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NGUOI BINH LUAN DISCUSSES VIETNAMIZATION

Collapse of Neocolonialism

Liberation Radio (Clandestine) in Vietnamese to South Vietnam 1000 GMT 14 Dec 69 S

[First installment of Nguoi Binh Luan series: "Vietnamization of the war: The path leading toward the complete collapse of U.S. neocolonialism in South Vietnam"]

[Text] Our armed forces' and people's great successes in the general offensive and simultaneous uprisings in the Mau Than spring of 1968 shook the U.S. aggressive spirit and forced Johnson to stop the bombing and strafing throughout the north and to negotiate with us at the Paris conference for a political solution to the Vietnam problem. On 20 January 1969 when Nixon replaced Johnson as President he had to declare that the United States was not looking for a military victory in Vietnam, that it wanted to withdraw from the extremely strenuous war in Vietnam as soon as possible, and so forth. However, has Nixon learned Johnson's lesson, thus accepting U.S. defeat in Vietnam and halting aggression in South Vietnam? What is Nixon's dark design?

Viewing Johnson's failure in Vietnam, Nixon's top adviser Kissinger said that the Tet offensive--our armed forces' and people's general offensive and simultaneous uprising in Mau Than spring--has marked the most intensive U.S. efforts. Since then, no matter how efficient the U.S. activities might be, U.S. strategic aims could not be achieved within a set period of time nor could it maintain its troop strength at a level politically acceptable to Americans (FOREIGN AFFAIRS, February 1969). Recently, in his 3 November 1969 speech, Nixon, for the first time, clearly expressed his determination to adopt the Vietnamization policy as an honorable way out of the Vietnam war. U.S. good will for peace was thus ballyhooed. Moreover, all of Nixon's Vietnam policies are not aimed at ending the war, but at de-escalating the fighting and decreasing U.S. casualties and war expenses to a level acceptable to the Americans, in order to continue the war of aggression pending a solution which would facilitate complete or partial withdrawal of U.S. troops while maintaining colonialism in South Vietnam and the U.S. presence of power in Southern Asia and the world.

Nixon is trying to carry out these measures:

1--Modernize equipment and step up training of puppet troops so they can assume the major combat role, thus replacing U.S. blood with puppet blood, gradually and actively withdrawing U.S. troops, and decreasing U.S. casualties.

2--Maintaining and consolidating the strength of the puppet administration so it can be used as a tool for implementing neocolonialism in South Vietnam.

3--Cooperating with satellite countries, especially monopolizing Japanese capitalists in order to penetrate and coerce the South Vietnamese economy, to implement the neocolonialist economic policies, and to help the puppets maintain a state of false prosperity for receiving, gaining, and controlling the masses in areas temporarily under their control, and to pilfer our people's property by increasing war taxes, goods prices, and so on, and by thoroughly exploiting local capabilities to prolong the war of aggression.

4--Nixon has advanced deceitful peace arguments, trying to make people believe in his efforts to quickly settle the Vietnam problem through a political solution, in order to cope with and soothe U.S. and world public opinion which is vigorously condemning the U.S. imperialists' aggressive crime in Vietnam.

But in fact, Nixon has stubbornly stuck fast to the colonialist and country-grabbing stand at the Paris conference, unreasonably demanding mutual troop withdrawal. This is a cunning plot aimed at confusing the aggressors and their victims, forcing our people to pay a price for U.S. troop withdrawal, weakening the liberation armed forces, and prolonging the Paris conference, thus giving the U.S. aggressors time to consolidate the puppet army and puppet administration.

Nixon's overall plot is aimed at creating a strong position, the core of which is building a stable puppet administration and army on which the U.S. aggressors will rely to gradually withdraw U.S. troops without abandoning their aggressive design in South Vietnam, while trying to surmount the accumulated political, military, economic, financial, social, and other difficulties as a result of the war of aggression in Vietnam, pursuing their intensification of this war, as stated by Vice President Agnew at the conference of U.S. governors in July 1969. These are the fundamental objectives in Nixon's new Vietnam policy. This is the policy of voluntarily de-escalating the war from a strong position, gradually de-Americanizing the war, and finding an honorable way out of the Vietnam war.

But realities on the South Vietnamese battlefield during the past 10 months--since the day Nixon replaced Johnson as U.S. President--demonstrate that Nixon's plan to de-Americanize, Vietnamize, or puppetize the war not only cannot help Nixon improve the defeated and stalemated U.S. situation in South Vietnam, but has driven the U.S. aggressors farther and farther into an endless tunnel.

