regards this as a "decision of great importance."

But what is the actual nature of this troops withdrawal?

First, Mr. Nixon announces the withdrawal of 150,000 troops to give the impression that it is a meaningful figure. But such withdrawal will take one year. This means that even if such withdrawal took place, only 12,000 troops per month would be leaving South Viet Nam, a rate by no means better than the previous piecemeal ones.

Second, while extending this time the period of troop withdrawal to one year, Mr. Nixon ambiguously says: "The timing and pace of these new withdrawals within the overall schedule will be determined by the current military and diplomatic situation."

That situation, as viewed by him, is not only the one in Viet Nam but also in Laos and Cambodia where the U.S. is frantically expanding its intervention and aggression, and where it is meeting with vigorous opposition from the people of those countries. It is clear that such allegation aims at paving the way for the U.S. delay in withdrawing now, or the U.S. refusal to keep pulling out troops whenever it will think the situation serious enough to suspend the withdrawal.

Commenting on this new withdrawal, UPI noted on April 21st, 1970, politically, the speech has been perfectly conceived to give the President the greatest possible freedom of manoeuvre.... Nixon could suspend "withdrawals totally for the four or six coming months...then hasten the rhythm of withdrawals or explain that the circumstances having changed, it is no longer possible to attain the objective assigned."

Third, even if the U.S. withdrew all the stated number of troops, in the spring of 1970, i.e. over two years after Mr Nixon came to the White House, more than 280,000 American troops and nearly 70,000 soldiers of the other foreign countries in the U.S. camp would continue occupying South Viet Nam illegally.

Nor did Mr Nixon give the least precision about the moment when the U.S. would pull out the above mentioned "residual effectives of American troops and those of the other foreign countries in the American camp. Said Senator E. Muskie: This makes people suppose that from a certain moment of next fall, the level of our troops in South Viet Nam will stabilize around some 284,000 men for an indefinite period...." (AP, April 21, 1970)

The statement by Mr Nixon about troop withdrawal requiring a long period of time exposes more clearly the U.S. scheme of prolonging American military occupation of South Viet Nam indefinitely to help the U.S. "Vietnamize" the war. With this new manoeuvre, Mr Nixon tries to cover up the U.S. prolongation of the war in Viet Nam and its extension to the whole of Indo-China while attempting to appease the American people's movement and world public opinion which demand that the U.S. Government put an immediate end to its aggressive war in South Viet Nam and bring all American G.I.'s home now.

Politically, Mr Nixon continues opposing the formation of a provisional coalition government to hold genuinely free and democratic general elections in South Viet Nam. Through tortuous allegations, President Nixon persists in avoiding the U.S. responsibility which would imply giving up the Thieu-Ky-Khiem administration and letting the South Viet Nam people settle themselves their internal affairs without foreign interference.

Mr Nixon calls Thieu-Ky-Khiem "elected leaders" but everybody knows that the Thieu-Ky-Khiem administration was rigged up by the U.S. to serve as a tool for aggression and neo-colonialist domination. The said administration is assisting the U.S. in implementing the Vietnamization programme of the war [and] obstinately opposing all of the South Viet Nam people's aspirations for independence, peace, and neutrality. The so-called "free elections" in Saigon were but [a] swindle and fraud organized under the American expeditionary troops bayonets and gun barrels in order to legalize a puppet administration. They are completely null and void.

Says Mr Nixon: A fair political solution should reflect the existing relationship of political forces." But everybody is aware that the Thieu-Ky-Khiem administration's existence is exclusively due to American bayonets and to dollars' protection.

The U.S. precisely fears that the said administration might collapse in the face of the South Viet Nam people's patriotic struggle: This is why the U.S. obstinately maintains its expeditionary troops in South Viet Nam and opposes the South Viet Nam people's genuine right to self-determination, sending an aggressor army against South Viet Nam, setting up a puppet administration and using an expeditionary corps to protect the said administration, creating a kind of artificial "relationship of political forces" then demanding that the South Viet Nam people accept the so-called "relationship." What is all this if not the arrogant demands of an aggressor?

The April 20th 1970 speech of President Nixon though presented in demagogic and perfidious terms shows nothing new. It only testifies more clearly to the correctness of our appraisal since long, i.e., [as received] the Nixon administration is unwilling to give up its neo-colonialist aggressive policy in South Viet Nam. Mr Nixon claims that he wants peace, but actually he runs headlong into his aggressive war and crimes. The U.S. not only continues the war and commits crimes in Viet Nam but also in the whole Indochinese peninsula.

It is the U.S. which escalated the war in Laos, engineered the coup d'etat in Cambodia and brought the war into this country. It is the U.S. which makes use of the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak reactionary group to carry out frenziedly the anti-Vietnamese campaign, persecute, and massacre savagely Vietnamese residents in Cambodia, the typical case being the recent mass slaughters in Prasaut and Takeo.

Mr Nixon boasts about the so-called "progress" of the "Vietnamization" plan of the war. But the obvious fact is that for over one year now this American plan has met with repeated setbacks. American, puppet, and satellite troops alike have been inflicted heavy losses on all theatres of operations and got bogged down seriously. The U.S. puppet so-called "pacification programme" has unremittingly received staggering blows from the South Viet Nam population. The U.S. puppet control machine has been broken by chunks. The Thieu-Ky-Khiem puppet administration meets with vigorous opposition from the South Viet Nam people and gets more isolated than ever before.

Mr Nixon pretends that he has accepted "risks for peace," but actually his administration has expanded the war and continues downgrading this conference with a view to undermining it eventually; it keeps opposing the legitimate and imperious demands of the people in Viet Nam and the United States as well as world public opinion.

While increasing and expanding the war, using all manoeuvres to prolong U.S. military occupation of South Viet Nam, Mr Nixon once again brandishes his threat against the Vietnamese people saying that he would not hesitate to resort to "all energetic and efficient measures" if the Vietnamese people stepped up their just struggle.

Such threat can never shake the iron will of the Vietnamese people in their struggle for independence and freedom. As long as the U.S. is unwilling to put an end to its aggressive war, the Vietnamese people will be resolved to exercise their sacred inalienable right to self-defence to deal the aggressors the return blows they fully deserve, bringing their just struggle to final victory.

The Vietnamese people do not want the U.S. to capitulate, neither do they want to humiliate it. Struggling for over 25 years now, just as they had done in the course of their millenary history, the Vietnamese people only aim at wresting back their right to live in independence and freedom on their own soil.

With their determination and strength and enjoying the approval and vigorous support from the world's people, the Vietnamese people will certainly defeat the U.S. aggressive war.

Once again our delegation reaffirms: The 10-point overall solution of the N.F.L. and the P.R.G. of the R.S.V.N. is a correct, reasonable, logical and realistic solution to the South Viet Nam problem. If the American Government really wants to put an end to the war, restore peace in South Viet Nam, it must enter into serious negotiations, and respond seriously to that solution.

II. 24 Apr 70

L 8

SOUTH VIETNAM

It must stop its aggression, withdraw rapidly and totally from South Viet Nam its troops and those of the other foreign countries in the U.S. camp, without posing any conditions whatsoever, give up the Thieu-Ky-Khiem administration it rigged up and let the South Viet Nam people settle themselves their internal affairs without foreign interference.

The more obstinately it pursues its aggression, the heavier defeats the U.S. will only prepare for itself.
