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SAIGON COMMENTARY DENOUNCES DEFEATISTS AT HOME, ABROAD

Saigon Domestic Television Service in Vietnamese 1300 GMT 22 Oct 72 S

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The use of irony by many international commentators to describe communist demands has never been as justified as it is now. Irony is used to ridicule unreasonable developments. The communist aggressors are looked upon with contempt by the people because they have endured unnecessary suffering to achieve their objectives.

In a story published by U.S. and British papers, a thief enters a house to extort money from the houseowner. Unsuccessful, the former immediately changes his tactics by demanding that the houseowner pay an indemnity for feigned injuries inflicted on the thief by other people in the house. In our country, this thief is the North Vietnamese communists, the houseowner is the RVN Government and the house is South Vietnam. The other people in the house are the 17.5 million South Vietnamese people, who do not accept bondage. This story is told to point out the unreasonable nature of the demands that the thief forced upon the houseowner.

Let us now see what the North Vietnamese communists have done in their aggression against the south. First, everyone knows that the North Vietnam communists have waged an aggressive war, which has been camouflaged as a people's war. After the various phases of terrorism, assassination and acts of destruction, the communists resorted to large-scale battles and then to conventional war. However, after the defeat of their conventional war efforts, they resorted to a policy of fighting while negotiating and resumed guerrilla warfare, waiting for the opportune moment to concentrate sufficient forces to launch new large-scale attacks in a conventional war. This was the strategy applied by the communists after their bitter defeats in 1968.

They constantly change their tactics, increasing their military or political activities according to the world situation. In this way the communists have carried out this tragic war for 12 years, wasting much blood and many lives of the southern compatriots.

In the military field, everyone can see that through more than 10 years of aggression the communists, from the leading echelons in Hanoi to the people who are sent to the south to carry out the aggression, have met with nothing but bitter defeats. The stubbornness and cruelty of these aggressors are exposed when they throw into the southern battlefield, to be killed, almost all of the northern youths.

However, some people still say they are fully aware of the course of the negotiations between the two sides and therefore sure of their future position in South Vietnam.

Those who consider themselves as our friends are also almost as stubborn as the communist enemy; that is, they have refused to recognize the realities of the war either on the battlefield or the political front. These people--who exist in this country as well as abroad--continue to rely on their personal knowledge to advance considerations related to the question of "who now wants a cease-fire and a negotiated solution."

Abroad, in the United States--our greatest ally--there is a development that has influenced the Vietnam war: the November U.S. presidential elections. The election requirements have made many of those who have sided with Democratic Party candidate McGovern suddenly change their "feathers," causing them to make pessimistic statements and hindering the U.S. President's efforts to achieve an honorable solution to the Vietnam war.

Because of the election requirements, they have become not only pessimistic elements in the face of communist aggression, but also defeatists who have surrendered to aggressive power. They have refused to recognize the obvious victories scored by the southern armed forces and people over the cruel troops of the communist aggressors. With their defeatist views, they have advocated that it is now time for the southern people to surrender to the communists for a cease-fire and to move toward the restoration of peace at any cost.

Representing this strange stand is candidate McGovern, who plans to enter the White House as a result of the coming 7 November U.S. elections.

There is also a group of individuals abroad whose stand resembles that of McGovern. They are Vietnamese traitors who noisily proclaim themselves members of a third group. They hope to gain certain benefits following the communists' revelation of their strategy of demanding the establishment of a monstrous three-segment government to advance peace in South Vietnam. We have already dealt with their backgrounds, careers and past activities. They have deceived no one, because they are real Vietnamese traitors who have clung to the heels of the Viet Cong in the hope of making gains from the blood and tears of our 17.5 million southerners.

To all the defeatists in the United States and the Vietnamese traitors, lackeys of the colonialists and communists who harm the country and people, the southerners categorically state: We call upon the defeatists in the United States to calmly set aside their personal interests and those of their parties and reconsider the current overall situation on the southern battlefields. They must recall the resounding victories won daily by our southern armed forces and people on all the battlefields to stop the cruel communist aggression. They must do so in order to become thoroughly aware of the true nature of these victories and rid themselves of their pessimism. awaken, support their government, contribute to halting the aggression and become worthy of citizens of a powerful country defending the free world.

Regarding the Vietnamese traitors who run to and fro demanding their share, we the South Vietnamese people will never allow them to return here to exploit us, although we feel sorry for these stupid and misguided fellows. They will be considered as outlawed enemies, the same as communists, if they refuse to relinquish their policy of seeking profits.

The heroic South Vietnamese people hold no pessimistic or defeatist views and do not follow the colonialists and communists. They can find ways to end the war and restore peace. We have told the communists that peace can be restored 1 minute, or even 1 second, after they stop killing the southern people, withdraw to North Vietnam, and accept an internationally controlled cease-fire in all of Indochina.

This is a purely military condition and the only condition which the southern armed forces and people would impose on the communists, assuming that they sincerely want peace. We have also said that if the communists do not accept the present southern government and President Nguyen Van Thieu, they must give up violence and participate in an internationally supervised free election to choose another president and vice president so as to proceed toward setting up a new government.

Of course, after giving up their daggers and grenades, the communists will positively participate in this election and set up a red government, to which they aspire. They will control the National Assembly and turn this legislative organ red, to which they aspire. They will tear up South Vietnam's constitution and apply North Vietnam's constitution here, to which they aspire.

However, the only request of the 17.5 million South Vietnamese people is that the communists let them decide South Vietnam's future regime and government according to the principle of respect for the national right to self-determination, which the communists speak of every day in Hanoi and Paris. This is the only correct political solution acceptable to the entire people of South Vietnam. There can be no other political solution. There can be no question of a three- or four-segment coalition government, of the division of land and people, or of a "leopard skin" cease-fire.

