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I. LIBERATION RADIO AGAIN REJECTS U.S. CEASE-FIRE  
AND INDOCHINA CONFERENCE PROPOSALS

(Liberation Radio, Glandestine, in Vietnamese to South Viet Nam  
1400 GMT, 25 October 1970)

In his 5-Point speech delivered on 7 October 1970, the most important issue which U.S. President Nixon advanced and has continuously ballyhooed as his new initiative for peace--with a view to deceiving public opinion, is his proposal for a cease-fire and an international conference on Indochina.

Everyone has been well aware of the substance of this proposal. The U.S. imperialists have undermined the Geneva Agreements on Viet-Nam, continuously rigged up lackey, puppet regimes in South Viet Nam--from Diem-Nhu to Thieu, Ky, and Phien -- with a view to using these regimes to legalize their scheme of materializing neo-colonialism in South Viet Nam. Under the label of preserving peace the Americans have waged their special and limited wars, and introduced into South Viet Nam half a million troops, thousands of aircraft, war vessels, and millions of tons of weapons and bombs and ammunition. They have carried out their barbarous policy of killing all, burning all, and destroying all throughout the southern villages and cities, thus sowing immeasurable mourning and misery among our people.

Over the past 10 years, it is the Americans who have waged an extremely savage aggressive war against our country, ruthlessly encroaching upon the Vietnamese people's independence and sovereignty, and obstructing our people from achieving their national rights to self determination. Naturally, there has been the struggle against oppression, and the war of resistance against war of aggression. It is the South Vietnamese people who have taken up weapons and who have stood up to resist the U.S. brutal aggression over the past 10 years. They have carried out their sacred anti-U.S. national salvation resistance with one extremely glorious victory after another.

Resisting aggression is the legitimate right of self-defense and the sacred duty of the South Vietnamese people and of any other self-respecting people, who have not resigned themselves to becoming slaves. Our people traditionally love peace and clearly understand what an authentic peace is. Peace can-not be achieved at a time when the American troops and their lackeys still trample upon our land, infringe upon our people's freedom, lives, and property, and encroached upon our nation's independence and sovereignty.

The U.S. imperialists' aggressive designs and country-grabbing war are the cause of the critical situation in South Viet Nam. The Americans can in no way evade their responsibility before mankind and before history. Nixon promised to put an end to the war within six months when he ran for the presidency. Yet, the U.S. war of aggression continued to drag on after he assumed power more than two years ago. The American and satellite troops still continue to occupy south Viet Nam and massacre our people.

The Americans have maintained the dictatorial, bellicose, and rotten Thieu-Nguyen-Thiem lackey regime in power, using it as a tool for intensifying their war of aggression, ruthlessly encroaching upon the Vietnamese people's independence and sovereignty, and greatly obstructing the Paris conference on Viet Nam. Nixon has made much of his Vietnamization-of-the-war plan which he has tried to carry out as the means for withdrawing U.S. armed forces from the Viet Nam war. Yet, everyone has understood too well that Vietnamization of the War is merely a scheme to continue and prolong the war of aggression, to prolong the U.S. military occupation of South Vietnam, and to use Vietnamese to fight Vietnamese.

Faced with defeats on the battlefields and under pressure from public opinion which demand that Americans put an end to their unjust war of aggression and completely withdraw their armed forces from South Viet Nam, the Nixon administration is compelled to look for ways to end the war and to seek peace negotiations. It is crystal clear, however, that Nixon's words have not matched his deeds. Following his speech on 14 May 1969, which sought to allay public opinion that gave sympathy to and support for the NLF/SLV's 10-point overall solution, Nixon advanced deceitful peace plans one after another. Yet, his peace plans have not only been unable to deceive anyone, they have also served to further isolate the United States both at home and around the world.

In the campaign for American votes, the forces opposing Nixon's war policy have become increasingly numerous and have been supported by public opinion. Specifically, after the Republic of South Vietnam Provisional Revolutionary Government's delegation raised the 8-point clarification of the NLF/SLV's 10-Point overall solution, world public opinion-- including the American people--both urged and demanded that Nixon give a serious response to the RVN PRC's logical and reasonable proposal in order to break the protracted stalemate caused by the Americans at the Paris conference on Vietnam.

In this situation, on 7 October 1970, Nixon advanced his proposal for peace in order to ward off the pressure of public opinion and to gain votes for his party in the U.S. Senatorial elections to be held in early November 1970.

Despite his ballyhoo about his 5-point speech, Nixon has been unable to deceive anyone and has continued to be vehemently criticized by public opinion. Broad segments of U.S. political circles have expressed their disappointment. Former Defense Secretary Clifford said that Nixon's proposal "contains nothing new". Senator Fulbright said: "There is no major change." Former Senator Morse said: "If its fine rhetoric is removed the speech is tantamount to calling for North Vietnam and the NLF/LSV to surrender." The (? Sunday Dispatch) observed that Nixon's cease-fire proposal contains specific conditions advantageous to the Americans.

