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FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN DENOUNCES LON NOL 'SLANDERS'

Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0444 GMT 1 Feb 73 S

[Text] On 31 January the DRV Foreign Ministry spokesman issued a statement on the slander of the DRV by the Americans and the Phnom Penh puppet administration. The full text of the statement follows:

On 27 and 28 January 1973, delivering a message dealing with the recently signed Paris agreement on Vietnam, Lon Nol, the U.S. lackey in Phnom Penh, brazenly distorted this agreement and demanded that the DRV end all aggressive activities.

The agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in Vietnam put an end to the U.S. war of destruction of 18 years in Vietnam. This is an extremely great victory for the Vietnamese people on the three military, political and diplomatic fronts. But closing his eyes to this obvious truth, Lon Nol uttered nonsensical arguments to slander the DRV in an extremely vile manner, aimed at covering up the U.S. imperialists' hitherto evil aggressive design against Cambodia and at refuting the patriotic, brave struggle of the Khmer people, led by the NUFC and the RGNUC. This increasingly exposes the servile nature of the Phnom Penh puppet administration, which has served the U.S. aggressive policy in Cambodia.

It is common knowledge that the U.S. imperialists directed the reactionary clique, led by Lon Nol, to stage the illegal coup d'etat on 18 March 1970 in Cambodia and sent tens of thousands of U.S. and Saigon puppet troops to invade Cambodia and to commit countless crimes against the Khmer people. They have sabotaged the independence, peace and neutrality of Cambodia in an attempt to carry out U.S. neocolonialism in Cambodia and to serve the U.S. Vietnamization strategy. It is obvious that the puppet administration set up by the Americans in Phnom Penh has absolutely served as a U.S. puppet. This administration represents no one and is actually ever more isolated in the country and the world.

Under the leadership of the NUFC, led by Samdech Chief of State Norodom Sihanouk, and the RGNUC, led by Samdech Prime Minister Penn Nouth and Mr Khieu Samphan as deputy prime minister, the heroic Khmer people have conducted their just struggle against the Americans and the Phnom Penh puppets and have won very great and comprehensive victories. The liberated area--the extremely firm and strong base of the resistance--includes more than eight-tenths of the territory and more than seven-tenths of the population. It has constantly been enlarged and developed. The RGNUC, which was formed from the Khmer people's broad patriotic movement, has been vigorously supported by the world peoples and has been recognized by more and more governments of many countries as the sole legal and true government of the Cambodian people.

Loyal to the joint statement of the Indochinese people's summit conference, the Vietnamese people and the DRV Government unswervingly are determined to strengthen their unity with the fraternal Cambodian people and to wholeheartedly support the Cambodian people's just and inevitably victorious struggle on the basis of respect for the Cambodian people's fundamental national rights: independence, sovereignty, unification and the territorial integrity of Cambodia.

THAILAND 'CLAMPS DOWN' ON ANTI-BURMA ACTIVITIES

Bangkok POST in English 1 Feb 73 p 1 D

[Article by Theh Chongkhadikij]

[Text] The government is clamping down on activities against the Ne Win government in order to gain friendly Thai-Burmese relations and mutual trust.

"We will not allow U Nu (former prime minister of Burma) or any of his men to sour our relations with the legally constituted government of the Union of Burma," Deputy Foreign Minister Chartchai Chunhawan told the Bangkok POST yesterday.

"We want a truly neutral and friendly Burma on our western border just as we wish for a truly neutral Laos and Cambodia on our eastern border. This is the strategy for our security. General Ne Win's government is a truly neutral one."

Under Field Marshal Thanom Kittikhachon and Brigadier-General Chartichai Chunhawan, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has been making positive moves to ease Thai-Burmese relations which have become strained as the result of the presence of U Nu and his men here.

Gen Chartchai was prepared to go to Rangoon to firm up the friendship, he said. He had been invited by the Burmese Government when he was director-general of the Political Department.

U Nu, as reported exclusively by the Bangkok POST, has resigned as leader of the united front of Burmese, Mon, Karen and minority insurgents because the minority leaders had insisted on inclusion in the draft constitution a pledge of autonomy for the minority races. He has been replaced by General Letya, his former deputy prime minister and defense minister.

Former Burmese commander-in-chief Tommie Clift, one of U Nu's top men, has left the country for Australia.

Revival of cordial relations is believed encouraged by Burma's announcement that "the opportune moment has arrived for nations of the region to come together to work out the means to that end."

Thailand is trying to get Burma to attend a regional conference to discuss the future of Southeast Asia following the Vietnam cease-fire.

To be invited also are North Vietnam, South Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia. They will confer with the ASEAN nations--Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia and the Philippines.

Gen Chartchai also stated that Thailand would join in a regional scheme for neutralization if two conditions are fulfilled first.

These conditions are:

1. There must be real peace in Indochina.
2. With real peace in Indochina, United States forces will be withdrawn from Thailand.

Neutralization will be one of the main items to be considered by the foreign ministers of ASEAN countries in a meeting to be held mid-February in the Malaysian capital.

