

Hanoi's Broadcast on

SAIGON (UPI)—The text of Radio Hanoi's English-language broadcast on agreement for ending the Vietnam war:

On Oct. 26 (Wednesday), the government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (North Vietnam) issued an important statement on the situation of important negotiations of the Vietnam problem. The statement emphasized the goodwill and serious intent constantly shown by the government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam in an effort to move toward a peaceful settlement of the Vietnam problem.

It made clear that to help the negotiations make progress in a private meeting on Oct. 8, 1972, the government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (DRV) side put forward a new, very important initiative, namely the draft agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in Vietnam.

The nine main points including the cease-fire, the return of arrested and detained persons, and the right to self-determination of the South Vietnamese people have been agreed upon by the U.S. side.

The United States has repeatedly proposed new time-tables concerning the cessation of the bombing and blockade of North Vietnam, the signing of the summary agreement in Hanoi and the formal signing of the agreement in Paris. With goodwill, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam side has agreed with the U.S. side that the agreement will be formally signed in Paris on Oct. 31.

Raised Difficulties

Nevertheless, on Oct. 23, in contravention of its own pledge, the U.S. side raised difficulties in Saigon. This U.S. move has created a very serious situation threatening the signing of the agreements.

This situation clearly shows that the Nixon administration is not serious and has no goodwill in the negotiations aimed at ending the war.

The Nixon administration must be held responsible for the delay in the signing of the agreement which tends to prolong the war.

The government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam statement makes clear that for its part, the government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam continues to keep to the

commitment between the two sides, that the text of the agreement should remain unchanged, and that the date of the signing of the agreement will be Oct. 31, 1972.

The statement highlighted the peace desire of the Vietnamese people and called on them to be ready to make every sacrifice rather than submit themselves. It reiterated the determination of the Vietnamese people to persist in and step up their fight until total victory.

Nixon Message

In his Oct. 10, 1972, message to the Premier of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the President of the United States appreciated the goodwill of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, and confirmed that the formulation of the agreement could be considered complete. But in the same message he raised a number of complex points. Desirous of rapidly ending the war and restoring peace in Vietnam, the government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam clearly explained its views on this subject. In his Oct. 22, 1972, message, the President of the United States expressed satisfaction with the explanations given by the government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. Thus by Oct. 22, 1972, the formulation of the agreement was complete.

The main issues of the agreement which have been agreed upon may be summarized as follows:

1) The United States respects the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Vietnam as recognized by the 1954 Geneva agreements.

2) Twenty-four hours after the signing of the agreement, a cease-fire shall be observed throughout South Vietnam. The United States will stop all its military activities, and end the bombing and mining in North Vietnam. Within 60 days, there will be a total withdrawal from South Vietnam of troops and military personnel of the United States and those of the foreign countries allied with the United States and with the Republic of Vietnam. The two South Vietnamese parties shall not accept the introduction of troops, military advisers and military personnel, armaments, munitions, and war material into South Vietnam. The two South Vietnamese parties

shall not accept the introduction of armaments, munitions, and war material that have been worn out or damaged after the cease-fire, on the basis of piece for piece of similar characteristics and properties. The United States will not continue its military involvement or intervene in the internal affairs of South Vietnam.

3) The return of all captured and detained personnel of the parties shall be carried out simultaneously with the U.S. troop withdrawal.

Principles of Self-Determination

4) The principles for the exercise of the South Vietnamese peoples, right to self-determination are as follows:

The South Vietnamese people shall decide themselves the future of South Vietnam through genuinely free and democratic general elections under international supervision; the United States is not committed to any political tendency or to any personality in South Vietnam, and it does not seek to impose a pro-American regime in Saigon; National reconciliation and concord will be achieved, the democratic liberties of the people ensured;

An administrative structure called the National Council of National Reconciliation and Concord of three equal segments will be set up to promote the implementation of the signed agreements by the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam and the government of the Republic of Vietnam and to organize the general elections. The two South Vietnamese parties will consult about the formation of councils at lower level;

The question of Vietnamese armed forces in South Vietnam shall be settled by the two South Vietnamese parties in a spirit of national reconciliation and concord, equality and mutual respect, without foreign interference, in accordance with the postwar situation;

Among the questions to be discussed by the two South Vietnamese parties are steps to reduce the military numbers on both sides and to demobilize the troops being reduced;

The two South Vietnamese parties shall sign an agreement on the internal matters of South Vietnam as soon as possible and will do ties shall be permitted to

make periodical replace their utmost to accomplish this within three months after the cease-fire comes into effect.

