

"The stirring demonstrations and struggles against the coup d'etat group that have taken place in Cambodia since 10 March are the first manifestations of the mounting wave of anger of the Khmer people. The Khmer people, who possess righteousness and a tradition of solidarity and indomitable struggle and who have valiantly resisted imperialism during the past decades, are resolutely wresting back their fundamental national rights, namely, sovereignty, independence, and neutrality.

"Although confronted with temporary difficulties, the Khmer people will surely surmount all trials and will score ever greater victories."

PEROT'S ACTIONS DESIGNED TO MISLEAD PUBLIC OPINION

Hanoi in English to Southeast Asia 1000 GMT 10 Apr B

[Text] Ross Perot, a wealthy Texas businessman, put on the stage recently by the Nixon administration, [word indistinct] made a new campaign of slanders in Vientiane about the so-called problem of U.S. prisoners of war in North Vietnam. This [word indistinct] trick is but Nixon's effort to convince the public of the humanitarian policy of the United States and to whitewash the monstrous crimes perpetrated by the United States imperialists in their universally condemned war of aggression in Vietnam.

This is also aimed at distorting the humanitarian policy of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam Government and people regarding the American air pirates found guilty of massacring our people with bombs and (fshells) and caught redhanded. Perot's new move is also designed to mislead the world public opinion which is strongly condemning the Nixon administration for prolonging the war in Vietnam, piling up heinous crimes against the South Vietnamese people, escalating the war in Laos, and sabotaging the independence and neutrality of Cambodia.

The commentary says: The Democratic Republic of Vietnam Government and people have more than once clearly expounded their stand and attitude toward U.S. air pirates caught in North Vietnam. American pilots captured in North Vietnam are offenders caught redhanded in the act of (fserious) crimes against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, an independent and sovereign state. They are guilty in the eyes of the laws of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and cannot claim protection under the Geneva convention of August 12 1949 on the treatment of prisoners of war.

However, captured American pilots are treated in accordance with the humanitarian policy of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam Government. They are allowed to exchange correspondence with their families. The sick and wounded are all given adequate and timely care and medical treatment. Many released U.S. air pirates have expressed their deep gratitude to the Democratic Republic of Vietnam Government for this humanitarian treatment.

Nixon and company want to (fincite) public opinion and put the blame for the distress of the families of the captured air pirates on the Vietnamese people. But progressive public opinion in the United States and the whole world has long seen that it is Johnson and his successor Nixon who have been sending hundreds of thousands of young Americans to kill and be killed in Vietnam, thus bringing sufferings and (fshame) to their families.

The American people, including many families of captured American pilots, have realized clearly that the fastest way to bring the detained American pilots home is to press the demand to immediately end the U.S. war of aggression in South Vietnam and withdraw all U.S. troops from there. There is no other alternative.

LE DUC THO INTERVIEWED BEFORE LEAVING PARIS FOR DRV

Hanoi VNA International Service in English 0546 GMT 12 Apr 70 B

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 12--Le Duc Tho, special advisor to the D.R.V.N. Government delegation to the Paris conference on Viet Nam, left the French capital for home last Friday, according to VNA's correspondent there.

Addressing pressmen at the airport Le Bourget Le Duc Tho condemned the U.S. for prolonging and expanding the war to the whole of Indochina in an attempt to make use of military pressure, to negotiate on a "position of strength", and cow the Vietnamese people.

After pointing out that the course of events last week was not what the U.S. had expected, Le Duc Tho said with their militant solidarity the peoples of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia would certainly obtain final victory and the U.S. defeat in Indochina was a foregone conclusion. He declared: "If the Nixon administration gives up its policy of aggression and its search for a 'position of strength' at the talks, we will be ready to settle peacefully with the U.S. the Viet Nam issue on the basis of the 10-point overall solution proposed by the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam. But, if the U.S. obstinately persists in expanding and prolonging the war, the Vietnamese people will fight through to the end for genuine independence and freedom."

Interviewed on the French Government's recent proposal on the settlement of the Indochinese problem, Le Duc Tho said that French Foreign Minister Schumann at a recent meeting with him had declared that the French Government was pursuing De Gaulle's policy regarding Indo-China. Le Duc Tho said he hoped M. Schumann's statement would be translated into deeds, and that only in that way could France contribute to the restoration of peace in the Indo-Chinese peninsula and meet the legitimate aspirations and basic interests of the peoples in this region, as well as the interests of France.

He said that the Lon Nol-Matak clique are extremely reactionary, that in service of the U.S., they are destroying Cambodia's independence and neutrality in opposition to the Khmer people and the Vietnamese people.

He said that should the French Government back the Lon Nol-Matak regime it would, far from contributing to the restoration of peace in Indo-China, harm the basic interests of the Indo-Chinese people, as well as both the immediate and long-term interests of France.

Seeing him off at the airport were Raymond Guyot, political bureau member of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party, and V. Zorin, Soviet ambassador, and Huang Chen, Chinese ambassador, to France.