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VIETNAM MERGER
NOT LIKELY SOON

**Regimes in North and South
Are Expected to Continue
as Units for a Period**

By Agence France-Pressé

HANOI, North Vietnam, May 1 — Authoritative sources here said today that two different political, economic and social systems would probably prevail in Vietnam for some time, leading in steps to the reunification of the North and South.

The sources, who said it was difficult to estimate the length of the period before reunification, explained that two governments—North and South—were likely to go on representing Vietnam at the international level.

The problem of reunification must take into account the political, economic and social differences between the two parts of the country and certain realities in the South, such as the people's mentality and economic problems, the sources said.

Resolution Cited

While many people are wondering what kind of political regime will take over in Saigon, observers cite the 14-point basic resolution drawn up by the Congress of Representatives of the People of South Vietnam, Provisional Revolutionary Government, in June, 1969. Its main points were the following:

¶The political regime of South Vietnam is republican, with the watchwords independence, democracy, peace, neutrality.

¶Internal policy is one of national union without distinc-

Continued on Page 16, Column 7

Continued From Page 1, Col. 4

tion of social and ethnic background, religious conviction, and political belief, and this without regard to a person's past provided that he supports peace, independence and neutrality.

¶Foreign policy is one of peace and neutrality, the establishment of diplomatic, economic and cultural relations with all countries without distinction of political or social regime, according to the five principles of peaceful coexistence. It is a policy of good neighborliness, in respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, with Laos and Cambodia.

¶Vietnam is one country, the Vietnamese people is one people. This statement quoted the late President Ho Chi Minh, who said, "Vietnam is one country, the Vietnamese people is one people. Rivers may dry up, mountains may be eroded, but this truth will not change." Once South Vietnam is liberated, the reunification of the country will take place step by step, by peaceful means, on the basis of agreement between the two zones, without foreign interference. ¶The revolutionary Government is the organ of over-all power embodying the will and aspirations of the whole South Vietnamese population. It will create the conditions permitting the formation of a provisional coalition government aimed at organizing free general elections for a constituent assembly which will draw up a constitution and choose a definite government for South Vietnam.

Democratic Centralism

The nine remaining points deal with the role of the Revolutionary Government: Its fight

for independence, the organization of revolutionary people's people's committees at all levels, and its council of elders.

For example, Point 8 stipulates that revolutionary power in South Vietnam is to be organized according to the principle of democratic centralism, from the central echelon down to the basic units.

The North Vietnamese Communist party newspaper Nhan Dan today greeted Saigon's surrender with banner headlines and a photograph of Ho Chi Minh.

"Long Live the Liberation of Saigon," one headline proclaimed. Another announced complete success in the South.

The front page carried a map showing nine Communist thrusts toward Saigon before the surrender and an editorial jubilantly marked the "total liberation and independence of our Vietnam."

Homage to Army

The editorial paid special homage to the armed forces who, after "two months of courageous fighting since Ban Me Thuot have crushed an enemy army numbering a million men and smashed the enemy's war machine and administration to pieces."

Nhan Dan also published the statement by Lieut. Gen. Duong Van Minh, the last President of the old Saigon regime, ordering South Vietnamese troops to stop all fighting. Yesterday, the North Vietnamese newspaper attacked him for not having complied immediately with demands by the Revolutionary Government to command South Vietnamese troops to lay down their arms and to order the Americans to leave.

The newspaper was especially scornful at the flight of South Vietnam's former vice president, Marshal Nguyen Cao Ky. According to Nhan Dan, Marshal Ky had to grab hold of the hem of the skirt of the wife of the American Ambassador, Graham A. Martin, to clamber aboard an evacuation helicopter.

Nhan Dan recalled that only a few days ago Marshal Ky had declared that he would choose a glorious death and had asked what the point was in leaving Vietnam to become a prostitute or a cook in the service of the Americans.