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LPA REPORT ON 119TH PARIS SESSION, 7-POINT PEACE PLAN

LIBERATION PRESS AGENCY [Clandestine] in English to East Europe and the Far East 1520
GMT 11 Jul 71 B

[Text] South Viet Nam July 1st GPA--At the 119th plenary session today of the Paris conference on Viet Nam, Minister Nguyen Thi Binh, head of the delegation of the RSVN PRG, put forth a new initiative for a peaceful settlement of the South Viet Nam question, contained in a seven-point statement.

The statement deals with the deadline for the total withdrawal of U.S. forces, the question of power in South Viet Nam, the question of Vietnamese armed forces in South Viet Nam, the peaceful re-unification of Viet Nam and the relations between the north and south zones, the foreign policy of peace and neutrality of South Viet Nam, the damage caused by the U.S. to the Vietnamese people in the two zones, and the respect for the international guarantee of the accords that will be concluded.

Follow the seven points:

1--Regarding the deadline for the total withdrawal of U.S. forces.

The U.S. Government must put an end to its war of aggression in Viet Nam, stop its policy of "Vietnamization" of the war, withdraw from South Viet Nam all troops, military personnel, weapons, and war materials of the United States and of the other foreign countries in the U.S. camp, and dismantle all U.S. bases in South Viet Nam, without posing any condition whatsoever.

The U.S. Government must set a terminal date for the withdrawal from South Viet Nam of the totality of U.S. forces and those of the other foreign countries in the U.S. camp.

If the U.S. Government sets a terminal date for the withdrawal from South Viet Nam in 1971 of the totality of U.S. forces and those of the other foreign countries in the U.S. camp, the parties will at the same time agree on the modalities:

A--Of the withdrawal in safety from South Viet Nam of the totality of U.S. forces and those of the other foreign countries in the U.S. camp.

B--Of the release of the totality of militarymen of all parties and of the civilians captured in the war (including American pilots captured in North Viet Nam) so that they may all rapidly return to their homes.

These two operations will begin on the same date and will end on the same date.

A cease-fire will be observed between the South Viet Nam People's Liberation Armed Forces and the armed forces of the United States and of the other foreign countries in the U.S. camp as soon as the parties reach agreement on the withdrawal from South Viet Nam of the totality of U.S. forces and those of the other foreign countries in the U.S. camp.

2--Regarding the question of power in South Viet Nam.

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The U.S. Government must really respect the South Viet Nam people's right to self-determination, put an end to its interference in the internal affairs of South Viet Nam, cease backing the bellicose group headed by Nguyen Van Thieu at present in office in Saigon, and stop all manoeuvres, including tricks on elections, aimed at maintaining the puppet Nguyen Van Thieu.

The political, social and religious forces in South Viet Nam aspiring to peace and national concord will use various means to form in Saigon a new administration favouring peace, independence, neutrality and democracy. The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam will immediately enter into talks with that administration in order to settle the following questions:

A--To form a broad three-segment government of national concord that will assume its functions during the period between the restoration of peace and the holding of general elections and organize general elections in South Viet Nam.

A ceasefire will be observed between the South Viet Nam People's Liberation Armed Forces and the armed forces of the Saigon administration as soon as a government of national concord is formed.

B--To take concrete measures with the required guarantees so as to prohibit all acts of terror, reprisal, and discrimination against persons having collaborated with one or the other party, to ensure every democratic liberty to the South Viet Nam people, to release all persons jailed for political reasons, to dissolve all concentration camps and to liquidate all forms of constraint and coercion so as to permit the people to return to their native places in complete freedom and to freely engage in their occupations.

C--To see that the people's living conditions are stabilized and gradually improve, to create conditions allowing everyone to contribute his talents and efforts to heal the war wounds and rebuild the country.

D--To agree on measures to be taken to ensure the holding of genuinely free, democratic and fair general elections in South Viet Nam.

3--Regarding the question of Vietnamese armed forces in South Viet Nam.

The Vietnamese parties will together settle the question of Vietnamese armed forces in South Viet Nam in a spirit of national concord, equality and mutual respect, without foreign interference, in accordance with the post-war situation and with a view to lightening the people's contribution.

4--Regarding the peaceful reunification of Viet Nam and the relations between the north and south zones.

A--The reunification of Viet Nam will be achieved step by step, by peaceful means, on the basis of discussions and agreements between the two zones, without constraint and annexation from either party, without foreign interference.

Pending the reunification of the country, the north and the south zones will re-establish normal relations, guarantee free movement, free correspondence, free choice of residence and maintain economic and cultural relations on the principle of mutual interests and mutual assistance.

All questions concerning the two zones will be settled by qualified representatives of the Vietnamese people in the two zones on the basis of negotiations, without foreign interference.

