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PARIS, April 30—Following are excerpts from a statement read by Le Duc Tho, a member of the North Vietnamese Politburo, today on his arrival in Paris. Mr. Tho spoke in Vietnamese and this English version was translated from an unofficial French translation.

Today I arrive in Paris to continue, along with Minister Xuan Thuy, to carry on the negotiations with the United States at the Paris conference on Vietnam in view of finding a just and equitable peaceful solution to the Vietnamese problem.

We demand that the United States put an end to the bombings against North Vietnam, respect the American engagement to cease completely and without conditions the bombings against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. The United States has no right to demand a ransom for a halt to bombings against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

We demand that the American side determine a deadline for the rapid withdrawal from South Vietnam of the totality of American troops and those of the other countries of the American camp. We desire that American troops and captured American military men return to their country and see their families as soon as possible.

Under the false pretext of assuring the security of withdrawing American troops, President Nixon has in-

creased in large proportion American air and naval forces to intensify the savage bombings against the two zones of our country. Meanwhile, he is not able to bring the war to an end, but only pushes more G.I.'s needlessly to death, and only lengthens the list of captured Americans.

Troop Withdrawal Called for

Let Mr. Nixon go ahead with quick repatriation of all the American troops now in South Vietnam, that is the best way of assuring their security. As the provisional revolutionary government has made known, all American units that are against the war and aspire to be repatriated, who do not take part in military operations, in sweeps and massacres of the civilian population, will not be the object of attacks on the part of liberation troops, and will benefit from all the security necessary for their repatriation.

Thieu's Resignation Asked

We demand the immediate resignation of Nguyen Van Thieu, a change of policy of the Saigon administration and the abolition of any form of coercion and oppression of the people to assure the conditions necessary for the realization of the most elementary democratic rights, foreseen by Article 14C of the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Vietnam.

In South Vietnam, what we want is a government of national harmony with three components. We in no way want to impose a "Communist

regime" in South Vietnam such as Mr. Nixon has fabricated, but our people is also determined not to permit the American administration to establish a puppet power in its pay.

Our position is just and well-founded. It is only thus that we may bring true peace, independence, neutrality and democracy to the South Vietnam population.

Looking toward a quick settlement of the Vietnamese problem, the United States must have a serious attitude of goodwill, responding positively to the reasonable and just demands of the South Vietnamese population, it must renounce the policy of "Vietnamization" of the war, already on the road of failure.

It is only thus that peace can be rapidly restored not only in the interest of the Vietnamese people, but also in that of the American people and of world peace.

There, also, is the path of honor for the United States. For our part, we have always had an attitude of seriousness and goodwill toward speedily reaching a peaceful solution to the Vietnamese problem. The path of settlement of the Vietnamese problem must be that of negotiation.

A Violation Is Charged

If the Nixon Administration persists in pursuing the policy of "Vietnamization" of the war and the intensification of the bombings of North Vietnam, violating the engagement of the United

States to completely and unconditionally cease the bombings and all other acts of war against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, it will only lead to creating obstacles preventing the Paris conference from making progress, and prolonging the war.

This is contrary to the aspirations for peace of Vietnamese people, of the American people and of the peoples of the world.

In this case the Vietnamese people have no other way but to persevere in combat to win their sacred, fundamental national rights at any cost. No menace, no military pressure can oblige the Vietnamese people to submit.

Some time ago the United States carried out a four-year air war of destruction against North Vietnam, it introduced more than half a million of its troops into South Vietnam for the purpose of aggression, but it has not been able to vanquish the Vietnamese people.

If the United States persists in intensifying and pursuing the war of aggression in Vietnam, it will certainly suffer an even heavier defeat. Time is not on the side of the American aggressors; the Nixon Administration must draw the lessons of the history of this war.

Once again we affirm that the path of serious negotiation is the best way to settle peacefully the Vietnamese problem. It is also the most advantageous way for Vietnam and the United States.