The Vietnamese people and the DRV Government firmly reject the Phnom Penh puppet administration's vile, slanderous arguments against the DRV and demand that the Americans end the aggressive war and all U.S. involvements in Cambodia, respect the Cambodian people's fundamental national rights and let Cambodian internal affairs be settled by the Cambodian people, without foreign interference, as stipulated in the recent Paris agreement.

DRV ENVOY TO MILITARY COMMISSION COMMENTS ON TALKS

Hanoi VNA in English 1628 GMT 31 Jan 73 B

[Text] Hanoi VNA January 31--The head of the DRV Government's delegation to the four-party joint military delegation made the following statement at Tan Son Nhut airport yesterday:

Today, the military delegation of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam comes to Saigon to take part in the four-party joint military commission to ensure joint actions in the implementation of the "agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in Vietnam."

First of all, I convey to the 17 million compatriots in the south the love of the 21 million people in the north. The south and the north are kith and kin. The south and the north are of the same family. Vietnam is one, the Vietnamese nation is one. Rivers may dry up and mountains wear out, but that truth decidedly will never change.

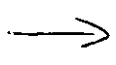
The conclusion of the "agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in Vietnam" is a great victory for the entire nation of Vietnam in our valiant struggle for independence and freedom, and also a great success of progressive mankind's struggle for peace, national independence, freedom and man's dignity.

The point now is to ensure the strict and scrupulous implementation of the agreement, so that peace may be maintained forever in this region on the basis of the securing of the basic national rights of the Vietnamese people and the right to self-determination of the South Vietnamese people. It is the resolve of the Vietnamese people to strive on for the preservation of a stable peace and the achievement of authentic independence and freedom and the eventual peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

The DRV Government, with the complete concurrence of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam, has shown the maximum of good will and done its best to bring about the conclusion of the agreement. As a signatory, the DRV declares its commitment to respect the agreement fully and implement it scrupulously. At the same time, it hopes that the other concerned parties will take a same attitude of good faith and seriousness, so that the implementation of the agreement may be successful.

Fully conscious of its duty in the four-party joint military commission, the military delegation of the DRV Government will do its level best to co-ordinate its activities with that of the other concerned parties and closely cooperate with the International Commission of Supervision and Control in ensuring the strict and scrupulous implementation of the provisions of the agreement.

It is our firm belief that our beloved compatriots in the south will give us full assistance in the accomplishment of our great task.



We also firmly believe that our brothers and friends all over the world will continue their precious sympathy and support to the just cause of Vietnam.

Finally, let me thank you for your presence at this first meeting between us.

DRV, PRGRSV OFFICIALS IN PARIS GIVE RECEPTION

Hanoi VNA in English 0739 GMT 31 Jan 73 B

[Text] Hanoi VNA January 31--DRV Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh, Foreign Minister Nguyen Thi Binh of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam, head of the PRG delegation to the Paris conference on Vietnam, Minister Xuan Thuy, head of the DRV Government delegation, have offered in Paris a formal reception on the occasion of the signing of the agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in Vietnam.

Taking part in the reception were Vo Van Sung, general delegation of the DRV, and Pham Van Ba, director of the PRGRSV information bureau, in France.

Attending on the French Government's side were Jean-Paul Angles, chief of protocol, representing President Pompidou, Andre Bettencourt, delegate minister of foreign affairs, Joseph Fontanet, minister of education, Edgar Faure, minister of social affairs, Jean Charbonnel, minister of housing and tourism, Geoffrey de Counce, general secretary of the Foreign Ministry.

Also present were the ambassadors and charge d'affaires of socialist countries and many other countries in France.

Representing the French Communist Party at the reception were Jacques Duclos, Gaston Plissonnier, Claude Poperon, Andre Vieuguet, Georges Sequy, Madeleine Vincent, members of the Politburo, and many other members of the Central Committee. Andre Souquiere, general secretary of the French peace movement, and the leaders of the 52 French political, trade union and social organizations in support of Vietnam also attended.

These included the Socialist Party, the General Confederation of Labour, the Democratic General Confederation of Labour, the Union of French Women, the Communist Youth Movement, the National Union of Students, the France-Vietnam Friendship Association, and the National Educational Federation.

On hand were also Ok Sakun, permanent representative of the Cambodian Royal Government of National Union and the National United Front of Kampuchea in France; Saignavong, president of the Lao students' union in France; Huynh Trung Dong, president of the Vietnamese residents' union in France, other personalities and representatives of Vietnamese residents of various strata in France.

C. Galuzzi and C. Pajetta, members of the Political Bureau of the Italian Communist Party; R. Lombardi, member of the Executive Committee of the Italian Socialist Party; Jack Woodis, member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party in Britain, many leaders of the organizations for solidarity with Vietnam in many West European countries, members of the "Colifam" in the U.S., many French and other foreign personalities, intellectuals, writers and journalists were also invited.

In all, nearly one thousand representatives attended the reception.

They warmly greeted the recent big victory of the Vietnamese people and wished them many fresh victories in the struggle for the implementation of the agreement, for the consolidation of peace and national reconstruction.

