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II. LIBERATION PEASANTS HAIL PRGRSV  
SEVEN-POINT PEACE PROPOSAL

[Liberation Radio, clandestine, in Vietnamese to South Viet-Nam, 1100 GMT, 11 July 1971]

(Statement of the South Viet-Nam Liberation Peasants Association on the PRG's Seven-Point Peace Proposal).

On 1 July 1971, at the 119th plenary session of the Paris Conference on Viet-Nam, PRG Foreign Minister Nguyen Thi Binh read the PRG's seven-point statement which is based on the 10-point overall solution of 8 May 1969. This statement stresses the PRG's good will for peace and correct attitude and points out its proper proposals which are conducive to a peace solution for South Viet-Nam. Thus, this new important fact reveals the correct stand, serious attitude, and good will for peace of the NFLSV and PRG and reflects the South Vietnamese people's eager desire for an end to the war and for genuine peace.

To respond to the American and world peoples' desire for peace and to the PRG's correct, logical, and reasonable proposals, the Nixon government must withdraw all U.S. and satellite troops from South Viet-Nam, must really respect the South Vietnamese people's right to self-determination, and must allow the South Vietnamese to settle their own internal affairs without foreign interference. These seven concrete points are correct, logical, and reasonable proposals that will surely be welcomed and strongly supported by the Vietnamese, American progressives, and peace-and justice-loving people worldwide.

During the past two years, the Nixon administration and the Thieu clique have stubbornly refused to seriously respond to these proper, logical, and reasonable proposals of the NFLSV, PRG, and South Vietnamese people and to the desire for peace of the U.S.

and world peoples. Moreover, they have stubbornly carried out the war-Vietnamization policy to maintain U.S. neocolonialism, have expanded the war to all of Indochina, have continued encroaching on DRV territory, and have striven to realize Nixon's doctrine of using Vietnamese to fight Vietnamese and Asians to fight Asians.

To achieve their shrewd scheme, the U.S.-puppets have concentrated on implementing their pacification plan by launching fierce attacks in the southern countryside in order to scrape up human and material resources to satisfy the requirements of their war-Vietnamization scheme and to expand their aggressive war against Cambodia and Laos.

However, no amount of power can avert their pitiful failure. The more they expand the war, the heavier will be their setbacks. Our armed forces and people, millions as one, have developed their strategic offensive, overcome all hardships and sacrifices, staged successive attacks and uprisings, and caused the enemy to sustain successive setbacks on all battlefields. The strategically significant victories on Route 9, at Khe Sanh, in the western highlands, and in the U Minh forest and the resounding military feats in southern Laos and northeastern Cambodia constituted thunderous blows to the ambitious U.S. imperialists' war-Vietnamization policy.

Thus far, our southern peasants have manifested their earnest desire for peace in genuine independence and freedom. The U.S. aggressors and the country-selling, lackey Thieu clique must no longer stay here and must no longer massacre our people and ravage our country. Our peasants want genuine peace so that they can return to their old ricefields and farms to engage in their occupations, to build a happy and peaceful life, and to escape from bondage and so that their husbands and sons will no longer be conscripted to serve as cannon-fodder for the U.S. troops.

The seven-point proposal of Foreign Minister Nguyen Thi Binh is consistent not only with the desires of the South Vietnamese people and peasants but also with the U.S. and world peoples' desire for peace and an end to the atrocious war in South Viet-Nam.

To manifest the iron-like determination of the 10 million southern peasants, the South Viet-Nam Liberation Peasants Association Central Committee solemnly declares its complete approval of the PRG's seven-point statement. The Central Committee appeals to all cadres and members of the association and to all peasants throughout

the zone to positively support the PRG's correct proposals and serious attitude; resolutely demand that the U.S. government set a deadline for the withdrawal of all U.S. and satellite troops from South Viet-Nam, respect the South Vietnamese people's right to self-determination, end its interference in the South Vietnamese people's internal affairs, end its support for the bellicose Saigon administration headed by traitor Nguyen Van Thieu, and end all its maneuvers, including the fraudulent election maneuver aimed at maintaining in power the rotten puppet Nguyen Van Thieu; and demand the formation of a new government that approves peace, independence, neutrality, and democracy and that will seriously negotiate with the PRG in order to restore peace to South Viet-Nam.

Let all our cadres, members, and peasants realize that the U.S. imperialists' failure is obvious and that they are by nature stubborn and bellicose. Therefore, we must constantly sharpen our fighting spirit, must refrain from nurturing any illusions, and must not lose vigilance against all new maneuvers of the U.S.-puppets.

As long as the U.S. imperialists are unwilling to relinquish their aggressive designs against South Viet-Nam and stubbornly prolong and expand their criminal war of aggression, let our southern peasants, united millions as one, develop their role of regular troops of the revolution, strengthen their solidarity, unite with the working class and all strata of people from the countryside to the cities and from the jungle and mountain areas to the plains into a steel-like bloc, serve as a solid, steadfast prop of the PRG, overcome all sacrifices and hardships, and persistently advance the anti-U.S. national salvation resistance toward complete victory.