B--In keeping with the provisions of the 1954 Geneva agreements on Viet Nam, in the present temporary partition of the country into two zones, the north and the south zones of Viet Nam will refrain from joining any military alliance with foreign countries, from allowing any foreign country to have military bases, troops and military personnel on their soil, and from recognizing the protection of any country, of any military alliance or bloc.

5--Regarding the foreign policy of peace and neutrality of South Viet Nam.

South Viet Nam will pursue a foreign policy of peace and neutrality, establish relations with all countries regardless of their political and social regime, in accordance with the five principles of peaceful coexistence, maintain economic and cultural relations with all countries, accept the cooperation of foreign countries in the exploitation of the resources of South Viet Nam, accept from any country economic and technical aid without any political conditions attached, and participate in regional plans of economic cooperation.

On the basis of these principles, after the end of the war, South Viet Nam and the United States will establish relations in the political, economic and cultural fields.

6--Regarding the damage caused by the United States to the Vietnamese people in the two zones.

The U.S. Government must bear full responsibility for the losses and destruction it has caused to the Vietnamese people in the two zones.

7--Regarding the respect for and international guarantee of the accords that will be concluded.

The parties will find agreement on the forms of respect for and international guarantee of the accords that will be concluded.

After reading out the seven-point statement, Minister Nguyen Thi Binh said:

"With this seven-point statement, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam has once again clearly shown its goodwill for peace. These correct proposals and this serious attitude will no doubt win the approval and vigorous support of freedom and justice-loving governments and peoples the world over.

"We are firmly convinced that the South Viet Nam people, in the cities as well as in the countryside will, together with the Provisional Revolutionary Government, struggle with all their strength to end the U.S. war of aggression, to bring about peace and independence to the fatherland, and to achieve the broad concord of the whole nation. We are confident that the North Viet Nam people will always promote their union with the South Viet Nam people and will unreservedly support the correct proposals of the National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam. We firmly believe that the forces of freedom and peace in the United States, together with the Vietnamese people, will struggle for the end of the war in Viet Nam, in the interest of the Vietnamese people, the American people and world peace.

"We call on the U.S. Government to give a serious response to the new initiative that we have put forward at this session so as to allow the Paris conference on Viet Nam to progress."

U.S. PUBLIC'S DEMAND FOR RELEASE OF MORE DOCUMENTS GROWS

Liberation Radio [Clandestine] in Vietnamese to South Vietnam 2300 GMT 30 Jun 71 S

[Text] In recent days, U.S. public opinion has continued to demand that the Nixon administration allow the newspapers to publish the full text of the U.S. Defense Department's secret documents, so that the Americans may clearly know about U.S. tricks and the development of U.S. aggression in Vietnam.

On 28 June, under the pressure of U.S. public opinion, the U.S. Defense Department was forced to hand over to the U.S. Congress two copies of the secret document, part of which has been published by U.S. newspapers. Many U.S. senators [words indistinct] to allow the newspapers to publish the full text of this document, while 25 senators put forth a resolution demanding that the U.S. Government make public all other documents relating to the war in Vietnam, especially Nixon's plan to maintain the so-called stationing of troops in South Vietnam.

At a Catholic Church conference being held in Michigan, many delegates proposed a draft resolution demanding that Nixon end all efforts aimed at limiting in advance the publication of information and documents, including the U.S. Defense Department's secret document, and advance new proposals at the Paris conference on Vietnam in order to end the war within 6 to 9 months.

In a televised address, Hagerty, former White House spokesman, stated that the U.S. Government has withheld information from the American people by stamping a top-secret seal on various documents that are not truly top-secret documents.

The New York TIMES on 28 June published an article stressing that the U.S. Government has systematically deceived the American people. The article said: Since the withdrawal of U.S. troops from Cambodia a year ago, U.S. Government representatives have asserted that U.S. ground forces would not enter Cambodia and Laos, but, in fact, the U.S. special units and the South Vietnamese shock forces--the Saigon puppet troops--continue their attacks on these two territories.

LPA PICKS UP NGUYEN CAO KY'S RECENT CHARGES AGAINST THIEU

LIBERATION PRESS AGENCY [Clandestine] in English to East Europe and the Far East
1553 GMT 1 Jul 71 B

[Text] South Viet Nam July 1st GPA--Nguyen Cao Ky recently again berated Nguyen Van Thieu as a "foreigner" agent who's just seeking to plunder the people for the day he'll have to flee abroad. The South Viet Nam puppet V.P.'s vituperations against the U.S.'s top placeman were carried by almost all Saigon papers on June 18.

Ky's verbal missiles, fired at a meeting held by a political party in Saigon the day before, included the following: The present Saigon regime is "Thieu's regime, a regime of factionalist rule, family rule, slave owner rule, a regime of multi-millionaires and millionaires who brazenly fool the peoples." It is a corrupt and profiteering regime. "It is time to put an end to all cunning tricks aimed at fooling the people. All sectionalist acts, all manifestations of family rule must be stopped, otherwise the people and (puppet) army would stand up for a show-down.