

IV. 22 Jul 74

S O U T H V I E T N A M

PS
FILE SUBJ.
DATE SUBJECT
7/74

LPA
7/19/74

PRG FOREIGN MINISTRY STATEMENT BLAMES U.S., RVN FOR TENSIONS

LPA From North Vietnam [Clandestine] in English to East Europe and the Far East 1524 GMT
19 Jul 74 B

[Text] South Vietnam July 19 LPA--The Foreign Ministry of the Republic of South Vietnam today issued the following statement condemning the United States and the Nguyen Van Thieu administration for causing the present tension in South Vietnam:

In execution of its unchanging policy to thoroughly respect and strictly implement the Paris agreement on Vietnam, on March 22, 1974, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam advanced a six-point proposal aimed at achieving peace and national concord in South Vietnam. This fair and reasonable proposal has enjoyed the sympathy and strong support of all strata of the South Vietnamese people and broad public opinion in the world. The United States and the Nguyen Van Thieu administration not only refused to respond to this very constructive initiative of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam, but also ceaselessly escalated their sabotage of the Paris agreement on Vietnam and the June 13, 1973, joint communique, thus rendering ever more tense the situation in South Vietnam.

In defiance of strong protest from progressive Americans and many U.S. congressmen, the Nixon administration has striven to intensify its military and economic aid to the Nguyen Van Thieu warlike and fascist clique, and continued illegally introducing weapons, munitions and means of war into South Vietnam. At the same time it has stepped up direct military activities of the United States in South Vietnam, intensively pushed ahead the building of ammunition factories in South Vietnam, the use of aircraft of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) of the United States and F-5E planes illegally sent to South Vietnam and piloted by Americans to participate in Saigon troops' operations, repeatedly sent high-ranking officers and spies to South Vietnam to work out plans and prod the Nguyen Van Thieu administration to push ahead the war. More serious still is that the Nixon administration has brazenly distorted the Paris agreement on Vietnam, considered the agreement as a new political and legal basis for long-term commitments of the United States to the Saigon regime and attempted to "legalize" its continual military involvement and intervention in the internal affairs of South Vietnam, and oppose the right to self-determination of the South Vietnamese people. While the Nixon administration has feverishly lent a hand to the Nguyen Van Thieu administration to escalate the war, sabotage the Paris agreement, reject all proposals of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam on modalities and procedures for the search of missing military personnel of the parties and missing foreign civilians, and cause difficulties to the normal work of the Four-Party Joint Military Team, it ballyhooed about its so-called "concern" for Americans dead or missing in Vietnam in a bid to mislead U.S. public opinion and cover up its acts of violation of the agreement.

On order from the United States, the Nguyen Van Thieu administration has continued to plunge headlong on the path of very dangerous military adventures, and obstinately stepped up land-grabbing operations against many areas administered by the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam.

More serious still, since mid-May, 1974, the Nguyen Van Thieu administration has mobilized a big force comprising the 5th, 18th and 25th Infantry Division and many ranger and armor units to usurp lands in the surrounding areas of Ben Cat district town in Thu Dau Mot Province. To cover these operations, the Nguyen Van Thieu administration ordered aircraft to perpetrate from 50 to 60 bombing raids per day and artillery to fire tens of thousands of rounds, some days over 20,000 rounds, on the said areas. Besides, the Nguyen Van Thieu administration has intensified extermination bombings and shelling with use of all kinds of bombs and shells, including 7-ton bombs and steel pellet bombs, and toxic chemicals against densely populated areas and infiltrated commandoes to carry out sabotage activities against areas administered by the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam, thus piling up heinous crimes against the people. In the areas under its control, the Nguyen Van Thieu administration has stepped up "pacification" operations and police raids. Wherever they went, Saigon troops killed people, raped women, plundered property, bulldozed and obliterated hundreds of hamlets and villages, feverishly herded the people into concentration camps, drafted young people into the Saigon Army, destroyed pagodas and arrested and killed nuns, monks and dignitaries. The Nguyen Van Thieu administration has ceaselessly arrested for detention and tortured those people who have been fighting for peace and national reconciliation and concord. It has sought by all means to repress the "opposition" forces, religious circles and even those people who belong to the Saigon regime but do not get along with the Thieu clique. The policy of war, repression and exploitation of the Nguyen Van Thieu junta has rendered more precarious and miserable the life of the people in the areas under its control.

As far as the negotiations between the two South Vietnamese parties are concerned, after the unilateral sine die postponement of the sessions of the consultative conference at La Celle-Saint-Cloud, the Nguyen Van Thieu administration has undermined the sessions of the joint military organizations and refused to observe and carry out the diplomatic privileges and immunities reserved for, and therefore, totally paralyzing this forum.

Obviously, the serious situation now obtaining in South Vietnam is due to the fact that the United States and the Nguyen Van Thieu administration have dragged on the war and sabotaged the negotiations and the Paris agreement on Vietnam. All slanderous allegations of the United States and the Saigon administration against the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, and the Saigon administration's so-called desire for "cease-fire", "general elections," "relations between North and South Vietnam," "resumption of consultations," and so on and so forth, are but odious tricks aimed at fooling public opinion and covering up its continuation of the war and its sabotage of the Paris agreement on Vietnam.

The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam resolutely refutes all the abovesaid slanderous allegations of the Nixon administration and the Nguyen Van Thieu clique, sternly denounces and severely condemns their actions of war intensification and sabotage of the negotiations, and resolutely demands that the United States put an end to its military involvement and interference in the internal affairs of South Vietnam and that the Nguyen Van Thieu administration end all acts of war and sabotage against the negotiations, respond to the minimum, legitimate and very indispensable demands put forward on March 22, 1974, by the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam so that the negotiations between the two South Vietnamese Parties can be resumed and make progress in order to solve correctly the domestic affairs of South Vietnam and guarantee the strict implementation of the Paris agreement on Vietnam and the June 13, 1973, joint communique.

If the United States and the Nguyen Van Thieu administration stubbornly carry on the war and sabotage the negotiations, they will certainly meet with smart ripostes from the South Vietnam People's Liberation Armed Forces and people and will certainly not avoid yet heavier setbacks.