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NORTH VIETNAM

THIEU CALLED 'MAIN OBSTACLE TO NATIONAL CONCORD AND PEACE'

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[Commentary: "Nguyen Van Thieu Is the Enemy of Peace and National Concord"]

[Text] To pit ambitionless people against themselves is the traditional policy of colonialist aggressors. The three U.S. presidents before Nixon stuck to this policy. It shows its utter cruelty under Nixon with his Vietnamization strategy. It has resulted in millions of South Vietnamese young men being forced into the army or paramilitary forces of the U.S.-Thieu clique and many other people into their administrative machine. That policy is also the source of heart-rending stories about people of one locality fighting those in another, family feud or family disruption with father being enemy to his son, husband to his wife, and brothers to brothers.

Going still further the U.S. imperialists have sought to turn that artificial hatred into lasting discord. More dangerous still, they have produced obstinate, cruel agents like Nguyen Van Thieu and pit all of them against the revolutionary people.

On 12 October Thieu had the nerve to threaten supporters of national concord with cutting short their lives within 5 minutes and cried for killing all the communists till the last one. His fire eating simply reflects the U.S. scheme to prolong the war by means of Vietnamization and by murdering the Vietnamese people in an attempt to maintain U.S. neocolonialist rule in South Vietnam with the help of its puppet, Nguyen Van Thieu.

This dangerous scheme is clothed with anti-communism. To oppose Nixon's Vietnamization, the South Vietnamese people have their own sharp weapon, namely, national unity. It is the aged tradition and the source of invincible strength of the Vietnamese people.

Developing it and stemming from the present practical situation in South Vietnam, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam, a legitimate representative of the South Vietnamese people, has advocated the policy of national concord based on the elimination of division and leveling of all scores sown by the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen to realize the great national unity around the task of fighting against U.S. aggression for national salvation and for peace, independence and democracy.

With this policy in view, the PRG has proposed the formation in South Vietnam of a three-segment government embracing people of the PRG, those of the Saigonese administration without Nguyen Van Thieu, and representatives of other political forces in South Vietnam, including those who for political reasons have to live abroad. The three segments in that government will be in equal strength and on an equal footing with mutual respect and mutual nonelimination.

Such a policy is unquestionably correct, realistic, fair and reasonable. But the Nixon administration and its Nguyen Van Thieu henchmen, with their horrible schemes to prolong the war of aggression, have been opposing it and the South Vietnamese people's urgent aspiration for peace.

At the beck and call of his U.S. master, Nguyen Van Thieu has arrogantly declared that there would not be a three-segment government. He also threatened to behead immediately any supporters of national concord while consistently sticking to his "four-no's" stand, namely, no government coalition, no neutrality, no territorial concessions to the communists, and no permission to communist political activities in South Vietnam.

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Women constitute an important labor force on the agricultural, industrial, and handicraft production, construction, and communications and transportation fronts.

Along with the spirit of working diligently, women are conscious of practicing thrift and protecting state and collective property. In emulating the heroic southern women, female collective peasants everywhere are playing an important role in carrying out the slogan "a full supply of rice down to the last kilo, and a full recruitment of troops down to the last man" and are wholeheartedly providing their best support to the frontline. Life under evacuation conditions away from municipalities and cities and the fighting-while-producing life in the rural areas are being cared for by the hands and hearts of millions of "three-responsibilities" women. All social activities are firmly maintained thanks to the great contributions by women of all strata.

President Ho once stated: The valuable Vietnamese mountains and rivers are woven and embroidered by our women, young and old alike, nicely and beautifully--from President Ho's letter to women on the commemorative day of the two Trung sisters and International Women's Day, 8 March 1952.

In the past 26 years the Vietnam Women's Association has educated and organized women of all strata to participate in defending and building the country. In resisting the Americans for national salvation and building socialism, the "three-responsibilities" movement is a noble manifestation of revolutionary heroism and a revolutionary campaign of deep significance conducted by our women. The role played by the Women's Association has become ever more outstanding. The association's contingent of cadres has been reinforced with more and more young women who have been tested through combat and operations, who have an ever-improving cultural knowledge, and who are worthy successors of the women's movement. The association cadres at the basic level--despite their busy engagement in the tasks of producing, supporting combat, and fighting--are still eager and devoted in fulfilling their duties and taking care of common affairs day and night. While carrying out their specialized duties, the cadres at various echelons and in various branches still pay attention to implementing the policy of motivating and educating the female masses.

Along with organizing and motivating women to strive to carry out their revolutionary duties, the association cares for the women's and children's real interests and, along with other branches and organizations, is gradually improving the women's material and spiritual lives. Following President Ho's instructions in the movement to study and emulate the heroic southern women, all strata of women in the north--guided by the examples of Nguyen Thi (?Ut Tich), Le Thi Hong Gam, and Tran Thi Tam--are determined to be worthy as stalwart and brave anti-U.S. national salvation combatants and worthy as "three-responsibilities" women.

Under the leadership of the party committee echelons in various localities, let the Women's Association chapters at various levels develop the traditions of previous women's organizations, strive to consolidate their ranks, improve their operational methods, and fulfill their sacred duties in the revolutionary undertaking.

Let all strata of women enthusiastically rise up, uphold the self-reliance spirit, strive to step up the rising "three-responsibilities" movement, and make ever greater contributions to resisting the Americans for national salvation and building socialism.