NGUYEN DUY TRINH STOPS OVER IN MOSCOW ENROUTE HOME

Hanoi VNA in English 0715 GMT 1 Feb 73 B

[Text] Hanoi VNA February 1st--Nguyen Duy Trinh, member of the Political Bureau of the Vietnam Workers' Party Central Committee, vice-premier and foreign minister of the DRV, stopped over in Moscow from the afternoon of January 30 to the afternoon of the following day on his way home from Paris after signing the agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in Vietnam and the protocols to it.

The welcome and farewell ceremonies were impressive and yet very intimate. The Vnukovo airport was bedecked with flags of the DRV and the Soviet Union and crowded with Muscovites and Vietnamese students.

Nguyen Duy Trinh was welcomed and seen off by M.A. Suslov, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU; K.F. Katushev, secretary of the party CC; A.A. Gromyko, foreign minister; O.B. Rakhmanin, first deputy-head of the party CC Commission for External Relations and many other high-ranking officials of the party CC and the Soviet Foreign Ministry.

On the Vietnamese side were Vo Thuc Dong and Dang Quang Minh, ambassadors of the DRV and the RSV respectively.

On hand were many diplomatic envoys of socialist and other countries.

On Jan. 31, M.A. Suslov, K.F. Katushev, and A.A. Gromyko received and had talks with Nguyen Duy Trinh, during which the two sides discussed the furtherance of the friendship and fraternal co-operation between the Soviet Union and the DRV, matters concerning the Vietnam situation after the conclusion of the Paris agreement, and other questions of mutual interest.

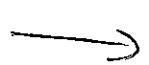
Present at the talks, which proceeded in a cordial and warm atmosphere, were Ambassadors Vo Thuc Dong and Dang Quang Minh.

LE DUC THO MEETS WITH BREZHNEV IN MOSCOW

Hanoi VNA in English 0704 GMT 1 Feb 73 B

[Text] Hanoi VNA February 1st--On his way home after the conclusion of the agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in Vietnam, Le Duc Tho, Politburo member of the VWP Central Committee and special advisor to the DRV Government delegation to the Paris conference on Vietnam, stopped over in Moscow from Feb. 26-30.

Present at the Vnukovo airport to welcome him and send him off were A.P. Kirilenko, Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; K.F. Katushev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and many other ranking officials of the party Central Committee and the Soviet Foreign Ministry.



On the Vietnamese side were Ambassador Vo Thuc Dong, RSV Ambassador Dang Quang Minh, and staff members of the two embassies and Vietnamese students.

Chinese Ambassador Liu Hsin-chuang was also present on both occasions.

On Jan. 30, talks were arranged for him and L.I. Brezhnev, secretary general of the CPSU Central Committee.

Le Duc Tho informed the Soviet party leader of the last stage of the Paris talks on Vietnam, laying stress on the importance of the successes obtained, which had led to the conclusion of the agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in Vietnam. This agreement puts an end to the U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam, affirms the basic national rights of the Vietnamese people, he said, adding that an important factor of these successes is the efficacious and selfless support and assistance rendered by the CPSU and the Soviet Union to the Vietnamese people throughout their struggle against the U.S. aggression.

On behalf of the VWP Political Bureau, the entire party and the people of the whole of Vietnam, he expressed his deep gratitude to the CPSU Political Bureau, the Soviet Government, and the entire Soviet people for the unchanging internationalist stand they [have] taken regarding the just struggle of Vietnam.

Brezhnev, for his part, said the communists and the entire people of the Soviet Union warmly congratulate their Vietnamese brothers over their great victory, which, first of all, is the result of the heroic struggle the Vietnamese people have waged for many years on all the military, political and diplomatic planes, and of the clear-sighted, farseeing leadership of the VWP and its Political Bureau.

This is also a great victory for all the countries in the socialist camp and of all the forces of peace, he remarked.

The Soviet party leader went on: The duty of all the friends of the heroic Vietnam at this stage is to join the Vietnamese patriots in the struggle to ensure that all signatories to the agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in Vietnam implement it correctly. The implementation of this agreement is one of the important conditions for further progress in relaxing international tension and in establishing a lasting peace in Asia and other regions of the world.

The Soviet people, during the years of the most crucial trials to the Vietnamese people, always stood by the side of the latter. From now on, they will, together with all the forces of peace in the world, continue to give their Vietnamese friends all support necessary for their just cause and for the preservation of a lasting peace in Vietnam.

The two sides renewed their resolve to make greater efforts to consolidate the friendship and fraternal co-operation between the CPSU and the VWP and between the Soviet Union and the DRV, in the interest of the Vietnamese and Soviet peoples and the world socialist system, and the strengthening of the unity and solidarity of all revolutionary forces in the present-day world.

Present at the talks, which were permeated with an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship, on the Soviet side were K.F. Katushev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; A.A. Gromyko, member of the party Central Committee and foreign minister. On the Vietnamese side were DRV Ambassador Vo Thuc Dong and RSV Ambassador Dang Quang Minh.

