

Coalition Rejected By Thieu

Thurs., Sept. 21, 1972 ☆☆☆ S.J. Examiner Page 9

Cong Plan Assailed

Thieu Rejects Coalition

Cong Plan Hit, French Rapped

SJ Examiner

By The Associated Press

South Vietnam President Nguyen Van Thieu toughened his stand on a negotiated settlement of the war last night and today U.S. negotiators at the Paris peace talks said the latest Viet Cong proposals would lead to "prolonged warfare and Communist dictatorship by the North."

Thieu, making his first comment on a peace statement issued Sept. 11 by the Viet Cong calling for a three-pronged coalition government, declared:

"As of now, we are determined to reject all forms of coalition government."

Thieu also delivered the sharpest public attack of his five-year regime against the French government for what he said was its attempt to impose a coalition government on his country.

In Paris, U.S. Ambassador William Porter told the 160th session of the Paris peace talks that the more the U.S. analyzes Communist statements "the more illogical, impractical and self-contradictory they appear."

In an analysis of the Viet Cong's Sept. 11 declaration on its seven-point peace plan, Porter noted that the United States was asked to cease all military activity, pull out and dismantle bases.

"The statement is completely mute, however," he said, "about the measures your side would undertake."

As for the Viet Cong plan for a tripartite coalition regime, Porter said it would give the Viet Cong element "decisive preponderance of authority even though its

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"representativity has never been tested."

He told the Communist side:

"A quarter-century of ruthless Communist fratricide has made Vietnamese political leaders and impartial foreign observers pardonably skeptical about professions of coexistence.

"Would the Viet Cong, for example, cease attempts to assassinate local officials, to destroy habitations and public installations, to intimidate and silence non-Communist political leaders, or to conscript and propagandize the population?"

Porter declared:

"Your silence about your commitments in the military and political spheres is paralleled by your silence about the North Vietnamese army.

"That the army, the world knows, is the instrument of aggression not only in South Vietnam but in the other

countries of Indochina as well.

"It is the key to creating or destroying the confidence that must prevail if a permanent peace is to be achieved in South Vietnam."

He again called for an internationally supervised cease-fire throughout Indochina.

Thieu, referring to the French, declared:

"We strongly denounce intransigent colonialists who connive with exiled politicians of the so-called third force. The settlement must begin with cessation of violence and a complete pullout of North Vietnamese forces from South Vietnam."

What apparently stirred Thieu's ire was a series of meetings earlier this week between North Vietnamese and Viet Cong officials with high-ranking French government officials in Paris.

The French reportedly confirmed to the Commu-

nists the French position favoring the re-establishment of a tripartite government in South Vietnam and the withdrawal of American forces.

Thieu recalled in his radio address the French pulled out of Indochina in 1954 after their defeat at Dien Bien Phu by the Communist Viet Minh, the predecessors of the Viet Cong.

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