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I. QUAN DOI NHAN DAN ON NIXON'S REACTION TO PRGRSV INITIATIVE

(Hanoi in Vietnamese to South Viet-Nam 0350 GMT 12 July 1971)

(12 July Quan Doi Nhan Dan commentary: "Nixon Is Very Stubborn")

The PRGRSV's seven-point statement has been warmly welcomed by many governments and peoples in the world, including American progressives. The newspapers in many western countries have pointed out that this statement represents a proposal that brings about a source of hope, a turning point in the negotiations, and an important initiative that might break the prolonged stalemate of the Paris Conference on Viet-Nam.

In the United States, many members of Congress and many politicians of both the Republican and Democrat parties--such as McCovern, Hatfield, Frank Church, Mansfield, Muskie, (name indistinct), Ford, Javits, and Clifford--have welcomed the new FRG RSV peace initiative. The Baltimore Sun on 3 July commented: "This is an initial step leading to peace." The Washington Post called the FRG RSV initiative "an important, positive proposal." The Boston Globe pointed out that the seven-point initiative has brought about a breakthrough for the negotiations and permits the United States to withdraw honorably from Indochina. Many U.S. politicians have urged Nixon to seize this opportunity to disengage from a war that has weighed very heavily on all aspects of American life. The French Foreign Minister also commented: "If the Nixon Administration ignored this opportunity, it would be a real error."

What is Nixon's attitude in the face of this situation? Nixon's spokesman Ziegler on 3 July, while admitting that the seven-point statement contains "positive elements," refuted the statement by claiming that it contains "unacceptable elements." In a speech delivered on 7 June in Kansas City, Nixon ballyhooed that the United States was (shortening) the path of negotiation. He added that "there is nothing to add regarding the Viet-Nam issue."

The truth is that the Nixon clique does not want to peacefully solve the Viet-Nam problem. It has continued to prolong the war of aggression through Vietnamization. Nixon recently sent Kissinger to Saigon not only to appease the Vietnamese traitor Nguyen Van Thieu, but also to discuss with the U.S. lackeys the new, insidious designs aimed at remedying the Americans' and puppets' deteriorating military and political situation by feverishly consolidating the puppet Army and stabilizing the internal ranks of the U.S. lackeys who are squabbling with each other. Nixon has persistently clung to his lackey Nguyen Van Thieu. He has encouraged Thieu to repress the opposition factions in Saigon, to enact fascist, dictatorial laws, and to make very warlike statements--such as Thieu's statement saying that there can be no neutrality, there can be no conciliation with the Communists, and so forth. Thieu's statements reflect Nixon's stubborn, aggressive stand. Nixon has tried to maintain Thieu as the puppet President in Saigon because Nixon wants to maintain the U.S. neocolonialist regime in South Viet-Nam.

The Nixon clique's vague, evasive attitude and its real action on the battlefield--its feverish intensification of the war of aggression and its continued Vietnamization of the war--clearly show that it remains very stubborn and warlike. Nixon is, in fact, opposing the PRGRSV's new, sensible, and reasonable peace initiative.

The more stubbornly the Nixon clique prolongs the war of aggression, the more isolated it becomes. It will suffer even more serious defeats and will inevitably suffer final defeat.