Obviously, our stand reveals our concessions to an enemy who is losing the war, who is half dead, and who is in the position of an aggressor.

To all the defeatists in the United States and the Vietnamese traitors, lackeys of the colonialists and communists who harm the country and people, the southerners categorically state: We call upon the defeatists in the United States to calmly set aside their personal interests and those of their parties and reconsider the current overall situation on the southern battlefields. They must recall the resounding victories won daily by our southern armed forces and people on all the battlefields to stop the cruel communist aggression. They must do so in order to become thoroughly aware of the true nature of these victories and rid themselves of their pessimism. awoken, support their government, contribute to halting the aggression and become worthy of citizens of a powerful country defending the free world.

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However, communist North Vietnam must realize that it is like the thief in the parable and should not demand anything else. These are our generous last concessions. If communist North Vietnam demands anything else, the southern armed forces and people will resort to their final solution--a purely military solution aimed at completely defeating North Vietnam's aggression and killing the last of the aggressors.

Our southern armed forces and people have on several occasions demonstrated their ability to exterminate the invaders and achieve peace in victory.

In final analysis, the North Vietnamese communists must remember that they are now losing the war and need--more than anyone else--the restoration of peace for their survival. The more demands they advance and the more insolent they are, the more they will suffer and die.

SAIGON SAYS THIEU CANNOT LEAVE POST IN MID-STREAM

Saigon Domestic Television Service in Vietnamese 1300 GMT 19 Oct 72 S

[Untitled commentary]

[Excerpt] President Thieu has asserted on many occasions that he is ready to resign if there can be peace with the assurance that South Vietnam will not be lost to the communists and that he is ready to resign so that all the people including the South Vietnamese communists may participate in the election of a new leader for the south. But, so long as the communists continue their aggression and so long as they advocate a coalition government solution and violence, all the South Vietnamese armed forces and people are determined to smash this scheme.

President Nguyen Van Thieu must shoulder his responsibility before history and the nation. President Thieu's departure in such a situation will only mean desertion. More than 1 million combatants cannot accept the desertion of their supreme commander. The South Vietnamese people who gave their votes of confidence in the 3 October 1971 election also cannot accept their representative giving up his responsibility in mid-stream.

The more the communists exaggerate their requests, the more our armed forces and people are determined to strengthen their stand, to cleverly assess the situation and to forge their strength through combat. The more cunning, arrogant and unreasonable the communists show themselves, the more they become the victims of their own stubbornness. The communists will thus have to drink the poison they have prepared. Peace is drawing near, but this peace must be based on the unswerving stand of 17.5 million South Vietnamese people as we have repeatedly reasserted to both our enemy and our friends. In sum, South Vietnam cannot accept a prefabricated peace or a prefabricated solution imposing a communist-type peace. The communists' three-segment government farce has now become a noose around their own neck.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES SUPPRESSION OF UPRISING

Paris APP in English 1122 GMT 23 Oct 72 C--FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

[Text] Manila, 23 Oct (AFP)--The Philippine Government today announced that Maoist insurgents suffered heavy losses in the first armed uprising against martial law, and warned dissidents of massive retaliation if similar outbreaks occurred.

The government listed enemy casualties as 49 dead and an undetermined number wounded in the uprising staged Saturday by a force of about 400 predominantly Moslem insurgents in Marawi city, about 500 miles (about 800 kms) south of Manila. Government losses were reported as six killed and six wounded.

Interviewed by foreign correspondents, Secretary of Defense Juan Ponce Enrile said similar incidents in future will give the government an opening for severe and massive retaliatory measures.

Replying to questions, Mr Enrile said he did not know if the uprising was the last of its kind, but we are applying stern measures against those who participated. The Marawi insurgents suffered very heavy casualties, had been broken up, and were now being pursued in every direction, he added.

The one-day uprising in Marawi (population 55,700--95 percent Moslem) began early Saturday with an assault on the bridge leading to the city and was quelled after about 26 hours Sunday morning. It was marked by [words indistinct]--both repulsed--on the Constabulary (National Police) headquarters at (Camm Amay Pakpak) in the city proper, the burning down of the provincial capital and the temporary takeover of the Mindanao state university, including its radio station. Street skirmishes also broke up in Marawi's commercial center and the insurgents hoisted a Maoist flag over a military barracks.

According to Mr Enrile, government forces were in complete control of the situation on Mindanao, a region where periodic armed clashes had occurred the past 2 years between armed Christians and Moslem groups. He stressed that the uprising had no religious content, nor was it a signal for Maoist uprisings elsewhere in the country.

Information Secretary Francisco S. Tatad told a news briefing today that at the height of the fighting, the insurgents burned down a number of other installations, including an unoccupied military barracks, a constabulary camp outside the city, and a Pepsi Cola truck used by the insurgents to block the bridge leading to the city. A number of civilians also died but no official count was available as their bodies had already been burned.

PRESIDENT MARCOS RECEIVES JAPANESE ENVOY

Manila International Service in English 0400 GMT 19 Oct 72 D

[Text] President Marcos expressed hope that Japan will continue with her policy towards the Philippines in the wake of the normalization of relations between Japan and the PRC. President Marcos conveyed this hope to Kiichi Aichi, special envoy of Japan's Prime Minister Tanaka. Aichi called at Malacanang to inform the president of the shift in Japanese foreign policy. Aichi was sent to several Asian capitals to explain to heads of government and chiefs of state the normalization of relations between Japan and the PRC.