SIHANOUK'S ARRIVAL, ACTIVITIES IN HANOI REPORTED

Reportage on Arrival

Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1115 GMT 31 Jan 73 S

[Recorded reportage on Sihanouk's arrival in Hanoi]

[Text] Hanoi and our entire socialist north have been elated over the great victory of the great anti-U.S. national salvation struggle. On 30 January Hanoi again enthusiastically welcomed Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, who came to share our people's joy over the Lunar New Year's day of victory.

Gia Lam airport was overwhelmed with great joy. Red-background-and-yellow star and RGNUC flags were fluttering. Thousands of representatives of various strata of Hanoi people, who contributed meritoriously to the people's great victory, gathered at the airport holding flags and flowers to welcome the honored guests, the friends who have united with and fought victoriously together with the Vietnamese people.

Greeting head of state and Princess Monique Sihanouk and the honored Cambodian guests at the airport were Premier Pham Van Dong, Vice Premier and Defense Minister Senior Gen Vo Nguyen Giap and his wife, VFF Central Committee Presidium member Hoang Quoc Viet, Minister of Culture Hoang Minh Giam, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Hoang Van Loi, Hanoi municipal administrative committee Chairman Tran Duy Hung and Phan Thi An, member of the Standing Committee of the Vietnamese Womens Union Central Committee. Nguyen Van Tien, head of the Republic of South Vietnam's special representation in the DRV, was also on hand to welcome the Cambodian delegation. Also welcoming the Cambodian guests were members of the diplomatic corps.

At 1630 the aircraft carrying the Cambodian head of state and the other Cambodian guests landed at Gia Lam airport, which was resounding with enthusiastic welcoming shouts. Premier Pham Van Dong, Vice Premier Vo Nguyen Giap and our other state leaders greeted the Cambodian guests at the ramp and warmly embraced the Cambodian head of state, Princess Monique Sihanouk, Ieng Sary, special envoy of the domestic component of the NUFC and RGNUC, and the other Cambodian guests. Hanoi girls happily presented the Cambodian guests with flamboyant bouquets seething with fraternal friendship and [words indistinct]. Premier Pham Van Dong, Vice Premier Vo Nguyen Giap, Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Princess Monique Sihanouk and the other Cambodian guests enthusiastically waved to the welcomers.

During the trip from Gia Lam airport to the government guest house, the delegation received warm greetings of welcome from a great number of capital people along both sides of the street. The government guest house shone brilliantly with electric lights, flags and flowers. As the motorcade came to a stop, shouts hailing Vietnam and Cambodia were chorused seethingly by thousands of capital people and teenagers.

In front of the guest house, President Ton Duc Thang warmly greeted Head of State Sihanouk and the delegation members. In a cozy atmosphere inside the guest house, President Ton Duc Thang said his greetings to the delegation [recording];

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Today we are very glad to receive the delegation headed by the Samdech chief of state, including the queen, the (?special envoy) and other delegation members on a visit to our country at a time when the U.S. imperialists have been forced to sign the agreement on peace in Vietnam. This is a great victory for us, for our entire people.

Such a victory, however, does not belong to the Vietnamese people alone: it is also a victory of the solidarity among the Indochinese peoples, including the Cambodian people, and a victory of the massive peace- and justice-loving collective throughout this world.

Your Highness Samdech chief of state and the Cambodian people, you have helped us a great deal in our anti-U.S. resistance and therefore you have contributed to our victorious undertaking. I would like to represent the Vietnamese people and the DRV Government in thanking Your Highness and the Cambodian people for your wholehearted assistance.

Last year the Cambodian people won many great, strategically significant victories. Therefore this year they must win even greater victories. We acclaim these achievements of last year, and now we would like to say our congratulations and truly hope the Cambodian people will succeed in this (?struggle). I also would like to represent the Vietnamese people and the DRV Government in thanking the delegation for this visit to us [end recording].

In his reply to the uncle, Samdech Chief of State Norodom Sihanouk said [recording; Cambodian fading into Vietnamese translation]:

We are extremely moved and happy to hear the, wishes full of fraternal feelings and respect, that Your Excellency the president expressed on behalf of the government and people of Vietnam. We will convey these feelings to the Khmer people and patriotic combatants. These feelings encourage our struggle to liberate our beloved Cambodia. On behalf of the Cambodian people and combatants, on behalf of the NUFC and RGNVC and in my own name, we wish to express our respectful admiration for the heroic Vietnamese people and warmly acclaim the Vietnamese people's great victory in the anti-U.S. national salvation struggle.

On our present visit we will have the opportunity to express our respectful admiration for the Vietnamese people and the DRV Government. We will join the Vietnamese people in greeting the Lunar New Year's day of great victory [end recording].

With great joy everyone toasted the health of Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and the other Cambodian guests, the everlasting militant solidarity between the peoples of Vietnam and Cambodia, the glorious victory of the Cambodian people's anti-U.S. national salvation resistance war and the enthusiastic enjoyment of Tet by the head of state and members of the Cambodian delegation with the Hanoi people.

