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PRG, IN NEW STATEMENT, "ELABORATES"
ON "TWO KEY PROBLEMS" OF THEIR
JULY 1971 SEVEN-POINT SOLUTION

(Hanoi VNA in English to VNA Paris, 0940 GMT,
2 February 1972 broadcast a "Statement by the Provisional
Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet-Nam
Regarding the Peaceful Settlement of the Viet-Nam Problem"
--VNA heading)

On January 25, 1972, U.S. President Nixon put forward an
"Eight-Point Peace Plan", claiming it to be a "far-reaching" plan,
"the most comprehensive" one "to end the war now", "to bring about
peace that could last" in Viet-Nam.

The facts on the battlefields and at the negotiating table
have completely refuted the above contentions of the Nixon Administration

Over the three years which have elapsed since President Nixon
took office, the U.S. imperialists have pursued the objective of
turning South Viet-Nam into a new-type colony and a military base
of the United States, and perpetuating the partition of Viet-Nam, thus
grossly trampling upon the 1954 Geneva Agreements

In its losing position, the Nixon Administration, although
compelled to withdraw a great part of U.S. troops from South
Viet-Nam, has made every effort to carry out the "Vietnamization"
policy with a view to making Vietnamese kill Vietnamese in an attempt
to achieve the U.S. neocolonialist (?design).

In pursuance of the "Vietnamization" plan, the U.S. imperialists,
while using millions of tons of bombs and toxic chemicals for a war
of genocide, biocide and ecocide in South Viet-Nam, have made
frenzied efforts to build in South Viet-Nam a huge machine of
oppression and constraint including an almost one million strong
army, a system of policemen, secret agents, spies and cruel agents,
tens of thousands of military posts, concentration camps and "tiger
cage" type prisons, etc. Bloody "Pacification" and "Phoenix "
operations have been stepped up, entire villages razed to the ground,
and people herded into concentration camps. At present millions
of inhabitants of the northernmost provinces of South Viet-Nam are being
forcibly driven away from their native places into concentration camps
in Nam Bo. Cruel measures of repression and terror have been taken

against all social strata, political forces, religious communities and even those people who do not belong to the gang of the ruling clique. Sufferings and mournings have thus been caused to all hamlets, streets and families. This machine of oppression and constraint and this extremely cruel policy of terror have deprived the South Vietnamese people of their right to be masters of their land, of all their democratic freedoms.

In implementation of the "Vietnamization" plan designed to shift the burden of war to the South Vietnamese people, the Nguyen Van Thieu puppet administration on U.S. orders has imposed increased taxation, put forward the so-called "Seven Economic Measures," the "Fall Economic Program"... to sweep off manpower and material resources of the South Vietnamese people, increasingly driving our countrymen into dire misery.

With bloody measures of terror and repression, and harsh methods of exploitation to bleed white the people, the U.S. puppets have turned the areas of South Viet-Nam under their temporary control into a huge concentration camp, a huge barrack, a hell on earth.

The Nixon Administration has intensified and expanded the war of aggression to the whole of Indochina, escalated the air war against the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam, frenziedly press-ganged troops, sent officers and men of the Saigon army to die in the place of Americans in Laos and Cambodia, thus carrying out the "Nixon Doctrine" to "make Indochinese fight Indochinese", to "make Asians fight Asians".

President Nixon has brazenly betrayed his presidential election promise to bring the war to an early end. After over three years in office, he has not ended the war, but has prolonged, intensified and expanded it, further piling up crimes against the Indochinese peoples, causing more losses in terms of lives and money to the American people, frustrating the American servicemen, including those captured, of the chance of being reunited with their families.

In the negotiations, President Nixon, with his mandate nearing its end, has nevertheless tried to prolong and hinder the negotiations in an attempt to buy time for the "Vietnamization" of the war, to achieve his objective of clinging to South Viet-Nam through neo-colonialism.

President Nixon's "Eight-Point Peace Plan" of January 25, 1972 has once again laid bare the above U.S. schemes of neo-colonialism. His statement about readiness "to withdraw all forces within six months of an agreement" without setting any specific terminal date for the withdrawals is precisely designed to maintain indefinitely the occupation of South Viet-Nam by some U.S. forces. By resorting to the trick of Thieu and Huong handing in their resignation and holding elections within the framework of the U.S. stooge administration, President Nixon has attempted to force the South Vietnamese people to accept the Nguyen Van Thieu puppet administration, and to negate the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet-Nam, the genuine and legal representative of the South Vietnamese people. On the other hand, the holding of elections in the grip of the U.S.-stooge administration's machine of constraint would be a mere replay of the extremely base Saigon "election farce" of October 1971.

Obviously, President Nixon's "Eight-Point Peace Plan" is merely a plan for "Vietnamization" of the war, a U.S. neo-colonialism plan. By noisily publicizing it, he aimed at deceiving American public opinion in a presidential election year in the United States, and to sidetrack world public opinion which is firmly demanding that the Nixon Administration put an immediate end to the U.S. war of aggression in Viet-Nam and Indochina. The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet-Nam declares it does not accept this deceitful "Peace Plan" of the Nixon Administration.

For the independence and freedom of the Fatherland, the Vietnamese people, bringing into play tradition of dauntless struggle against the imperialist aggressors, have heroically risen up in a patriotic fight against U.S. aggression. This earnest aspiration is an inexhaustible source of strength which has impelled the Vietnamese people to overcome countless ordeals, to brave all hardships and sacrifices, to fight with boundless heroism, to bring into play their creative spirit in a struggle which they know how to wage to defeat the U.S. imperialist aggressors, whose wicked and perfidious military and political plans have been foiled.