Nixon believes that by regrouping his troops and consolidating his defense system, he can stabilize the defensive position on the battlefield and rely on this stabilization to exert maximum military pressure in order to weaken his opponents, supply the puppet army with new weapons and equipment, intensify the training of puppet soldiers, use puppet troops as cannonfodder, de-Americanize or puppetize the war step by step, reduce U.S. casualties, and achieve a strong position.

But real facts have run counter to his estimations. During the past 10 months, the U.S. defense system was unable to prevent our troops and people from launching strong and continuous attacks everywhere. The U.S. defensive belts--including the most solid ones directly defended by U.S. troops--were penetrated many times and were vigorously shaken. Obviously the U.S.-puppets' defensive position was passive and weak and revealed many weakpoints. U.S. military operations aimed at exerting maximum pressure--the most typical one was the A Bia operation--became suicidal operations. U.S. casualties increased instead of decreased.

According to figures published in the U.S. press, the U.S. casualty toll under Nixon's rule has increased by 30 percent over the Johnson era. The Americans have poured in much money to provide more weapons and war materiel for the puppet army and to intensively train it.

But, commenting on the situation of puppet troops, the Baltimore SUN on 10 October said: "The latest U.S. official assessment of the fighting abilities of the South Vietnam armed forces is that the Saigon troops' combat efficiency in the second quarter of 1969 was lower than in the second quarter of 1968."

AP on 4 October admitted that the Saigon army had suffered an increasingly high casualty toll, especially in the past few months when the U.S. military command was interested in the Vietnamization of the war. Moreover, according to AP on 16 November, a U.S. military source revealed: "Among the puppet combat divisions, the number of deserters has increased to about 50 percent and is now possibly higher as more South Vietnam troops are fighting on the battlefields."

Thus it is obvious that although the continuously and heavily defeated lackey army is armed to the teeth, its morale will never be high and it will never be strong enough to replace U.S. troops and pursue the war of aggression according to Nixon's calculations.

Nixon also believed that a cabinet reshuffle and a gathering of a handful of reactionary parties and sects into an opportunistic political front could be instrumental in strengthening the lackeys' potentials, accelerating the pacification program, and consolidating the foothold and widening the control of the puppet Saigon administration in the populated and strategic areas, thus making it possible for the puppet army to become strong enough [word indistinct] to resist and even prevail over the revolutionary forces of our people.

On U.S. masters' orders, the puppet Saigon administration set up an alliance comprising a number of battered lackeys and reshuffled its cabinet. But these farces have actually resulted in further driving the Thieu-Ky-Khiem clique into isolation and making the contradictions in the internal lackey ranks increasingly acute.

The U.S.-puppets have also resorted to the cruelest and most perfidious tricks to carry out their pacification plan which is aimed at encroaching upon land and winning over the people. However, these tricks are the same old ones which have been repeatedly frustrated over the past 10 years. No matter what additional talismans Nixon may have, he cannot prevent the bankruptcy of the plan to win over the hearts and minds of the countrysellers and (countrygrabbers specializing) in convincing people with bayonets, bombs, and ammunition. AP on 26 November reported that "an official U.S. source asserts that although the pacification plan has been intensified, it has not been firmly implemented. Pacification efforts are small. In South Vietnam, the Viet Cong is like a fish in water."

Nixon has nurtured the illusion that the mere application of a number of neocolonialist economic policies suffices to reduce the enormous expenses of the war of aggression in Vietnam, to seduce, bribe, or deceive our people, and to soothe the Americans' opposition to the Vietnam war. But facts have run counter to the White House's calculations. Their land reform program not only has been opposed by our peasants, but its application has been opposed by many Saigon National Assembly deputies and by the majority of landlords. Nixon's hope to use increased taxes and prices, monetary inflation, and so forth to prolong the war of aggression in Vietnam and extricate the Americans from economic and financial difficulties is only a mad and desperate calculation.

Our people everywhere, from all walks of life, are fiercely struggling against the austerity measures which the Thieu-Ky-Khiem clique is applying under U.S. order. The subservient and crippled South Vietnamese economy is fully unable to bear the heavy load of war expenses. A number of Saigon National Assembly deputies has admitted that the South Vietnamese economy under the Thieu-Ky-Khiem regime is only a beggar economy, that one cannot hope to draw anything from it, and that one has only to spend more money to make it survive.