At present, let our peasants strive to step up the movement to frustrate the U.S.-puppets' pacification scheme, seize good opportunities to stage uprisings to destroy tyrants and bondage and regain mastership over their villages and hamlets, return to their old ricefields and gardens, engage in production, resolutely oppose the deceitful, reactionary "Land to the Tiller" law of the enemy, safeguard their right to be owners of their ricefields, firmly oppose the civil defense organization which is a base for conscription and the upgrading of military forces, and actively motivate their husbands and sons in the puppet army to stage revolts, mutinies, and uprisings, to turn their guns back on the tyrants, to score merits, and to return to the revolution. Let our peasants organize themselves into steadfast, enlarged groups,

heighten vigilance against all deceit and bribery of the enemy, resolutely smash the criminal pacification program, frustrate the war-Vietnamization scheme of the U.S.-puppets, and advance toward even greater victories.

South Viet-Nam 5 July 1971, the Central Committee of the South Viet-Nam Liberation Peasants Association.

III. ROLE OF CAMBODIAN WOMEN IN STRUGGLE PRAISED

[Cambodian Information Agency, clandestine, in French to Southeast Asia and the Far East, 1100 GMT, 12 July 1971]

Kampuchea 12 July AKI -- Mrs. Khieu Ponnary, Chairman of the Democratic Women's Association of Cambodia, on 3 July sent a letter to Neak Moneang Monique Sihanouk pointing out the important role of Cambodian women both inside and outside the country in the struggle against the U.S.-Saigon aggressors and their lackeys, Lon Nol, Sirik Matak and Son Ngoc Thanh. She also denounced the barbarous crimes committed by the enemy against the Cambodian people and women.

The full text of the letter reads :

We, the Cambodian women struggling inside the country, direct our thoughts toward Neak Moneang and our women combatants who have been forced to live abroad temporarily because of the ignominious and savage aggression of the U.S. imperialists and the treason of their most despicable valets, Lon Nol, Sirik Matak and Son Ngoc Thanh.

We are sincerely touched by the thought of your having to live far from the fatherland, and we long for the day of your return to our beloved country. We also enthusiastically rejoice at the numerous activities undertaken by Neak Moneang and our friends in foreign countries in the struggle against the enemy under the leadership of NUFK presided over by Samdech Head of State Norodom Sihanouk and of RGNUC with Samdech Penn Nouth as Premier.

The efforts outside the country by Neak Moneang and our friends female combatants in the struggle against the enemy constitute great encouragement for us, Cambodian women inside the country; they also deepen our implacable hatred towards the enemy and incite us to double our efforts in our activities.

Since the 18 March 1970 coup d'etat, Cambodian women, whether in the rural areas or in the cities, at the front or in the rear, inside or outside the country, have risen up under the leadership of NUFK and RGNUC and carried on the struggle in coordination with Cambodian men to drive out the U.S. imperialist aggressors and puppet Thieu-Ky and to annihilate traitors Lon Nol, Sirik Matak and Son Ngoc Thanh who have caused innumerable sufferings and grief for our people and trampled underfoot our territory.

Thanks to the unity between women, to the coordination of the forces in the rural areas and in the cities, at the front and in the rear, inside and outside the country, NUFK has recorded great victories in the military, political and economic fields, in particular the victories during the last dry season (1970-1971), and defeated the ambitious enemy plan aimed at retaking liberated zone and destroying our economy.

Our women inside the country, especially those at the front, have contributed to the resounding victories in the last dry season and continue to double their efforts to win new victories, surmounting innumerable difficulties.

At the front, enemy aircraft of all types bomb day and night, leveling homes, ravaging our crops which constitute our peasants' livelihood, and killing cattle ... In addition, the enemy has unremittingly launched mopping-up operations.

Wherever they go, the enemy soldiers set fire to houses, massacred old people, children, men and women, and savagely rape women. Crimes of unprecedented barbarity committed by the enemy against our people and women are innumerable. But despite all this, our women always continue to carry out their frontline combat duty against the aggressors. In the rear, acting in coordination with their male colleagues, they have surmounted all difficulties and taken part in all social activities to serve the front and production.

Women guerrillas contribute to the task of assuring the security of their liberated hamlets and villages. In the hamlet and commune administration, the women perform their duties side by side with men, assuring an equal part in administering the locality, and defending the interests of women as well as those of the local people. In the economic field, they participate, in coordination with their male comrades, in the production and transportation of food for our combatants on the frontline. Every village has its own dispensary and drugstore of traditional medicines ready to serve the people. Women also serve as teachers and assure the education of men and women, young and old alike. They conduct propaganda activities among the people, and participate in persuading enemy soldiers and functionaries to join the liberated zone.

The activities of Neak Moneang Monique and our women combatants in the struggle against the enemy constitute a strong impetus for the patriotic activities of our women struggling inside the country.

Women inside and outside the country have greatly contributed to the struggle against the enemy over whom we are going to record even greater victories.

We hope that with the heroic struggle of our people, our men and women both inside and outside the country, the day is near when Neak Moneang and all our women combatants will be reunified in happiness in our beloved fatherland.

In conclusion, we convey our wishes for good health and more brilliant successes in the struggle against the enemy to Neak Moneang and our Cambodian women combatants.