5) The reunification of Vietnam shall be carried out step by step through peaceful means.

6) There will be formed a four-party Joint Military Commission, and a Joint Military Commission of the two South Vietnamese parties.

An International Commission of Control and Supervision shall be established.

An international guarantee conference on Vietnam will be convened within 30 days of the signing of this agreement.

7) The government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam, the government of the United States of America, and the government of the Republic of Vietnam shall strictly respect the Cambodian and Laos peoples' fundamental national rights as recognized by the 1954 Geneva agreements on Indochina and the 1962 Geneva agreements on Laos, i.e. the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of these countries. They shall respect the neutrality of Cambodia and Laos. The government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam, the government of the United States of America and the government of the Republic of Vietnam undertake to refrain from using the territory of Cambodia and the territory of Laos to encroach on the sovereignty and security of other countries.

Foreign countries shall put an end to all military activities in Laos and Cambodia, will totally withdraw from and refrain from reintroducing into these two countries troops, military advisers and military personnel, armaments, munitions and war material.

The internal affairs of Cambodia and Laos shall be settled by the people of each of these countries without foreign interference.

The problems existing between the three Indochinese countries shall be settled by the Indochinese parties on the basis of respect for each others independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, and noninterference in each others internal affairs.

End-of-War Accord

8) The ending of the war, the restoration of peace in Vietnam will create conditions for establishing a new, equal, and mutually beneficial relationship between the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the United States. The United States will contribute to healing the wounds of war and to postwar reconstruction in the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and throughout Indochina.

Timetables

9) This agreement shall come into effect as soon as it is signed. It shall be strictly implemented by all parties concerned.

The two parties have also agreed on a schedule for the signing of the agreement. On Oct. 9, 1972, at the proposal of the U.S. side, it was agreed that on Oct. 18, 1972, the United States would stop the bombing and mining in North Vietnam, on Oct. 19, 1972, the two parties would initial the text of the agreement in Hanoi, on Oct. 26, 1972 the foreign ministers of the two countries agree in Paris.

On Oct. 11, 1972, the U.S. side proposed the following change to the schedule: on Oct. 21, 1972, the United States would stop the bombing and mining in North Vietnam, on Oct. 22, 1972, the two parties would initial the text of the agreement in Hanoi; on Oct. 30, 1972, the foreign ministers of the two countries would formally sign the agreement in Paris. The Democratic Republic of Vietnam agreed to the new U.S. schedule.

On Oct. 20, 1972, under the pretext that there still remained a number of unagreed points, the U.S. side again put forth another schedule: on Oct. 23, 1972, the United States would stop the bombing and mining in North Vietnam, on Oct. 24, 1972. The two parties would initial the text of the agreement in Hanoi; on Oct. 31, 1972, the foreign ministers of the two countries would formally sign the agreement in Paris. Despite the fact that the U.S. side had changed many times what had been agreed upon, the DRVN side with its goodwill again agreed to the U.S. proposal while stressing that the U.S. side should not under any pretext change the agreed schedule.

Thus by Oct. 22, 1972, the DRVN side and the U.S. side

had agreed both on the full text of the agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in Vietnam and on a schedule to be observed for the formal signing of the agreement on Oct. 31, 1972. Obviously, the two sides had agreed upon an agreement of extremely important significance, which meets the wishes of the peoples in Vietnam, the United States and the world.

