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SAIGON RADIO RAPS DONG NEWSWEEK REPLIES, ANY COALITION

Saigon Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 24 Oct 72 S

[Untitled commentary]

[Text] The U.S. presidential election day is nearing. Dr Kissinger has made his longest visit to Saigon. The communist troops have tried vainly to take offensive action again in the aftermath of their tragic summer defeat. The Vietnam negotiations, according to various statements, are in a sensitive stage.

All these facts have been topics of fairly heated comment by the public at home and abroad. However, in the view of those experienced in the danger of communism, the latest developments have not as yet provided a basis for logical optimism. These people still have reservations about these developments and have heightened their vigilance because the communists usually spring their traps everywhere when they are in a deadend of war.

Nevertheless, it is not surprising to find some people who are overly optimistic or who unintentionally or intentionally walk right into the communist traps, because they have little experience with the communist danger. The case of these people began with an interview by a NEWSWEEK magazine senior editor, who was received in audience by Pham Van Dong, or to put it more precisely, was summoned and accorded an interview by North Vietnamese communist Premier Pham Van Dong.

VOA has given an account of the substance and form of the interview. According to this account, Pham Van Dong was hopeful that a negotiated settlement of the war was imminent. Dong also said the North Vietnamese communists are willing to agree to any military cease-fire followed by direct political negotiations between the two sides. [hai phe] in the south. Optimistic comments have been made, based partially on the substance of this interview, such as "the North Vietnamese communists are ready to begin working for a serious settlement."

However, in the view of those really experienced with the communist danger, this optimism is unfounded. In fact there is nothing to be optimistic about. As the substance and form of the interview show, Pham Van Dong, instead of actually displaying reasonability by renouncing his aggressive dream, just played an actor's role to deceive the public. As regards the form of the interview, according to the VOA account, Pham Van Dong personally reviewed the text of the interview before agreeing to its publication. This obviously represents censorship, whereby the North Vietnamese communists only agree to make public whatever they want.

This form shows per se that the interview lacked correctness and that it embodied a given scheme or a given trap. It is not difficult to detect this scheme or this trap, which is revealed brazenly and clearly by the substance of the interview.

In his talk with this American journalist, Pham Van Dong made a point of pleading that the North Vietnamese communists have never been intent on imposing a communist-type administration on South Vietnam. After all, however, Dong reiterated the demand for a so-called three-segment government. Therefore, the communists in the end fully revealed their fox tails because, if they are allegedly not intent on imposing a communist-type administration, why do they stick to a prefabricated administration? Prefabricating an administration is tantamount to imposing it on and depriving the Vietnamese people of their right to self-determination. Therefore, all the Pham Van Dong utterances concerning a cease-fire and a settlement are merely perfidious allegations advanced in hopes of giving birth to a deformed three-headed embryo called a three-segment government.

Furthermore, after their troops were seriously defeated in the summer battles, which were a test of strength, and after their remnant troops were unable to rise up, the North Vietnamese communists have tried deliberately to sow confusion in hopes of weakening our victorious and unshakable position. Pham Van Dong resorted painstakingly to this trick in this interview. However as we have said, Pham Van Dong's willful attempt to deceive the public could only entrap those who are too naive and inexperienced with the communist danger, and could not deceive those who are fully aware of the communists' treacherous nature.

As far as we are concerned, we who have acquired, by our own blood and tears, experience with communist tricks, the smokescreen erected by Dong is worthless. It only proves that the North Vietnamese communists still cherish the ambition to conquer the south, and that in their death throes they persist in performing deceitful political tricks in hopes of reviving. However, all their political efforts and tricks are in vain. This south, which has knocked them out on the battlefield, will also frustrate all their deceitful political tricks.

LIBERATION RADIO DENIES RVN CLAIM ON VC 'DEATH' LISTS

Liberation Radio [Clandestine] in Vietnamese to South Vietnam 1000 GMT 24 Oct 72 S

[Text] According to UPI, the Thieu clique on 23 October made public a so-called captured Viet Cong document which, according to the Thieu clique, says death sentences may be meted out against 23 categories of people, including those living abroad and whose family members live in temporarily occupied areas.

Various segments of the Saigon public, which were not surprised by this new trick, unanimously described this as a new, villainous Thieu trick aimed at slandering the revolution, intimidating and thereby winning over those standing for peace and national concord, and should this attempt fail, eliminating them and slanderously attributing this elimination to the revolution.

Everyone may recall that in mid-June Thieu made public the so-called 30 namelists of those whom the communists planned to assassinate. On 15 June the Baltimore SUN, exposing Thieu's villainous trick of releasing these 30 namelists, said: The Saigon opposition leaders regard the circulation of lists recording more than 10,000 names as Thieu's hopeless effort to win support for himself. Some also consider the circulation of these namelists as an indirect threat to them. A senator said: The president asks us to support him; otherwise we will be killed and the president would find it easy to attribute any assassinations to the communists. This is a shopworn trick on the Saigon political stage.