While resolutely fighting against U.S. aggression, the Vietnamese people have always shown their good will and desire to settle peacefully the Viet-Nam problem. Their negotiating position, the most reasonable and logical one, designed to bring about genuine

peace and independence, has been given a full expression in the Seven-Point Solution put forward on July 1, 1971, by the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet-Nam, and in the Nine-Point Proposal made on June 26, 1971, by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam.

Proceeding from the fundamental national rights of the Vietnamese people and the South Vietnamese people's right to self-determination, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet-Nam wishes to elaborate on the two key problems in the Seven-Point Solution to stop the U.S. war of aggression, and to put a complete end to the "Vietnamization" policy as follows:

1--Regarding the withdrawal of U.S. troops and the cessation of the U.S. air war and all U.S. military activities in Viet-Nam.

The U.S. government must stop its air war and all military activities in Viet-Nam, rapidly and completely withdraw all U.S. troops, advisers, military personnel, weapons and war materials and those of the other foreign countries in the U.S. camp from South Viet-Nam and dismantle the U.S. military bases in South Viet-Nam.

The U.S. government must set a specific terminal date for the complete withdrawal of all U.S. troops, advisers, military personnel, weapons and war materials and those of the other foreign countries in the U.S. camp from South Viet-Nam without posing any condition whatsoever. This specific terminal date will also be the date for the release of all military men of the parties and of the civilians captured in the war (including the U.S. pilots captured in North Viet-Nam).

2--Regarding the political problem in South Viet-Nam.

The U.S. Government must really respect the South Vietnamese people's right to self-determination, put an end to all interference in the internal affairs of South Viet-Nam.

Nguyen Van Thieu and his machine of oppression and constraint, instruments of the U.S. "Vietnamization" policy, constitute the main obstacle to the settlement of the political problem in South Viet-Nam. Therefore, Nguyen Van Thieu must resign immediately, the Saigon

Administration must end its warlike policy, disband at once its machine of oppression and constraint against the people, stop its "Pacification" policy, disband the concentration camps, set free those persons arrested on political grounds and guarantee to the people the democratic liberties as provided for by the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Viet-Nam.

After the above has been achieved, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet-Nam will immediately discuss with the Saigon Administration the formation of a three-segment government of national concord with a view to organizing general elections in South Viet-Nam, to elect a constituent assembly, work out a constitution, and set up the definitive government of South Viet-Nam. The general elections will be held according to procedures agreed upon among the political forces in South Viet-Nam so as to ensure effectively free, democratic and fair character.

Agreement on the above two key problems will make it easy to resolve the other problems with a view to ending the war, and restoring peace in Viet-Nam. For its part, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet-Nam is prepared to negotiate an overall solution for the purpose of signing a comprehensive agreement.

If the U.S. Government really wants a peaceful settlement of the Viet-Nam problem, it must respond to the Seven-Point Solution whose two key problems have been elaborated above, and it must engage in serious negotiations at the Paris Conference on Viet-Nam.

So long as the U.S. imperialists continue their aggression in Viet-Nam and pursue their "Vietnamization" policy with a view to turning South Viet-Nam into a new-type colony and a military base of the United States, the South Vietnamese people together with their countrymen in the whole country are determined to persist in, and step up, the fight till total victory. At the same time, they are resolved to fight shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal peoples of Laos and Cambodia to defeat the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their henchmen. No brute force, no insolent threat, no perfidious trick can cause the Vietnamese people to deviate from their noble objectives, viz independence, freedom and advance to reunification of the country.

The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet-Nam calls on the entire armed forces and people of South Viet-Nam, acting on President Ho Chi Minh's teaching "Nothing is more precious than independence and freedom" to close their ranks, to march forward in the flush of victory, to overcome all difficulties and hardships, with the determination to foil the U.S. "Vietnamization" plan, to fight so as to bring about the complete withdrawal of all U.S. troops and the collapse of the puppet army and administration, to liberate the South, to defend the North and to proceed to the peaceful reunification of the country. The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet-Nam calls on the officers and men in the Saigon army to respond to its appeal of January 25, 1972 to join in time their countrymen in the fight to drive away the U.S. aggressors, to topple Thieu, and to contribute to the liberation of the native place, of the Fatherland.

The people and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet-Nam express their extremely deep sentiments toward the countrymen in the North who have shrunk from no sacrifice or hardship for the kith and kin South. Since the U.S. imperialists intensified their aggression in our country, all countrymen all over the country united as one man, have stood up against them, which is a deep expression of the kith-and-kin relations between North and South and of the undaunted will of our entire people. On the front line of the fight against U.S. aggression, the South Vietnamese armed forces and people pledge themselves to fulfill the glorious duty vis-a-vis the Fatherland with the firm resolve to inflict well-deserved punishments on the criminal adventurous acts of the U.S. imperialists against the North, and, together with the countrymen all over the country, to take the patriotic fight against U.S. aggression to total victory.

The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet-Nam calls on the American people in the name of the honor and genuine interests of the United States to demand firmly that the Nixon Administration put an immediate end to its war of aggression in Viet-Nam, stop the "Vietnamization" policy, withdraw rapidly and completely all U.S. troops from South Viet-Nam, so that not any more young American dies a useless death in Viet-Nam, and all American servicemen, including those captured, may be repatriated at an early date.

The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet-Nam sincerely thanks, and calls on, the governments and peoples of the socialist countries, the peace-and justice-loving countries, international organizations and the people around the world to demand firmly that the Nixon Administration stop immediately the war of aggression in Viet-Nam, put an end to the "Vietnamization" policy, seriously respond to the Seven-Point Solution whose two key problems have been further elaborated in this statement, and to extend increased support and assistance to the Vietnamese people's patriotic resistance against U.S. aggression until total victory.

South Viet-Nam, February 2, 1972.