Former U.S. Vice President Humphrey stated that the Vietnam war had frightfully engulfed the resources necessary for satisfying the U.S. needs. Former Defense Secretary Clifford warned Nixon: "To pursue the present policy, the United States will have to sacrifice 10,000 men and spend 30 billion dollars in 1970." These are cut-down figures; but they are sufficient to demonstrate that the plan to Vietnamize the war will force the Americans to spend an enormous sum of money, and that it is a tightening noose around Nixon's neck.

Nixon nurtures the illusion that with a token dribbling troop withdrawal, with his efforts to reduce U.S. casualties on the battlefield, with the application of a ~~number~~ of deceitful diplomatic tricks, and with a noisy propaganda campaign for his good will for peace, he can soothe American and world opposition to the U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam and reduce his domestic difficulties so that he can pursue the war of aggression and achieve the aggressive objectives in Vietnam. But the real situation has not developed in accordance with his subjective aspirations.

More than one-half million U.S. troops are using bombs and ammunition to savagely and continually kill our people on a battlefield tens of thousands of kilometers away from the United States. This is eloquent proof of the U.S. aggressive crime. It has completely frustrated the White House's brazen accusation that North Vietnam has committed aggression against South Vietnam. It has bared the unreasonable and groundless U.S. demand for mutual troop withdrawal. It has caused world people, including Americans, to strongly and widely support our people's just struggle for national independence, peace, and happiness. It has caused public opinion to increasingly severely condemn the unjust struggle which the U.S. imperialists are stubbornly pursuing.

Nixon has tried to justify his actions, saying that he only aims at insuring the South Vietnamese people's self-determination right, insuring that they can decide their own fate, free from foreign intervention. He has acted as if he actually respects the self-determination right of peoples, the self-determination right of the Vietnamese people. Looking into the White House's real action of stubbornly supporting the Saigon puppet administration and using it as a tool to maintain neocolonialism in Vietnam, the U.S. and world newspapers have called the Saigon puppet administration a regime set up by Washington, a puppet regime, a regime which has no basis in the masses, and a regime which represents no one.

In the September 1969 issue of THE PROGRESSIVE McGovern wrote: "We"--that is Americans--"have continued to erroneously support the Thieu-Ky administration while this administration is selling its best citizens and is hampering the peace efforts in both Paris and Saigon. So long as we still hold on to our policy of exerting maximum pressure and politically clinging to General Thieu, the Paris talks will only be a shameless farce."

It is obvious that whatever cunning and roundabout arguments he may resort to Nixon is unable to fool American and world public opinion. The slanderous arguments and the make black-into-white tricks which the psywar machinery of the White House and the Pentagon consider their strongpoints actually constitute a U.S. weakness both politically and diplomatically. Nixon's Vietnamization plan is one to prolong the war and to maintain the aggressive designs of the warlike and stubborn leaders of the White House and the Pentagon. In NEWSWEEK of November 1969, well-known writer Walter Lippmann commented on Nixon's Vietnamization plan as follows: "The final objective of the U.S. administration is not peace, but the prolongation of the occupation of South Vietnam."

In its September 1969 issue, the same magazine wrote: "The U.S. administration is still looking for a military victory, this time through the South Vietnam armed forces"--that is the puppet army.

It is obvious that with his Vietnamization plan, Nixon hopes to be able to change the process of carrying on the aggressive war without having to change his aggressive objective, to gradually withdraw U.S. troops from the war, to carry on the policy of using Vietnamese to fight Vietnamese, to reduce U.S. casualties and war expenses, and to solve the difficulties and internal conflicts in the United States, and thus to be able to prolong the desperate aggressive war.

In early August 1969, a former air force deputy secretary wrote a book: "The Limits of Intervention," dealing with Nixon's policy. He stated; "The Nixon administration is setting forth proposals which seems to be generous at the Paris conference, while continuing to exert the maximum pressure in South Vietnam, with a view to [word indistinct] the Saigon administration's control prior to the U.S. pullout.

"This process of troop withdrawal will never contribute to ending the war. It (?means) that we"--that is the United States--"will continue to carry forever the burden of the war in manpower and wealth, because we will have to leave some 100,000 men there, and sooner or later, the American people will realize that they are bound forever by a commitment toward a handful of people in Saigon who represent no one except themselves, and who will be unable to maintain power even for a few months without the U.S. presence there."

