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SOUTH VIETNAM

LPA COMMENTARY DISCUSSES VIETNAM NEGOTIATIONS

Liberation Press Agency [Clandestine] in English to East Europe and the Far East  
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[LPA commentary: "For Independence and Freedom, the South Vietnamese People Will Fight on Till Total Victory"]

[Text] South Vietnam October 29 LPA--The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam October 28, 1972 issued a statement fully supporting the [words indistinct] the government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam expounded in its October 27, 1972 [as received] statement on "the present state of the negotiations relating to the Vietnam problem."

The PRG statement sternly condemned the lack of seriousness and the double-dealing in negotiations on the part of the Nixon administration, its scheme to prolong its brutal war, its cruel policy of "Vietnamization" of the war, and its attempts to deceive public opinion and maintain the Thieu regime as an instrument of U.S. neo-colonialism in South Vietnam.

Since the beginning of the Paris conference on Vietnam, the National Front for Liberation and the PRG have constantly shown their serious attitude and goodwill in seeking a correct solution to end the U.S. war of aggression and restore peace in Vietnam. The PRG delegation has tabled fair and reasonable initiatives that correspond to the actual situation in South Vietnam. We want to settle peacefully the Vietnam issue on the basis of respecting the Vietnamese people's fundamental national rights and the South Vietnamese people's fight of self-determination. The seven-point peace proposal, the two key issues of which have been clarified, and the September 11, 1972 statement of the PRG expressing our two basic demands on ending the war and restoring peace in Vietnam, have won the warm sympathy and support from broad public opinion in the world.

To move the negotiations off dead center, the PRG has fully agreed with the DRV Government's holding private meetings with the U.S. Government with a view to settling peacefully the Vietnam problem. The people, NFL and PRG of the Republic of South Vietnam warmly welcome the very important initiative of the DRV Government in putting forward the draft "agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in Vietnam." Together with the American side, the DRV Government completed the formulation of this accord on October 22, 1972, which is expected to be signed on October 31, 1972 as agreed upon by the two sides.

Under the agreement, the United States shall end completely its military involvement in Vietnam, respect the Vietnamese people's fundamental national rights and the South Vietnamese people's right of self-determination. And on that basis and proceeding from the reality that there exist in South Vietnam two administrations, two armies and other political forces, the South Vietnam people shall settle their internal affairs in the spirit of national reconciliation and concord, equality and mutual respect.

The draft "agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in Vietnam" is consistent with the stand expressed by the NFL and PRG and meets the two basic demands set forth in the PRG's September 11, 1972 statement. In the spirit of national concord and placing the nation's interests above all else, the PRG has solemnly declared: "The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam shall strictly respect and seriously carry out the agreement after its signing."

"The armed forces under its power shall implement seriously the cease-fire order, and the PRG of the Republic of South Vietnam will consult immediately with the Saigon administration with a view to solving together the internal affairs of South Vietnam in the spirit of equality, mutual respect, mutual non-elimination, to do away with enmity and achieve national reconciliation and concord. [quote mark as received]

The Nixon administration, however, slighting its own commitment, is trying to use double-dealing by asking to alter the terms already agreed upon and delaying the signing deadline.

Meanwhile, Nguyen Van Thieu arrogantly comes out against the provisions of the agreement.

Everybody knows that the Thieu regime is but a creature of the U.S. and acts upon U.S. orders. Thieu's ravings for war, his "four no" stand and brutal suppression of all tendencies to peace, independence, democracy and national concord, and his balking at any just settlement..., cannot, be dissociated from the obdurate, double-dealing attitude of the Nixon administration. The so-called "difficulties in Saigon" cannot smokescreen Mr Nixon's scheme of wrecking the conclusion of the agreement, prolonging the negotiations in an attempt to deceive public opinion, and covering up the U.S. design to protract the war in a bid for military victory with a view to imposing U.S. neo-colonialism on South Vietnam and keeping our country divided for ever.

In its October 28, 1972 statement, the PRG "firmly demands that the U.S. Government respond seriously to the Democratic Republic of Vietnam Government's goodwill, respond seriously to the aspiration for peace and independence of the Vietnamese people, and the desire for peace of the American nation and the other peoples in the world, and materialize correctly all its commitments, so that the agreed-on accord may be signed on October 31, 1972, with a view to ending the war, restoring peace in Vietnam and contributing to the consolidation of peace in Asia and the rest of the world."

The statement stressed: "Should the Nixon administration deliberately delay the signing of the agreement, thus causing the war to drag on, then it would have to bear the full responsibility."

In face of the obstinate and perfidious attitude of the Nixon administration, the South Vietnamese people and the PRG earnestly call on the peoples and governments of the socialist countries, of peace- and -justice-loving countries, and of the American people and other nations of the world to demand with increased vigor that the U.S. Government strictly carry out all the commitments agreed upon, and sign the "agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in Vietnam" on October 31, 1972, and give yet stronger support to the just struggle of the Vietnamese people for the peace, independence and freedom of Vietnam, and for the peace, independence and freedom of other nations in the world.

Our people's struggle against U.S. aggression, for national salvation has recorded great, all-round and firm victories, threatening the Nixon "Vietnamisation" policy with total bankruptcy. Our stand is correct, fair and reasonable. It enjoyed the approval and support of world public opinion. The cause of our people is just. We are fighting for the independence and freedom of our homeland. We have negotiated seriously and in good faith in an effort to end the war and restore peace. We earnestly desire peace, but peace in genuine independence and freedom.

