

# Text of the Vietcong Proposal at Talks

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PARIS, Sept. 17—Following, in unofficial translation from the Vietnamese, is a text of remarks made here today by Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, head of the Vietcong delegation to the Vietnam talks, on Communist proposals for a peace settlement:

To respond to the deep desire for peace of broad sectors of the people in South Vietnam, in the United States and in the world, on the instructions of the provisional revolutionary government of the Republic of South Vietnam, I would like to further elaborate on a number of points in the 10-point over-all solution as follows:

[1]

The United States Government must put an end to its war of aggression in Vietnam, stop the policy of "Vietnamization" of the war, totally withdraw from South Vietnam troops, military personnel, weapons and war materials of the United States as well as troops, military per-

sonnel, weapons and war materials of the other foreign countries in the United States camp, without posing any condition whatsoever, and dismantle all United States military bases in South Vietnam.

In case the United States Government declares it will withdraw from South Vietnam all its troops and those of the other foreign countries in the United States camp by June 30, 1971, the people's liberation armed forces will refrain from attacking the withdrawing troops of the United States and those of the other foreign countries in the United States camp; and the parties will engage at once in discussions on:

¶The question of insuring safety for the total withdrawal from South Vietnam of United States troops and those of the other foreign countries in the United States camp.

¶The question of releasing captured military men.

[2]

The question of Vietnamese armed forces in South Vietnam shall be resolved by

the Vietnamese parties among themselves.

[3]

The warlike and fascist Thieu-Ky-Khiem administration, an instrument of the United States policy of aggression, is frantically opposing peace, striving to call for the intensification and expansion of the war and for the prolongation of the United States military occupation of South Vietnam, and are enriching themselves through the blood of the people.

They are serving the United States imperialist aggressors who massacre their compatriots and devastate their country. They have stepped up the "pacification" campaigns to terrorize the people and hold them in the vise of their regime, set up a barbarous system of jails of the type of the "tiger cages" on Con Son and established a police regime of the utmost cruelty in South Vietnam. They carry out ferocious repression against those who stand for peace, independence, neutrality and democracy, regardless of their social stock, political tendencies and religions; they re-

press those who are not on their side. They increase forcible press-ganging and endeavor to plunder the property of the South Vietnamese people so as to serve the United States policy of "Vietnamization" of the war.

The restoration of genuine peace in South Vietnam necessitates the formation in Saigon of an administration without [President Nguyen Van] Thieu [Vice President Nguyen Cao] Ky and [Premier Van Thien] Khiem, an Administration which stands for peace, independence, neutrality, which improves the people's living conditions, which insures democratic liberties such as freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of assembly, freedom of belief, etc., and releases those who have been jailed for political reasons, and dissolves concentration camps so that the inmates therein may return to and live in their native places. The provisional revolutionary government of the Republic of South Vietnam is prepared to enter into talks with such an Administration on a political settlement of the South Vietnam problem so as to put an end to the war and restore peace in Vietnam.

[4]

The South Vietnamese people will decide themselves the political regime of South Vietnam through really free and democratic general elections, elect a national assembly, work out a constitution of a national and democratic character, and set up a Government reflecting the entire people's aspirations and will for peace, independence, neutrality, democracy and national concord.

The general elections must be held in a really free and democratic way. The modalities of the elections must guarantee genuine freedom and equality during the electoral campaigns and vote proceedings to all citizens, irrespective of their political tendencies, including those who are living abroad. No party shall usurp for itself the right to organize general elections and lay down their modalities. The general elections organized by the United States puppet Administration in Saigon under the bayonets of the United States occupying troops cannot be free and democratic.

A provisional government of broad coalition is indispensable for the organization of really free and democratic general elections and also for insuring the right to self-determination of the South Vietnamese people during the transitory period between the restoration of peace and the holding of general elections.

[5]

The provisional coalition government will include three components:

¶Persons of the provisional revolutionary government of the Republic of South Vietnam.

¶Persons of the Saigon Administration really stand-

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ing for peace, independence, neutrality and democracy.

¶Persons of various political and religious forces and tendencies standing for peace, independence, neutrality and democracy including those who, for political reasons, have to live abroad.

The provisional coalition government will implement the agreements reached by the parties.

The provisional coalition government will carry out a policy of national concord, insure the democratic freedoms of the people, prohibit all acts of terror, reprisal and discrimination against those who have collaborated with either side, stabilize and improve the living conditions of the people and organize general elections in order to form a coalition government.

The provisional coalition government will pursue a foreign policy of peace and neutrality, practice a policy of good neighborliness with the kingdom of Laos and the kingdom of Cambodia, respect the sovereignty, independence, neutrality and territorial integrity of these two countries; it will establish diplomatic relations with all countries regardless of their political regime, including the United States, in accordance with the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

[6]

Vietnam is one, the Vietnamese people are one. The reunification of Vietnam will be achieved step by step, by peaceful means, on the basis of discussions and agreements between the two zones, without coercion or annexation from either side, without foreign interference. The time for reunification as well as all questions relating to the reunification will be discussed and agreed upon by both zones. Pending the peaceful reunification of the country, the two zones will re-establish normal relations in all fields on the basis of equality and mutual respect, and will respect each other's political regime and internal and external policies.

[7]

The parties will decide together measures aimed at insuring the respect and the correct implementation of the provisions agreed upon.

[8]

After the agreement on and signing of accords aimed at putting an end to the war and restoring peace in Vietnam, the parties will implement the modalities that will have been laid down for a cease-fire in South Vietnam.

To attain a peaceful settlement of the Vietnam problem, the provisional revolutionary government of the Republic of South Vietnam declares its readiness to get henceforth in touch with the forces or persons of various political tendencies and religions in the country and abroad, including members of the present Saigon Administration, except Thieu, Ky and Khiem.

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