

PS FILE SUBJ.  
10/69 DATE SUB-CAT.

RLN  
10-12-69

TROOP WITHDRAWAL, COALITION KEYS TO PEACE

Liberation Radio (Clandestine) in Vietnamese to South Vietnam 0500 GMT 12 Oct 69 S

[LPA commentary: "What does respect for basic national rights imply?"]

[Text] At the 37th plenary session of the Paris conference on Vietnam on 9 October 1969, U.S. Chief Delegate Cabot Lodge strove to deny the U.S. crime in prolonging the aggressive war in Vietnam and brazenly extolled the so-called U.S. goodwill for peace.

Forced to talk about the Vietnamese people's correct stand demanding that the United States respect the Vietnamese people's basic national rights, Lodge said: "We have long been ready to negotiate on that basis, meaning that of respect for the Vietnamese people's basic national rights." Why did Cabot Lodge have to talk about what the eight-point peace program pushed forward on (24) May 1969 and even about what the arguments uttered by Nixon at the 26 September 1969 press conference did not tackle?

Nixon's peace program had no practical value and was vehemently condemned by public opinion, because it did not stem from the basis of respect for the basic national rights of the Vietnamese people and the self-determination right of the South Vietnamese people. In order to deceive public opinion, Cabot Lodge hid under the label of respect for the Vietnamese people's basic national rights in an attempt to create a prop for the deceitful U.S. peace tricks now meeting with disastrous failure.

Independence, sovereignty, unification, and territorial integrity are the sacred inviolable basic national rights of every people.

The U.S. war of aggression and the illegal presence of more than half-a-million U.S. and satellite troops in South Vietnam have crudely violated the Vietnamese people's basic national rights. Therefore, if the United States truly respects the Vietnamese people's basic national rights, it must end the aggressive war and unconditionally withdraw all U.S. and satellite troops from South Vietnam.

The United States has so far clung to the illogical demand for a mutual withdrawal which Nixon called a principle for the withdrawal of non-South Vietnamese forces from South Vietnam. With that demand, the Americans tend to dodge the responsibility for having waged the war of aggression in South Vietnam, put the aggressors, that is the Americans, on the same footing as those struggling against aggression, that is the Vietnamese people, confuse the problem between the Americans and the Vietnamese people with the problem among the Vietnamese themselves, and ask the Vietnamese people to pay a price for U.S. cessation of the war of aggression. The fact that the Americans have called for a mutual troop pullout is tantamount to denying the Vietnamese people their basic national rights.

As long as the Americans do not withdraw all U.S. and satellite troops from South Vietnam without imposing any conditions, one cannot say they have respect for the Vietnamese people's basic national rights. Advertising Nixon's drop-by-drop troop pullout at the Paris conference does not in the least prove what Cabot Lodge called the U.S. desire to reduce violence and achieve peace through negotiations. Such a troop pullout procedure, together with the Vietnamization of the war, is actually designed to prolong the U.S. military occupation of South Vietnam indefinitely in order to achieve U.S. neocolonialism in South Vietnam.

While saying that he is seeking an opportunity for the South Vietnamese people to decide their own political future, Nixon tries to cling to the Thieu-Ky clique, demanding that the clique be entrusted with organizing elections. Recently, with the Americans standing behind pulling strings, the clique played a cabinet reshuffle farce in order to make the lackey Saigon machinery even more fascist.

With the bloodthirsty lackey Thieu clique and with the U.S. aggressive troops' guns and bayonets, is the free election farce proposed by Nixon of any value? Thus it is not without basis that U.S. Senator McGovern wrote in the magazine PROGRESS as follows: "So long as the Americans continue clinging to the military policy of exerting maximum pressure and propping Thieu up politically, the negotiations in Paris are simply a sham and a bluff."

To achieve the South Vietnamese people's right to self-determination on the basis of respecting the Vietnamese people's basic national rights, the overall 10-point solution of the NFLSV and the Republic of South Vietnam's Provisional Revolutionary Government has correctly outlined the setting up of a provisional coalition government, reflecting national reconciliation and broad solidarity among political forces representing all people of all strata, nationalities, and religions, irrespective of their political tendencies and their past, including those who, for political reasons, live in foreign countries and approve of peace, independence, and neutrality. Only a provisional coalition government is competent and capable of organizing true free and democratic elections, to set up a constituent national assembly, draft a democratic constitution, and form a coalition government which will officially insure the building of an independent, democratic, peaceful, and neutral South Vietnam.

At the recent session of the Paris conference, Minister Nguyen Thi Binh, head of the delegation of the Republic of South Vietnam's Provisional Revolutionary Government, stated: "In their overall 10-point solution, the NFLSV and the Republic of South Vietnam's Provisional Revolutionary Government have put forward a correct path to settle the South Vietnam problem. Not only does it insure the Vietnamese people's basic national rights and the South Vietnamese people's right to self-determination, but it also responds to the American people's interests and the world people's aspiration for peace."

Minister Nguyen Thi Binh stressed: "If the U.S. Government really wants to end the war in South Vietnam, the best way for it is to respond seriously to the overall 10-point solution of the NFLSV and the Republic of South Vietnam's Provisional Revolutionary Government, to withdraw all U.S. troops and those of foreign countries from South Vietnam without imposing any conditions whatsoever, to abandon the puppet Thieu-Ky-Khiem administration, and to leave the South Vietnamese people to decide their own internal affairs, without foreign interference."

American withdrawal of all U.S. and satellite troops from South Vietnam without any conditions and the setting up of a coalition government in South Vietnam have become increasingly urgent requirements of the South Vietnam situation and are a key, necessary point for a correct solution of the South Vietnam problem. The more perfidious and stubborn the Nixon administration is, the heavier defeats it will court, and the stronger the condemnation by U.S. progressives and world public opinion will be.

#### COMMENTARY HAILS VIETNAM-KHMER SOLIDARITY

Liberation Radio (Clandestine) in Vietnamese to South Vietnam 0500 GMT 9 Oct 69 S

[Station commentary: "The friendly Vietnamese-Khmer solidarity will remain steadfast forever, because the Americans and their henchmen in South Vietnam cannot divide the two peoples"]

[Text] Recently, through shrewd maneuvers instigated by CIA, the U.S. aggressors and their henchmen in South Vietnam committed new provocations along the Vietnamese-Khmer border to divide the peoples of the two fraternal countries. No matter how cunning and shrewd they may be, they will fail surely and shamefully as in the past. They will fail because the Vietnamese-Khmer relations, based on both nations' long-term interests, can help the two peoples cope for a long time with U.S. imperialism, a very cruel, cunning, and stubborn enemy.

For several years, especially since the Indochinese Peoples' Conference initiated by Samdech Chief of State Norodom Sihanouk in 1965, on the basis of the long-standing friendly Vietnamese-Khmer solidarity, the friendly neighborly relations between the Republic of South Vietnam's people and revolutionary government and the Sangkum and the Cambodian Royal Government headed by Samdech Chief of State Norodom Sihanouk have developed more beautifully. The NFLSV headed by Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho and the Republic of South Vietnam Provisional Revolutionary Government led by President Huynh Tan Phat have unswervingly declared on several occasions their respect for the Cambodian Kingdom's independence, sovereignty, neutrality, and territorial integrity within the present borders.