Visit to Bombed Areas

Hanoi VNA in English 1623 GMT 31 Jan 73 B

[Text] Hanoi VNA January 31--Princess Monique Sihanouk, Her Royal Highness Norodom Keth Kanya, and the ministers and vice-ministers of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia now visiting North Vietnam today went to various bombed areas in Hanoi, including the Bach Mai hospital and Kham Thien Street. They also went to the zoo to see the wreckage of a B-52 bomber.

The Cambodian guests were accompanied by DRV Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Hoang Van Loi, Chairman of the Hanoi administrative committee Tran Duy Hung, and DRV Ambassador to Cambodia Nguyen Thuong.

At the Bach Mai medical centre they were received by Dr Nguyen Van Tin, vice-minister of public health, Prof Tran Huu Tuoc, director of the ear-nose-throat institute, Dr Do Doan Dai, director of the hospital and Dr Nguyen Van Tao, director of hospital "C".

At the memorial erected at the hospital, Princess Monique Sihanouk and the other guests observed silence in memory of the victims of the U.S. bombing last December.

In Kham Tien Street, the Cambodian guests [were] shocked at the extent of the destruction. On the other hand, they showed great interest when inspecting the wreckage of a B-52 knocked down right over this capital city.

In the evening, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and the other distinguished Cambodian guests saw a documentary on the great feats-of-arms of the armed forces and people in Hanoi in the last days of December last year.

Congratulations on Agreement

Hanoi VNA in English 1305 GMT 31 Jan 73 B

[Text] Hanoi VNA in English 1305 GMT 31 Jan 73 B

[Text] Hanoi VNA January 30--On the occasion of the recent conclusion of the agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in Vietnam, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, head of state of Cambodia, and Samdech Peen Nouth, prime-minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, have extended their very warm congratulations to President Ton Duc Thang and Premier Pham Van Dong.

The congratulatory message said: "The agreement could only be concluded thanks to the stubborn struggle of the heroic Vietnamese people, who have shrunk before neither obstacles nor sacrifices to defend the peace and freedom of their fatherland. The indomitable spirit of the Vietnamese people has commanded the admiration of the peoples all over the world including the Cambodian people.

"We avail ourselves of this occasion to reaffirm to you the firm determination of the Cambodian people to work constantly for the strengthening of the militant solidarity and fraternal friendship with the fraternal Vietnamese people against U.S. imperialism and its henchmen, in accordance with the spirit of the joint declaration of the Indochinese people's summit conference."

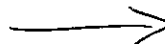
Statement on Policy

Paris AFP in French 0024 GMT 1 Feb 73 C--FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

[By AFP correspondents Jean Thoraval and Jean Leclerc du Sablon]

[Text] Hanoi, 31 Jan--Prince Norodom Sihanouk announced in Hanoi yesterday that the policy of the United National Front of Kampuchea had been revised following the conclusion of the Vietnam cease-fire agreement.

The head of the RGNUC [Royal Government of National Union], during a luncheon with the AFP correspondents and with Australian reporter Wilfred Burchett, said that this new policy included an overture to the United States, a decrease of the military activities of the Cambodian resistance fighters, and provision for a general amnesty in Cambodia.



Prince Sihanouk nevertheless reaffirmed his refusal to talks with Marshal Lon Nol's government and asked that Lon Nol definitely retire from Cambodian political life.

Prince Sihanouk, who emphasized that the new RGNUC policy had received the total support of Chinese Premier Chou En-lai and of the head of the North Vietnamese Government, Pham Van Dong, added: "We are not warmongers; we do not want a bloodbath, and we do not want to throw oil on the fire which is about to go out in Indochina."

Prince Sihanouk, who met with Chou En-lai Tuesday before his departure from Peking, is making a private 1-week visit to Hanoi to officially celebrate the Tet festivities there.

He said during the luncheon which was held at his private residence in Hanoi: If the United States is willing to play the game of friendship with an independent and nonaligned Cambodia, we will be able to arrive at a quick reconciliation with the Washington government. Prince Sihanouk added that he envisaged the resumption of a dialog with the United States in two stages. He said: "First, a meeting without any condition to see what each has up its sleeve, and then negotiations." Prince Sihanouk added that the Cambodian problem could not be settled without the definitive retirement from political life of Lon Nol and his clique of traitors. He said: We do not want to capture them. They have sufficiently well-stocked bank accounts in Switzerland. They must leave.

Although his words were categorical, they appeared to be rather less violent than those which the RGNUC head has usually employed to the effect that the Phnom Penh fascists would be hanged. Discussing the case of the employees of the present Cambodian administration, Prince Sihanouk said: "The others will benefit from a general amnesty. We support a national reconciliation."

He said: With the Vietnam cease-fire "a period comes to an end and another one begins. During this new period there will be a new policy. What do you want? Times change. We must adapt to the changes. We are doing as the Vietnamese do. That is the reason for the 'new look' in our policy. But we will also maintain our principles."