Nixon's Vietnamization plan is only the illusion of the stubborn aggressors who are caught in the quagmire. It is a piecemeal strategy of the special war and local war strategies which have been defeated by our people. It is the product of a losing situation, full of contradictions and deadlocks. In this weak and passive situation, whatever more cruel and cunning military, political and diplomatic maneuvers he may resort to, Nixon will certainly be unable to change the situation, or turn failure into success, nor will he be able to find an effective strategy or tactic. He will never be able to enhance the morale of the U.S. and puppet troops, which is sinking seriously, and will certainly be unable to turn the rotten and impotent puppet administration, which is on the brink of collapse, into a sufficiently sound prop for the Americans to maintain their neocolonialism in South Vietnam. Nixon's Vietnamization plan will certainly lead the United States further into a deadend tunnel and toward the complete failure of U.S. neocolonialism in South Vietnam.

Nixon's Illusory Dream

Liberation Radio (Clamdestina) in Vietnamese to South Vietnam 1000 GMT 15 Dec 69 S

[Second installment of Nguoi Binh Luan series: "Reducing U.S. strength along with strengthening the puppet armed forces is but an illusory dream of Nixon"]

[Text] In his 3 November speech, Nixon, for the first time, dealt with his policy of Vietnamizing the aggressive war. He stated that all U.S. combat forces will be withdrawn and replaced by the South Vietnamese forces--that is, the puppet army--once the South Vietnamese forces are strong enough to defend their own freedom. Actually there is nothing new in this statement.

In an article published by FOREIGN AFFAIRS in January 1969, Kissinger, Nixon's special adviser, clearly disclosed the U.S. attempts: "If the Paris conference fails in achieving a bilateral pullout, and if Hanoi does not make any concession, thus causing the war to drag on, then we--that is the United States--will have to try to increase strength, to better attain our goals.

"The United States should apply a strategy of reducing casualties and converging efforts toward protecting the people. The United States must continue to strengthen the Saigon armed forces so that a number of U.S. troops can be gradually withdrawn. The United States should also encourage Saigon to broaden its basis, so that it may become stronger in the political struggle which Saigon will have to carry on sooner or later against the communists."

The U.S. critical situation, the repeated defeats of the U.S. aggressive war on the South Vietnam battlefields, and the ever more violent struggle of the American and world peoples against the White House's aggressive war in Vietnam have forced the Nixon clique to think of withdrawing U.S. troops home. But it is obvious that Nixon is very stubborn and cunning. He plans to withdraw U.S. troops from South Vietnam while continuing the war, achieving the U.S. aggressive designs in Vietnam and maintaining U.S. neocolonialism in South Vietnam.

The Japanese paper ASAHI on 27 September 1969 bared the aggressive designs of the White House, in saying: "The strengthening of the Saigon administration's military forces--through the so-called Vietnamization plan--is but the replacement of the U.S. war carried out by U.S. troops by the U.S. war carried out by Vietnamese troops."

Nixon's plan is to reduce the U.S. strength along with the strengthening of puppet strength, and primarily to use the puppet army, which is equipped with new weapons and war means and supported by an important U.S. strength, to continue the aggressive war. Vice President Agnew has voiced his hope that the Vietnamization plan will lead this losing war to a successful completion. Propping up the puppet army becomes a key and most urgent point of Nixon's Vietnamization plan.

According to USIS on 8 October 1969, Defense Secretary Laird stressed that it was necessary to strengthen the puppet army to help it cope with the communist forces, whatever be the results of the Paris conference. Laird also pretended to show his optimism, voicing his expectation that puppet military strength will double in line with the Vietnamization plan. This represents absurd calculations by the aggressors who, though stalemated, have remained very stubborn, cherishing very great country-grabbing ambitions.

During the limited-war period, the total U.S.-puppet strength amounted to more than 1.2 million men who were full of vitality and were fully equipped with the most modern U.S. weapons of various types. But they had suffered successive defeats, being definitely incapable of annihilating enemy forces. Now, how can the puppet troops cope with the revolutionary forces by themselves?

The Pentagon has worked out plans to urgently train [Vietnamese] commanding officers. But can a thoroughly trained army which is heavily equipped with good weapons acquire high combat efficiency? Why have the most seasoned U.S. divisions, which possess the most modern war equipment and weapons and are commanded by the best U.S. generals, suffered serious defeats and sustained staggering blows year after year? Why has every U.S. strategy and tactic gone bankrupt?

