

# SAIGON REDS LOOK TO NONALIGNMENT

NYTimes MAY 1 1975  
Regime, in Paris Statement,

## Also Pledges to Protect Lives of Foreigners

By FLORA LEWIS

Special to The New York Times

PARIS, April 30—The war in Vietnam is over, the Provisional Revolutionary Government said here today in a statement hailing "a victory of historic significance for the South Vietnamese population."

The statement, which followed the surrender of Saigon to the Vietnamese Communists

*Text of statement issued in Paris is on Page 14.*

early today, said the new South Vietnamese regime would follow a foreign policy of "peace and nonalignment," and gave assurances that the lives and property of foreigners in the country would be protected.

The statement was issued by Dinh Ba Thi, the head of the South Vietnamese Communist delegation here that was established under the 1973 Paris agreement to negotiate a political solution with the Government of President Nguyen Van Thieu.

"Henceforth," the statement said, "South Vietnam is free and independent. The sacred testament of our beloved President Ho Chi Minh is realized."

No details were issued here

Continued on Page 14, Column 5

Continued From Page 1, Col. 7

on events in Saigon, but the Communist spokesman said later: "The P.R.G. controls the city. The situation is stabilized and becoming normal."

A news conference is promised, possibly tomorrow but probably Friday, the spokesman said.

The Communist statement emphasized a policy of "peace, independence, democracy and national accord." It said the South Vietnamese Communists had been "supported and staunchly helped by their brothers in the North" and included the new Government's goals of "progress toward peaceful reunification of Vietnam."

### Silent on '73 Accord

There was no further reference to implementing the 1973 Paris cease-fire agreement, which had been the repeated demand until last weekend. But the statement said that the communists' policy "of great union and national concord specially aims at erasing hatred and divisions and offering a place and a role to all inhabitants, irrespective of their past, in the tremendous task of reconstruction and building."

The communists' foreign policy was declared to be "peace and nonalignment." Economic and technical aid will be accepted "from any country with no political conditions attached," and South Vietnam will "establish relations with all countries, irrespective of their social systems, on the basis of mutual respect for independence and sovereignty," the statement said.

There were a number of references to American "neocolonialism" and "aggression" but the statement also extended "warm thanks" to the "American people," among others, who "supported and helped our people in its just struggle."

The several references to North and South were taken by experts as a certain ambig-



United Press International  
Dinh Ba Thi, of the Provisional Revolutionary Government, talking to reporters in Paris.

ity for the future, and acknowledgment of the importance of North Vietnamese forces in gaining victory. There was uncertainty as to how development of a new administration would proceed.

Foreigners in South Vietnam were assured protection "of their lives and property," but were asked "to respect the independence and sovereignty of

of Vietnam and to observe the policies of the revolutionary power."

The French Foreign Ministry reported that its embassy in Saigon was continuing to function and had maintained communication with Paris.

### French Weigh Recognition

The French Government was holding off on any decision about formal recognition of the new authorities in Saigon and the status of the former administration's embassy in Paris. President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing was understood to have been angered by the Cambodian Communists' decision to expel the French from Phnom Penh. France had recognized the Communists as the Government of Cambodia five days before they entered the capital.

The South Vietnamese Embassy here on the Avenue de Villiers was crowded with Vietnamese getting their passports tended, which will entitle them to five years' further residence in France. A policeman outside said he was told that "the Communists will be moving in here very soon."

At the office of the former Saigon Government's delegation to the peace talks in La Celle-St. Cloud, a spokesman said: "We will seek asylum somewhere. We say a thousand times no to the Communists. We would prefer death to life with them."

The Swedish embassy said its Government recognized the Communists today as the Government of South Vietnam. Sweden has maintained an embassy in North Vietnam for several years and closed her embassy in Saigon.

### Factions Take Position

The various groups of the large Vietnamese community in Paris issued declarations reflecting their position on the political gamut. Only the France-Vietnam Association took a position totally hostile to the Communists.

Other groups, which have dealt with the Communist representatives on and off in hopes of being included in a coalition government, repeated their wish for reconciliation.

A Buddhist group, headed by Thich Thien Chau, said it hoped "the P.R.G. will be magnanimous in victory."

A Roman Catholic group, headed by Nguyen Dinh Thi, "hailed the victory of the Vietnamese people and proclaimed officially its cooperation with the P.R.G."

None of them have received any promise that they will be allowed to take part in the new administration. However, Bui Khien Thanh, representative of the Vietnamese Socialist party, said Communist officials told him this morning that arrangements would "be made rapidly to permit the exiles to return."