If the Nixon administration reneges its commitments and goes on with the war, then the South Vietnamese people, united millions as one man and braving all hardships and sacrifices, will go on fighting till total victory.

Together with their kith-and-kin in the north, the South Vietnamese people and armed forces, shoulder with the fraternal Cambodian and Lao people, vow to defeat the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their henchmen and the "Nixon doctrine" applied in Indochina.

For, as president Ho Chi Minh taught us and our entire nation, "nothing is more precious than independence and freedom."

#### LIBERATION RADIO DENOUNCES THIEU AS 'DICTATOR, LACKEY'

Liberation Radio [Clandestine] in Vietnamese to South Vietnam 0500 GMT 27 Oct 72 S

[Commentary: "The Words and Deeds of Vietnamese Traitor Nguyen Van Thieu"]

[Text] Recently traitor Nguyen Van Thieu clamored frenziedly about war wherever he went. On 24 October he appeared on television and cursed and grudgingly opposed our people's aspirations for peace and national concord. He endeavored to distort the policy of setting up a three-segment government of national concord advanced in the PRGRSV's 11 September statement. He shouted and advocated continuing the fighting to annihilate the communists, but he also clamored noisily that he would welcome a correct peace.

One wonders how we can achieve a correct peace when Thieu persists in opposing national concord? How can we achieve national concord when Thieu insolently refuses to recognize the reality that there are two administrations and two armies existing in parallel in the south, and when he categorically rejects the participation by these two forces and the third one in South Vietnam's political activities?

Recently, in his 19 October communique he again reiterated his "four no's" slogan, which smacks of stubbornness and bellicosity--namely no coalition government, no neutrality, no land concessions to the communists and no authorization for communist political activities in the south.

One wonders how hatred can be erased and national unity achieved when, in his recent talks, Thieu still madly clamored about a military solution, a peace in victory and the necessity to kill the communists down to the last man. He also threatened noisily those who advocated a three-segment government, and asked them to let him know their names and he would not let them live for more than 5 minutes.

In fact, Nguyen Van Thieu's words and deeds have proved he is a horrible crow, not a nice dove. It is not necessary to cite facts that have emerged in previous years. The facts of the last 6 months prove irrefutably the truth about him.

Proclaiming that the nation was in danger, he has ruthlessly resorted to extremely cruel tricks in the areas under his temporary control. He overbearingly vested himself with full powers. Disregarding public reaction, he has ruled by dozens of very fascist decree-laws, ruthlessly scooped up the people's human and material resources to support the war of aggression and has pitilessly repressed or terrorized the people, muzzled the press and stifled various political parties, religious groups and opposition factions.

This is the true nature of Nguyen Van Thieu's ballyhoo about free and democratic activities. The NEW YORK TIMES on 18 September reiterated that there could be no hope for freedom until the Thieu dictatorship is eliminated.

Nguyen Van Thieu's talk of national unity is merely reminiscent of his villainous, surreptitious acts. For example, he established namelists of more than 10,000 opponents and slanderously accused the revolution of planning to punish these people. He masterminded the assassination of progressive movement leader Nguyen Van Bong, a factionalist assassination he attributed to the Viet Cong. Exposing this assassination, a Saigon senator said: The president said, "support me or you will be killed," and he could easily attribute this assassination to the communists. This is a shopworn trick on the Saigon political stage.

During a recent Saigon Lower House debate a deputy commented on Thieu's so-called spirit of national unity, saying Thieu should have sought to broaden the Saigon Government's base by having many people share the government's heavy responsibilities in the present critical stage. On the contrary, Thieu has isolated himself by asking for special powers. In many people's eyes this war has been increasingly regarded as Nguyen Van Thieu's war.

A Saigon politician complained: Mr Thieu has eliminated the nationalists obviously, under Thieu's rule national unity is nonexistent and even those called nationalist are not left alone. How can Thieu, unable to unite with those within his own ranks, sincerely achieve unity and concord with those on the other side, whom he has described as communists and whose elimination he has called for? People have been angered by the fact that while Nguyen Van Thieu clamored for eradicating hatred, people have been apprehended or killed on the streets during police operations, tens of thousands of people have been liquidated without trials in the "Phoenix" campaigns, and political activists and patriots detained in Thieu's prisons throughout the south have been barbarously tortured or liquidated.

Obviously, under the Nguyen Van Thieu regime there can be no freedom and democracy, but only fascist dictatorship, there can be no peace and national concord and reconciliation, but only aggressive war; and there can be no elimination of hatred, but only killings and liquidations.

Vietnamese traitor Nguyen Van Thieu is in a tragically weakened and isolated situation. His brazen, fascist acts constitute an insolent challenge to all our people's aspirations for peace, independence, democracy and national concord. These acts have stirred a struggle movement by various strata of the people in the areas under temporary U.S.-puppet control, including religious compatriots and journalists circles, demanding an end to the U.S. war of aggression, restoration of peace in independence and freedom and a decent livelihood. Thieu's stubborn attitude has driven him into an utterly isolated position, in which he is besieged by our people's vigorous and widespread struggle.

Nguyen Van Thieu is Nixon's loyal lackey. His recent, extremely warlike allegations reflect the stubborn attitude adopted by Nixon, who persists in pursuing his aggressive objectives and is unwilling to solve the South Vietnam problem in a peaceful, correct, sensible and reasonable way. However, by sticking to a fascist and dictatorial lackey cursed by all our people, Nixon will achieve nothing but tragic defeat.