Prince Sihanouk emphasized that the purpose of the new policy was to avoid inconveniencing Cambodia's neighbors who must observe the cease-fire. He said: "This is the reason why on the military level we are going to deliberately temporize [temporiser], lowering the tone of our operations [mettre nos operations en sourdine] and not launching offensive actions."

Prince Sihanouk said that he had not yet received the definitive green light for the reevaluation of the RGNUC's policy from the leaders of the domestic resistance, the Red Khmers lead by RGNUC Deputy Prime Minister and Defense Minister Khieu Sampham, who has the last word.

He said: The jungle fighters have agreed to the policy of an overture to the United States.

Prince Sihanouk added that, although the Cambodian problem had been discussed at the Paris negotiations, no word had arrived from Washington--not even through the intermediary of Chou En-lai or Pham Van Dong. Prince Sihanouk said that the North Vietnamese premier had asked him Wednesday morning whether anything new was known about the matter in Peking.

The head of the Khmer resistance finally announced that he was counting on returning before next May to the liberated zones of Cambodia. Prince Sihanouk, who said that he was keeping the exact date secret for security reasons, said that he had the agreement of the domestic resistance fighters.

Prince Sihanouk added that he would bring films and photos from Cambodia to show in public during a tour which he will make to Romania, Yugoslavia, Albania and Africa in May.

Prince Sihanouk, who was overthrown by the coup d'etat led by Marshal Lon Nol--who was then a colonel--in March 1970, has never returned since then to his country and at the moment resides in Peking. The head of the RGNUC also announced that the members of his government who have established themselves abroad will soon return to the interior of Cambodia, and that only a mission of the United National Front of Cambodia would remain in the Chinese capital.

TRUONG CHINH TELLS CADRES OF SIGNIFICANCE OF VICTORY

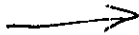
Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1115 GMT 31 Jan 73 S

[Text] In an atmosphere of great enthusiasm in greeting the great victory of the people in the anti-U.S. national salvation resistance, the comrades leaders of the party and state had a friendly meeting on 28 January with the veteran revolutionary cadres to greet the new year. Attending the meeting were President Ton Duc Thang; Vice President Nguyen Luong Bang; Comrade Le Duan, first secretary of the party Central Committee; Comrade Truong Chinh, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and chairman of the National Assembly Standing Committee; Comrade Hoang Quoc Viet, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Vietnamese Federation General of Trade Unions and many other comrades.

Addressing the meeting, Comrade Truong Chinh pointed out the significance of the great victory of the most glorious resistance in the history of the Vietnamese people's struggle against foreign aggression. Analyzing the reasons leading to this great victory of historical significance, Comrade Truong Chinh especially stressed as the most important factor of victory the correct and creative political and military lines of our party. The comrade pointed out that our people's great victories in the two resistances against the French colonialists and the U.S. imperialist aggressors clearly proved that a nation whose country is small and sparsely populated but which (knows how) to unite and struggle firmly in accordance with a correct political and military line can certainly defeat the imperialist aggressors even if they are the most cruel imperialist ring leaders.

Comrade Truong Chinh called on the revolutionary cadre comrades to always remember and correctly carry out Uncle Ho's teachings, to resolutely develop the victories obtained, to firmly maintain the revolutionary virtue of the party's veteran members, to exert great efforts to contribute to the party, fatherland and people, and together with all the party and people achieve at any cost beloved Uncle Ho's wish: The building of a peaceful, unified, independent, democratic and prosperous Vietnam.

Filled with a great joy and enthusiasm brought about by the historic and glorious victory of the nation, all attendants together with Comrade Truong Chinh wished Uncle Ton good health and long life, and Comrade Le Duan good health so that he may lead the party and state in achieving ever greater victories, and wished all other comrades present at this meeting to greet the new spring good health and new success in all activities.



On behalf of the veteran revolutionary cadres, Comrade Le Manh Trinh expressed his great joy over the brilliant victories of the armed forces and people of both zones, north and south, and his absolute confidence in the correct and clear-sighted leadership of the party Central Committee. He promised to firmly maintain the noble virtues of the revolutionary combatants who have devoted their whole lives and done their utmost for the party, people and the fatherland.

TASKS OF NORTHERN YOUTHS IN NEW PHASE OUTLINED

Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1115 GMT 31 Jan 73 S

[Text] The Vietnamese Youth Association Central Committee held a special meeting yesterday to hear a report by Comrade Vu Quang, first secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Working Youth Union and vice chairman of the Vietnamese Youth Association, on the great victory of the anti-U.S. national salvation resistance--the signing of the agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in Vietnam--and on the spirit of the plenary session of the VFF Central Committee.

Answering the appeal of the VWP Central Committee and government, the conference unanimously issued a resolution reasserting the trend of the youth movement in the new phase: to constantly develop and strengthen the youths' unity, closely unite with the southern youths and students, transform revolutionary heroism in combat into a seething revolutionary high tide in peaceful construction, constantly heighten revolutionary vigilance and enthusiastically take the lead in contributing to the great revolutionary struggle and the building of socialism, in achieving the national democratic people's revolution throughout the country and building a peaceful, unified, independent, democratic and prosperous Vietnam.