A high-ranking government official commented confusedly: The Americans--the CIA--told us to do so.

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We will only agree to settle this war on a logical basis, that is, all North Vietnamese troops must be withdrawn to the north, and we shall settle our south's internal political problem on the basis of a generous solution based on the people's right to self-determination. This is the only solution to the war. The North Vietnamese communists, if they are reasonable, must recognize this solution soon. If they persist in sticking to their deceitful political tricks, they will continue to lose, and in the end their aggressive dream will crumble together with the resources they have committed to the war.

SAIGON RADIO ON 'SELF-DETERMINATION,' NIXON COMMENTS

Saigon Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 23 Oct 72 S

[Commentary]

[Text] Many developments have occurred in connection with the negotiations in a solution to end the war and restore peace in Vietnam. This is undeniable. Especially, early last week Dr Kissinger, the U.S. president's assistant for national security affairs, arrived in Saigon along with a U.S. delegation to brief the president and the government of the Republic of Vietnam on the development of the Paris negotiations and to discuss the general situation in the Republic of Vietnam. Since then the president has convened special meetings of the National Security Council and has had meetings with members of both houses of the National Assembly, representatives of various political parties such as the Vietnam Worker-Peasant Party, the Popular Republican Party, the Buddhist Socialist Democratic Forces, the National Service Alliance, the Vietnam National Restoration Party, the People's Revolutionary Party, the Vietnam Democratic Forces, the South Vietnam chapter of the Vietnam Nationalist Party and the Radical National Movement and with representatives of veterans of the Hoa Hao Buddhist church, the Dan Xa Party and ethnic minority nationalities.

Thus, while having talks with the Kissinger delegation the president held contacts with various responsible leading groups, including the legislative and judicial communities and various political parties to inform and explain to them the present political situation in the country.

According to a senator, Dr Kissinger told the president that the communists had agreed to make considerable concessions, but the key to any decision is up to the South Vietnamese Government and people. Thus, without our approval, the United States will reject any communist proposal. For his part, the president stressed that he himself is not important but the country must not be taken over by the communists through their 11 September trick. He further emphasized that if a just peace can be achieved he will sacrifice everything for it and will be ready to leave the political scene.

The three-segment government desired by the communists is only a trick aimed at concealing their insidious scheme of taking over South Vietnam. The communists demand that this formula be applied not only at the central level but also at the provincial, district, village and hamlet levels. This communist trick is only too obvious. The Vietnamese people understand it and are determined to smash it.

Looking back at the burning road we have traversed and considering the present situation, we all can see that the communists have run out of steam militarily and have sustained serious defeats. But despite their serious, shameful defeats on the battlefields, the communists have not yet abandoned their aims.

On the contrary, they hope to set foot in the south and want to trample on our heads by advancing their political trickery of a three-segment government as a way to restore peace in this part of our country. They are trying to lay a smokescreen to deceive us and our allies. They demand that the three segments be equal even though they have nothing in the south--no population, no land, no military victory in sight and no political or psychological victory at all.

With regard to the United States, the North Vietnamese communists demanded that it end all forms of support to the RVN and cancel the pacification program so their cadres can freely cause harm. Regarding this problem, President Nixon has raised his voice more than once; most recently, he stated on U.S. Veterans Day that he was very proud of the sacrifices made by U.S. soldiers serving in Vietnam. He confirmed that "we would never turn the sacrifice by these soldiers into a farce by our surrender." Moreover, President Nixon has shown his optimism and perseverance in negotiations to get out of Vietnam without letting the RVN fall into the hands of the communists under any form. His motto is still never to betray his ally.

Looking at the present situation in our country, we are obviously getting the upper hand in all respects. The important areas that had been lost to the communists, due to their temporarily strong pressure, have been recaptured by our soldiers. The spirit of surging forward in the flush of victory is boiling in the blood of our soldiers throughout the four military regions. These very achievements have created our firm and stable confidence in our own strength. Furthermore, the consciousness as well as the clear-cut and resolute attitude of the compatriots everywhere in all branches and walks of life, and the close unity among the executive, legislature and judiciary and among political parties have raised our confidence more than ever. Therefore, we do not see any clouds or darkness in the future. Once the 17.5 million South Vietnamese people have united into a bloc and become proud of their unity in the face of the enemy aggressors, it is certain that none of the latter's maneuvers can ever succeed.

The path is clear. Our stand is firm and is backed by our perseverance. This is the factor that will lead us to success. In this direction, no matter what political storms or diplomatic waves may arise, the principle of the right to national self-determination is still the key to all solutions to the Vietnam problem.