It is highly obvious that the White House and the Pentagon, though possessing vast amounts of dollars, are so stupid that they have been unable to grasp the basic factors determining victory in the war. They have only taken into account the numerical strength of their army, while failing to realize its quality. They have only taken into account the quantity of weapons, while failing to grasp the human and combat morale factors. They have taken into account military forces, while failing to realize political forces and the forces of all our people who are closing their ranks and are determined to completely defeat the U.S. war of aggression.

Nixon has devoted substantial human and financial resources to propping up the puppet army. American papers have reported that up to October 1969, the Americans had turned over to South Vietnam 85 percent of U.S. equipment for modernization of the puppet army, that the U.S. Navy had turned over one-third of its patrol boats to the Saigon navy, and that the U.S. advisers have conducted many intensive officer training courses. But what reforms have the U.S. aggressors effected from the deteriorating position on the battlefield? What have they achieved through their Vietnamization scheme?

In an assessment of the South Vietnam situation, published in NEWSWEEK on 10 November 1969, U.S. journalist (Tecker) said: The U.S. Vietnamization program has turned over 700,000 M-16 rifles and 1,200 armored vehicles to the Republic of Vietnam Army. But the problem is the latter's combat performance.

Reflecting the combat situation of the puppet 18th Division, a thoroughly trained division which has been equipped with new U.S. weapons, (Tecker) said: I have visited the 18th Division at Long Khanh. This is a most deplorable division with loose discipline and which fights cautiously and has set a record in desertion.

If Vietnamization is to be achieved, it is necessary to take a look at the progress of this unit. But the improvement of the 18th Division is not as satisfactory as it was thought to be. The Viet Cong gave orders to their units to lay low until the Americans are withdrawn in order to topple the 18th Division. It is highly likely that this will prove to be true.

In fact, the 18th Division has sustained painful blows even before the Americans are withdrawn. In October of this year, in their initial operation aimed at testing the Vietnamization-of-the-war trick, units of the 18th Division, moving alongside the U.S. troops, were disastrously defeated by our armed forces and people. The PLAF also have inflicted extensive losses on many other pilot Vietnamization units, namely, the [puppet] 3d Armored Regiment, a number of riverine units, and so forth.

Reporting on the puppet army's situation, AP on 16 November said: The South Vietnamese Army is still plagued by great difficulties. The number of deserters in 1968 was approximately 130,000. A U.S. military intelligence source has put the desertion rate in South Vietnam combat divisions at approximately 50 percent. This rate may increase, as the South Vietnamese troops are assuming greater battlefield responsibility.

Reflecting the U.S. officers' opinions regarding Nixon's Vietnamization plan, AP said: Major (?Morer), a senior U.S. adviser in Trang Bang district, has said that any precipitated withdrawal of U.S. troops from such an area as Trang Bang would provide the communist forces with an opportunity to breach the defense shield and, thereby, completely ruin the pacification castle.

Many U.S. aggressors have openly expressed their disappointment with the declining strength and the impotence of the puppet army, regarding the Vietnamization program as an error. American papers, reflecting the consensus of the U.S. military circles, have said: "None of our"--that is U.S.--"generals can say that the Vietnamese Army is capable of taking over combat responsibilities from us."

Vietnamese traitor Nguyen Van Thieu, panicked by U.S. troops withdrawals, has on several occasions lamentably implored his U.S. masters to remain in South Vietnam for many more years, so that he can carry on his country-selling undertaking.

Faced with repeated, disastrous defeats on the battlefield, with the growing, comprehensive difficulties created by the Vietnam war for the United States, and with the vigorously mounting protest movement of various strata of the American people and of the world's peoples, the Nixon administration has been compelled to bring the U.S. troops home. But it still refuses to renounce its aggressive designs concerning Vietnam.

The Vietnamization policy only represents a cornered bandit's bewildered calculation and a change of words aimed at deceiving public opinion. This policy is only aimed at seeking means to partially replace the U.S. troops with puppet troops and to substitute puppet blood for American blood. Meanwhile, the U.S. aggressors continue to carry on the whole undertaking left by Johnson, that of continuing the unjust war of aggression in Vietnam and maintaining U.S. neocolonialism in South Vietnam.