The resolution also set forth the immediate and concrete tasks of the various youth organizations, that is, through propaganda of our victories and improvement of youths' awareness in the new situation, to determine the lines for the program of action of each unit and individual, to help the youths develop strongly their "three ready" impetus in labor and study and in the defense of the fatherland and to promote the reestablishment of normal relations between the youths of the two zones so they may join their efforts in the struggle for the defense of peace and in demanding that the adversary correctly implement the agreement.

ASSEMBLY REUNIFICATION COMMITTEE HAILS AGREEMENT

Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 31 Jan 73 S

[Text] The DRV National Assembly Reunification Committee has issued the following communique:

On 31 January 1973, the National Assembly Reunification Committee held an enlarged meeting with the participation of the southern-born National Assembly deputy comrades under its chairman, Comrade Nguyen Thi Luu, to study the agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in Vietnam.

The National Assembly Reunification Committee unanimously held that the signing of the agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in Vietnam was a great victory for our people's protracted and most glorious resistance. With the signing of this agreement the United States and other countries will respect Vietnam's independence, sovereignty, unification and territorial integrity. The United States will end the war of aggression, terminate all its military involvement in South Vietnam and its interference in South Vietnam's internal affairs, respect the South Vietnamese people's right of self-determination and insure their democratic freedoms. The South Vietnamese people will decide by themselves their political future through really free and democratic general elections. The reunification of Vietnam will be realized step by step through peaceful means. Pending reunification of the country, the military demarcation between the two zones along the 17th parallel will be merely a temporary demarcation. It is not a political or territorial demarcation.

The National Assembly Reunification Committee enthusiastically welcomes the signing of the agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in Vietnam. This agreement constitutes a practical and legal base for our people to proceed toward the peaceful reunification of the fatherland, thus implementing Article One of the DRV constitution, which reads: Vietnam is one and the north-south unified bloc is indivisible.

The National Assembly Reunification Committee enthusiastically welcomes and positively responds to the appeals by the VWP Central Committee and the PRGRSV on the occasion of the signing of the Paris agreement. The National Assembly Reunification Committee believes that the armed forces and people in both parts of our country will closely unite, be always vigilant, endeavor to consolidate past victories, seriously implement the Paris agreement, resolutely demand that all the signatories to the agreement respect and fully implement it, jointly struggle for a bright future for the country and establish relations between the two zones to satisfy the separated families' earnest desire for reunion.

The National Assembly Reunification Committee believes that under the leadership of the NPLSV and the PRGRSV, southern compatriots will raise high the banner of peace and national concord, overcome all obstacles, uphold the nation's great solidarity tradition and forget all prejudices and past discords in order to join forces and minds to struggle for peace, independence, democracy, a better standard of living and national concord. The committee further believes that northern compatriots will strenuously emulate to restore and develop the economy, strengthen national defense and comprehensively step up the building of socialist north.

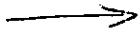
While our people nationwide are preparing to greet a spring of great victory, the National Assembly Reunification Committee wishes to convey to the NPLSV Central Committee, the PRGRSV and its Advisory Council and through them to the beloved southern compatriots and combatants its wish for good health and successful joint struggle.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY LEADER HAILS NORTH'S VICTORY

Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0300 GMT 31 Jan 73 S

[Statement by Vietnam Democratic Party Secretary General Nghiem Xuan Yem at the VFF Central Committee 29 January conference--recording]

[Text] Dear Presidium members, gentlemen and comrade delegates; The agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in Vietnam has been signed. Therefore, after more than 18 years of staunch fighting our Vietnamese people have gloriously defeated the ringleader U.S. imperialist aggressors.



As we and the whole world know, in an attempt to turn the southern part of our country into a neocolony, the warlike U.S. imperialists consecutively carried out [word indistinct] strategic schemes and poured into the Vietnam war half a million expeditionary troops with enormous quantities of modern weapons. With all this the warlike U.S. imperialists believed that they could subdue the Vietnamese people. In particular, stubborn and cruel Nixon believed that with the recent B-52 strategic raids he could brazenly adopt a doubledéaling attitude in the Paris talks.

But the U.S. imperialists were defeated disastrously by our people and finally had to agree to sign the agreement. According to the agreement, the United States must from now on respect all the sacred national rights of the Vietnamese people, end its aggressive war and end all its military involvements and intervention in South Vietnam's internal affairs.

Together with all our compatriots and combatants in both the south and the north, our Vietnam Democratic Party is boundlessly proud, encouraged and confident in the face of this great national victory. We are boundlessly proud and encouraged because this great victory is the glorious outcome of the process of our people's revolutionary struggle, filled with difficulties and hardships and with marvelously brave achievements on the military, political and diplomatic fronts. This struggle is not only shining with a great cause for the sake of the Vietnamese people's sacred rights and interests but also with righteousness for the sake of the revolutionary interests of the socialist camp, the national liberation movement and the world's progressive people. It is shining with revolutionary heroism, true patriotism and noble internationalism.