On the basis of this principle, the North Vietnamese communist aggressors must withdraw completely to the north all of their tools of aggression, and they will not be allowed to enjoy anything or any right in the south; the internal affairs of the south in the future, as well as the political regime in the south, must be decided by the southerners themselves with participation by the southern communists after they have absolutely renounced their "dagger and grenade" policy and returned to sit together in the spirit of national concord.

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After almost 20 years of committing ourselves to the war and after defeating the whole communist aggressive (?war), both by our guns and our political consciousness, it is natural that at this very end of the period of war we must not allow ourselves to be the ones who are defeated. Only on the basis of the principle of our right to national self-determination can the South Vietnam problem be settled in an appropriate and reasonable manner.

It is the North Vietnamese communists who have often cried for the right to national self-independence; now is the time for them to seriously realize this right after they pull out of the south and stop their intervention and disruption of the internal affairs of the south. After this key has been accepted and used, the door to peace will open to the miserable people in this country. It is hard to find another road.

LIBERATION RADIO QUOTES AFP ON 'VERY IMPORTANT MEETING'

Liberation Radio [Clandestine] in Vietnamese to South Vietnam 1300 GMT 21 Oct 72 S

[Excerpts] According to sources from Saigon, faced with a critical situation in every respect, during the past few days Thieu has eagerly conducted a number of activities in an attempt to maintain his shaky position.

AFP reported that on 19 October Thieu conducted meetings with the chairmen of both houses of the National Assembly, [members] of the supreme court, and a number of political parties and conducted a very important meeting, unprecedented in the history of the 2nd republic, with a very important U.S. delegation at Independence Palace. In particular, on the evening of 19 October Thieu convened some 60 personalities of the Saigon National assembly.

AFP on 20 October emphasized that Thieu wants to rely on many political figures in South Vietnam in order to consolidate his position; therefore, exchanges of views have been conducted. AFP also exposed that Thieu convened a meeting of government and National Assembly leaders, chairmen of [National Assembly] committees, and leaders of large political parties to ask their support. Last night Thieu demanded that some 60 personalities join with him to oppose any form of political cooperation or a three-segment government. According to Western sources, despite Thieu's wooing and attracting, many political figures in Saigon have shown by their attitude that they would not support Thieu and would not let Thieu make use of their names.

UPI on 20 October reported on the boycott by opposition senators who refused to attend the meeting convened by Thieu on the evening of 19 October. AP reported on 20 October that politicians who oppose Thieu refused Thieu's invitation to meet with him last night, 19 October, at Independence Palace to discuss the situation at the present time. One of Thieu's political opponents said: Many of us feel that Thieu is seeking ways to oppose the proposal to form a three-segment government. We think that he only pretended to ask our opinion in order to consolidate his position. We do not want to be used in this propaganda; therefore, we refused to see him.

SALGON COMMENTARIES FOCUS ON TERMS FOR PEACE

'Four No's' Reaffirmed

Saigon Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 20 Oct 72 S

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Consecutive consultations have been held at Independence Palace in the past week between the head of state and the legislators and representatives of various political parties who represent various strata of the people and many different and widespread tendencies. Although no official disclosure has been made regarding the substance of these consultations, they have provided a basis for visualizing the efforts being made to coordinate all the people and the entire nation.

This coordination is aimed at creating strength for action. What objectives should this action achieve? They have been set forth and reiterated by the president in his public statements since the Quang Tri victory and recently at the gathering of the rear defense college and high school student force.

All our people and our entire nation have firmly established, once and for all, Vietnam's peace stand. This major peace issue and objective, which has guided our vigorous actions on all fronts, including the military and political ones, has become more prominent through the consultations between the president and our ambassadors to Paris and Washington, the names closely linked with our quest for peace.

More noteworthy is the fact that the Independence Palace gates were recently opened for a certainly important reporting session for a high-ranking U.S. political and military delegation, in the presence of our National Security Council members. It is reasonable to say that the semiofficial disclosures by authoritative legislative circles prior to and after the current contacts and consultations have shed some light on the substance and purpose of the movement to further strengthen the common coordination.

It will be recalled that in a meeting with the president on the night of 18 October, a member of the National Assembly delegation asked the president: "Please tell us whether you are under any pressure so the National Assembly can share it with you." President Thieu then stated that there was none. According to this National Assembly member, the president looked optimistic.

So one aspect of the political problem is clear. In regard to other aspects of the problem, it is known, through well-informed sources, that the president held many meetings during the past week to discuss the important problems which are closely connected with our entire country and people. And the main problem of peace is an internal affair of South Vietnam.

In this connection, the RVN has asserted that all problems referring to South Vietnam must be decided by the South Vietnamese people themselves, and no one has the right to intervene. Faced with their defeated aggression, the North Vietnamese communists have no reason and no right whatever to claim anything from the RVN side. Thus, our right to self-determination has been stressed and considered as the key in solving the war problem and in reestablishing peace.