But on Oct. 23, 1972, contrary to its pledges, the U.S. side again referred to difficulties in Saigon, demanded that the negotiations be continued for resolving new problems, and did not say anything about the implementation of its commitments under the agreed schedule. This behaviour of the U.S. side has brought about a very serious situation which risks to jeopardize the signing of the agreement of ending the war and restoring peace in Vietnam.

Pretext to Delay

The so-called difficulties in Saigon represent a mere pretext to delay the implementation of the U.S. commitments, because it is public knowledge that the Saigon administration has been rigged up and fostered by the United States. With a mercenary army equipped and paid by the United States, this administration is a tool for carrying out the Vietnamization policy and the neocolonialist policy of the United States in violation of the South Vietnamese peoples national rights. It is an instrument for the United States to sabotage all peaceful settlement of the Vietnam problem.

The above shows that the Nixon administration is not negotiating with a serious attitude and good will in order to end the war and restore peace in Vietnam. All it is doing in fact is to drag out the talks so as to deceive public opinion and to cover up its scheme of maintaining the Saigon puppet administration for the purposes of continued war of aggression in Vietnam and Indochina. The Nixon administration must bear before the people of the United States and the world responsibility for delaying the signing of the agreement, thus prolonging the war in Vietnam.

The government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam deems it its duty to

bring the present situation with respect to the private meetings between the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the United States to the notice of our countrymen and fighters throughout the country, and the peoples in the world and the United States so that the truth may be known. This information is in the interest of peace and will in no way affect the negotiations, the two parties having agreed upon the text of the agreement and the schedule for its signing. While pointing to the above situation, the government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam strictly holds to the undertakings between the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the United States to the effect that no change should be brought to the agreed text of the agreement, and that the date scheduled for its signing is Oct. 31, 1972.

The government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam strongly denounces the Nixon administration's lack of good will and seriousness. It firmly demands that the U.S. government respond to its goodwill, keep its commitments, and sign on Oct. 31, 1972, the agreement whose text has been agreed upon with a view to ending the war, restoring peace in Vietnam, contributing to the consolidation of peace in Asia and the world, thus meeting the desire of the Vietnamese people, the American people and the peoples around the world.

Countrymen and fighters throughout country: we want peace in independence and freedom. We are animated with goodwill. But the U.S. imperialists still nurture the design of conquering the southern part of our country, turning it into a new type colony and a military base of the United States, and perpetuating the partition of our country. We had rather sacrifice everything than submit. Nothing is more precious than independence and freedom.

Position of Victory

For the independence and freedom of our fatherland, for peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism in the world, we are fighting and defeating the U.S. imperialist aggressors. Ours is a position of victory, of initiative, which is unceasingly improving. The position of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys is

one of defeat, passivity and decline.

More than ever, our countrymen and fighters throughout the country are enhancing their resolve to unite as one man, to brave all hardships and sacrifices, to do their utmost to carry out President Ho Chi Minh's sacred testament, to persist in, and step up the fight on the three fronts—military, political, and diplomatic, until these lofty objectives have been achieved, to liberate the South, to defend and build the socialist North, and to proceed to the peaceful reunification of the country. Our people are determined to fighting shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal peoples of Laos and Cambodia, and inflict a total defeat on the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys.

Our peoples' patriotic struggle against U.S. aggression is a just one. The strength of our unity is invincible. We have traditions of valiant and undaunted struggle against the aggressors. Moreover, our people enjoy the sympathy and great support of the fraternal socialist countries and the progressive people around the world.

We will win!

The government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam calls on the governments and peoples of the Soviet Union, China and the other fraternal socialist countries, of the peace and justice loving countries, the international organizations, the American people, and the peoples around the world, which have been wholeheartedly supporting the Vietnamese peoples' patriotic struggle against U.S. aggression, to wage a resolute struggle to urge the U.S. government to carry out immediately what has been agreed upon between the United States and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam so as to rapidly end the war and restore peace in Vietnam. The government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam calls on all brothers and friends around the five continents to extend even stronger support and assistance to the Vietnamese peoples' just struggle until total victory.

The Vietnamese people will win!

The three peoples of Indochina will win!

Hanoi, October 26, 1972,