Obviously, while speaking of a cease-fire, Nixon did not announce a deadline for withdrawing all U.S. troops from South Viet Nam, nor did he agree to forsake the lackey Thieu-Ky-Thiem clique. Therefore, his cease-fire proposal is only a scheme to legalize U.S. aggression and to compel the South Vietnamese people to lay down their weapons and to renounce their legitimate right to self-defense. Acceptance of Nixon's cease-fire proposal is tantamount to recognizing the Americans' right to remain in South Vietnam and recognizing the puppet Thieu-Ky-Thiem clique, lackeys of the Americans.

Nixon's cease-fire proposal is an extremely insolent proposal, which the Vietnamese people rejected long ago. For this reason, the South Vietnamese people, for more than a dozen years, have been rising up to wage an anti-U.S. national salvation struggle. As long as the U.S. imperialists continue their aggression, the Vietnamese people will be obliged to oppose aggression. As soon as the Americans stop their aggression, peace will be immediately restored.

Demonstrating the goodwill for peace of the South Vietnamese people--who are holding aloft their just-cause banner and who are masters of their own destiny--at the 84th session of the Paris Conference on Viet-Nam on 17 September 1970, the Republic of South Viet-Nam Provisional Revolutionary Government delegation made an 8-point statement elaborating the 10-point overall solution. The statement pointed out: "After agreeing on and signing various agreements aimed at ending the war and restoring peace in Viet-Nam, the parties would establish jointly defined procedures for effecting a cease-fire in South Viet-Nam."

If the U.S. government declares that it will withdraw from South Viet-Nam all U.S. troops, as well as those from foreign countries in the U.S. camp, before 30 June 1971, the PLAF would refrain from attacking the U.S. troops and those of the foreign countries in the U.S. camp in the course of their withdrawal, and the problem of insuring safety for the withdrawal of U.S. troops and those of the foreign countries in the U.S. camp and the problem of releasing captured militarymen would be immediately discussed. This is a sensible and reasonable proposal, which conforms with our people's aspirations, will, and viewpoint and which has been welcomed and sympathetically supported by the peoples of various countries and by progressive forces around the world.

While stubbornly maintaining his colonialist, aggressive stance and plotting to reserve the truth about the aggressors and the anti-aggression fighters in order to dodge the legitimate demands of the Vietnamese, American, and world peoples and to cleverly justify the intensification of the war of aggression in Cambodia and Laos, U.S. President Nixon proposed the holding of an international conference on Indochina in the hope of undermining the Paris talks.

Everyone knows only too well that the Americans have sabotaged the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Indochina and the 1962 Geneva Agreements on Laos, have undermined the tripartite coalition government while waging a special war in Laos, engineered the coup d'etat that toppled Head of State Norodom Sihanouk and sent troops to invade Cambodia, are expediting the formation of a military alliance comprising the U.S. lackey cliques in Saigon, Phnom Penh, Bangkok, and Vientiane, are expanding the war

throughout Indochina, and are gravely threatening the peace and security in Indochina and throughout Southeast Asia. Therefore, Nixon's proposal for convening an international conference on Indochina is yet another trick aimed at deceiving public opinion and at covering up the fact that the Americans stubbornly persist in maintaining an aggressive stand toward the Indochinese countries.

To peacefully solve the Viet-Nam and Indochina problems, the Americans must seriously respond to the ten-point overall solution of the Vietnamese people, to the 5-point solution of the Laotian Patriotic Front, and to the 23 March 5-point statement of Head of State Norodom Sihanouk. The crux of the problem lies in the fact that the Americans must renounce their aggressive policy, and not in the form of the conference.

The situation in the United States has worsened, primarily because the Nixon Administration has become more and more deeply involved in the unjust and costly war in Viet-Nam and Indochina. Large number of Americans, including American politicians, have realized more and more clearly that the U.S. aggressive policy has brought about nothing beneficial for them, and they have protested against Nixon more and more vigorously. The anti-war movement has developed vigorously in the United States. The Nixon administration cannot disregard this movement, nor can it continue to ignore the stormy struggle of large numbers of Americans.

The best way is for Nixon to abandon his aggressive stance, to immediately, totally, and unconditionally withdraw U.S. and satellite troops from South Viet-Nam, to forsake the puppet Thieu-Ky-Khiem clique, and to allow the Vietnamese and Indochinese peoples to settle their internal affairs without foreign interference.

As long as the Americans continue to stick to their stubborn, warlike stand, to prolong their war of aggression in Viet-Nam and Indochina, and to advance deceitful peace arguments, the South Viet-Nam people, implementing President Ho's sacred testament, will closely side with the fraternal Cambodian and Laotian peoples and will persevere in and advance their anti-U.S. national salvation struggle toward total victory.