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THE STA 1

Long Political Fight Is Forecast

'No Guarantee' of Lasting Peace--Thieu

SAIGON (AP) — President Nguyen Van Thieu told the 17½ million South Vietnamese today that “there is no guarantee that the forthcoming peace will be an ideal and lasting peace.” He forecast a political struggle as difficult and dangerous as the past 18 years of war.

Thieu made a 45-minute radio address at the same time President Nixon was telling the American public of the agreement initialed in Paris Tuesday.

The Viet Cong broadcast a pledge that it would “seriously carry out the peace treaty,” and North Vietnam said in a communique that it hopes the agreement will ensure stable peace in Vietnam and will contribute to the preservation of lasting peace in Indochina and Southeast Asia. But Thieu accused the Communists of not having “good will for peace” and warned his people:

“AS I HAVE frequently told you, no agreement will provide a 100 per cent guarantee of peace, and no international body may be considered to be able to give us a 100 per cent guarantee for peace.

“In order to have a genuine peace and a lasting cease-fire,” he continued, “only we, and we only, will be able to give ourselves the solid and

effective guarantee more than anyone else. Only our military force, only our people's real political strength, only our economic power, and only our determination of militant solidarity among the 17½ million nationalist people in the South will be the most effective and solid guarantee.”

Thieu characterized the agreement as “so far only a cease-fire treaty, no more and no less, . . . to see if any favorable conditions may be reached with the Communists in order to proceed to a genuine and lasting peace.”

He outlined four postcease-fire stages:

1. “First we will have to wait and see if the Communists will honor the cease-fire in South Vietnam in a serious manner, and if the Communists will completely terminate all their acts of infiltrating weapons and troops from the North to the South.

2. “Secondly, we will wait to see if the National Liberation Front will discuss with us seriously to agree on a reasonable internal political solution for the South Vietnamese people.

3. “Thirdly, even if an internal political solution is reached between us and the National Liberation Front, we will still wait to see if they

will carry it out seriously, and whether the South Vietnamese people will be able to implement their rights of self-determination in a free and democratic manner or not, or will they still be threatened by an invasion of North Vietnamese Communist troops.

4. “Fourth, suppose an election were held based on a political solution reached by us and the National Liberation Front. And suppose the National Liberation Front did not win over the South Vietnamese nationalists as they desire. Would they accept the results pleasantly or would they reject their own defeat, make an about face and create another war against us?”

Thieu told the nation that though he could not assure peace will be lasting, “at least there is now an opportunity for war, bombs, mourning and suffering to come to an end.”

The president asserted that the Communists had been defeated militarily and “compelled to end their war of aggression against the South. But from now on, a new phase is opened in the war resistance of the South Vietnamese people. The new phase is the phase of political struggle in order to prevent the Communists from defeating us by atheism and political craftiness.”

Thieu claimed the cease-fire agreement met most of his major demands. But Premier Pham Dong of North Vietnam said the agreement was “a great victory for the Vietnamese people in their long and hard-fought victorious struggle for freedom, independence and peace.”

“WE SHALL carry forward this struggle, by relying on the agreement and other documents to be signed, to complete the revolutionary cause of the Vietnamese people . . . so as to march ahead in the cause of liberation of South Vietnam and reunification of homeland,” Dong said in a ceremony in Hanoi. His remarks were reported by Tass, the Soviet news agency.

Thieu said the Communists “have been compelled to recognize that the South and North are two temporarily separate countries of one Vietnamese people, awaiting the day of reunification, not by force, but by peaceful means, by freedom and democracy.”

He said the Communists also had failed to attain in the agreement a coalition government for South Vietnam, “and they have also been compelled to accept that in the South there is only one legal and constitutional government — that is our existing government of the Republic of Vietnam.

“There is not now, nor will there ever be, any kind of two-sided government or three-segment super government to be prefabricated or dictatorially imposed on South Vietnam as the Communists had intransigently demanded only three months ago,” he declared.

THIEU SAID the Communists had also failed to force the South Vietnamese people to accept the Viet Cong's Provisional Revolutionary Government as a legal regime parallel with his own government.