All of Nixon's Vietnam lines and policies and all of his words and deeds have clearly revealed to everyone the stubborn stand and perfidious tricks of a pirate who is highly experienced in aggression and is cherishing a great ambition through his aggressive designs concerning Vietnam.

Fully aware of the U.S. imperialists' nature, our people have constantly maintained their vigilance in the face of the imperialists' fake-peace arguments. It is highly obvious that before achieving final victory, our fight in the days ahead will undergo many fierce hardships. But it is also highly obvious that we have acquired increasingly favorable conditions.

Faced with the increasingly serious U.S. defeats on the battlefield, U.S. Senator McGovern had to complain: "In the immediate future, there will be no peace along the path we are taking. There will only be prospects for more deaths and greater waste abroad and more serious crises in this [words indistinct] country of ours"--that is, the United States.

Warning Nixon, American papers said: The public argument that the U.S. troops have become weary, because the long, drawn out war has caused countless deaths, has probably reminded Mr Nixon of the fact that this war has annoyed General Eisenhower, cast a dark shadow on Kennedy, and driven Johnson into his political grave. Unless Nixon brings the war to an early conclusion, will he be able to solve the other problems at home and abroad? (Los Angeles TIMES)

The American people have contended that Nixon does not possess more power, more material resources, or more capabilities than did Johnson. Nor has he adopted a viewpoint which is different from Johnson's. Nixon also finds himself in a situation where he cannot mobilize as great a U.S. military force, capability, and resources as did the Johnson administration. Furthermore, the U.S. troops have been driven into a passive combat situation.

Their strength is declining and their morale is sagging. In this situation, even if Nixon leaves a few hundred thousand U.S. troops in South Vietnam to support the one million puppet troops, who have been continuously defeated over the past 10 years or more, he will certainly be unable to achieve anything. The Americans and puppets will sustain more blows, suffer even more disastrous defeats, and be unable to avoid complete annihilation.

The U.S. plan aimed at partially withdrawing the U.S. troops while strengthening the puppet troops only represents a tragedy reflecting the stalemated situation and the tremendous difficulties of a very stubborn pirate who is squirming helplessly in his impasse.

The French paper LE FIGARO on 25 August 1969 said: Nixon himself has proved that the Saigon army can replace the U.S. troops. This only represents a swindle. [as heard]

Clifford warned Nixon that if the present policy [Vietnamization] is pursued, it would cost 10,000 men and 30 billion dollars in 1970.

Nixon's Vietnamization program, which has sustained disastrous, initial setbacks, will certainly sustain even more disastrous setbacks. In the present situation which the revolutionary forces are developing more vigorously than ever, we will certainly be able to completely frustrate Nixon's Vietnamization scheme, as we had defeated the U.S. imperialists' special and limited wars.

NIXON CONTINUES POLICY OF AGGRESSION

Paris VNA in French to VNA Hanoi 0828 GMT 17 Dec 69 B (FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY)

[Statement by the spokesman of the delegation of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam to the Paris conference on Vietnam in connection with President Nixon's speech of 15 December 1969.]

[Text] President Nixon has only reaffirmed the policy which he has mapped out in his war speech of 3 November and in his press conference of 9 December: To continue and intensify the aggression in South Vietnam through Vietnamization, to maintain the Thieu-Ky-Khiem warlike puppet administration, and to downgrade the Paris conference on Vietnam with a view to sabotaging it.

The announcement made by Mr Nixon on the repatriation of 50,000 GI's within a period of time extending until April 1970 exposes the trick which we have time and again denounced and which consists in withdrawing American troops with an eye-dropper and indefinitely prolonging the American occupation in South Vietnam. By so doing, Mr Nixon goes against the demands of the Vietnamese people, American opinion, and the world's peoples who want the immediate cessation of the American aggression in South Vietnam and the rapid and total withdrawal of all U.S. troops.

Moreover, Mr Nixon threatens to take strong and effective measures in case the South Vietnamese people (?step up) their just struggle against U.S. aggression.

Mr Nixon has thus deliberately distorted our correct and reasonable position expressed in the 10-point solution of the NLF and the Provisional Revolutionary Government. He has qualified as communist the provisional coalition government advocated by the Provisional Revolutionary Government and demanded by all the South Vietnamese people, while he obstinately clings to the Thieu-Ky-Khiem fascist and corrupt puppet administration and tries to impose it on the Vietnamese people, thus going against their right to self-determination.