We are boundlessly proud and confident because this great victory is the glorious outcome of the leadership lines which President Ho and our vanguard party put forth more than 40 years ago and which continuously led the Vietnamese revolution to victory after victory.

On this protracted but inevitably victorious revolutionary path, all the patriotic people from all walks of life have been reorganized within the unified national front and have developed the strength of the all-people great unity bloc and the heroic Vietnamese people's tradition of thousands of years of struggle to build and defend the country.

Faced with the most glorious national victory over the cruelest aggressive forces of the present era and in mankind's history, we are all the more proud of the VWP's leadership and the tradition of our national unity and are all the more confident of this constantly victorious leadership and the invincible strength of this national unity.

Dear gentlemen and comrade delegates, the extremely great victory of our people in this sacred anti-U.S. national salvation resistance has created extremely favorable conditions and at the same time has put forth very great urgent requirements for our entire people to struggle urgently to further advance the Vietnamese revolution in the south and the north so as to realize what was taught by President Ho in his sacred testament, that "our mountains will always be, our rivers will always be, our people will always be; the American invaders defeated, we will rebuild our land ten times more beautiful."

We believe that the building that President Ho advised us to accomplish means building a peaceful, unified, independent, democratic, rich and powerful Vietnam, and that to defeat the American invaders, which President Ho advised us, is to defeat them completely.

The present victory, although extremely great, is not yet complete. It is only another important victory on the long revolutionary path which will be certainly crowned finally with success.

Therefore we warmly respond to the appeal of the VWP Central Committee and the DRV Government, as well as the appeal of the NFLSV and the PRGRSV. We are absolutely unanimous with regard to the immediate revolutionary tasks in both parts. These tasks consist of strengthening our unity, always heightening our vigilance and striving to struggle to consolidate our past achievements, to firmly maintain a lasting peace, to achieve independence and democracy in the south and to advance toward peaceful unification of the fatherland.

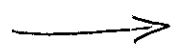
We also unanimously agree that for national prosperity, for the undertaking of achieving independence and democracy in the south and for the building of a superior socialist system the north must strive to struggle to labor creatively, to restore and develop its economy, to consolidate its national defense forces, to develop its cultural undertaking, to eliminate poverty and backwardness and to turn our country into a firm, strong and prosperous socialist country.

These sacred revolutionary tasks in the revolutionary struggle, which still faces countless difficulties and complications, require more than ever before unity and singlemindedness among the Vietnamese people of all walks of life and among all Vietnamese people who ardently love their country and who are imbued with great national pride. Our Vietnam Democratic Party vows to do its utmost to strengthen the all-people great unity bloc within the unified national front and to realize the truth "great unity, great success," which President Ho put forth.

Dear gentlemen and comrades, in these glorious historic days, we all respectfully remember our great President Ho. He is parted from us forever, but our entire people feel that he is still among us and is leading the chorus of the long national epic. The revolutionary path which Uncle Ho and our vanguard party traced is a path shining with the truth and leading to priceless independence and freedom.

Our Vietnamese people are confident and proud and are imposingly and firmly advancing on this great Ho Chi Minh path. The entire people will achieve great unity forever. The Vietnamese revolution will be greatly successful forever.

On this occasion, together with the 20 million northern compatriots, our Vietnam Democratic Party sincerely conveys to the 17 million southern compatriots our expression of our unswerving loyalty and vows to struggle resolutely for (the reunion under the same roof) of the kith-and-kin south and north, for the undertaking of completing the liberation of the kith-and-kin south and for the undertaking of unifying the beloved Vietnamese fatherland.



QUAN DOI NHAN DAN ATTRIBUTES VICTORY TO VWP

Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 30 Jan 73 B

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 30 January editorial: "The Glorious Victory of Invincible Marxism-Leninism"]

[Text] Our nation has won an immense victory in the war against aggression, the biggest, fiercest and longest war of our country. In defeating the U.S. aggressors, our people have been able to safeguard our basic national rights and our national material and spiritual values which have been established throughout 4,000 years of history. The Ho Chi Minh generation has accomplished a remarkable exploit of the era. Our entire nation can be compared to a valiant Thach Sanh, who defeated the cruel snake, in our defeat of the most barbarous enemy of mankind for the sake of our people's happiness and world peace.

The glorious VWP is the great staff and the soul of the nation's sacred resistance and the organizer of all of our people's victories. All difficulties have been overcome, and every step forward of our nation on this triumphant path of struggle represents eloquent evidence of the strength of Marxism-Leninism and of the talented, correct and creative leadership of our party, founded and educated by great President Ho Chi Minh.

The U.S. imperialists' war of aggression confronted our nation with immense challenges. Could our nation, with limited land, a small population and an underdeveloped economy, defeat an imperialist ringleader with the greatest economic and military power in the capitalist world? How could our people safeguard the revolutionary achievements and build and defend the north and liberate the south, in order to step up the revolution and safeguard world peace? How could they bring into play the independent self-governing and self-reliant spirit of the nation while winning the sympathy and support of the world, isolating the most dangerous enemy and bankrupting all of his cunning tricks?

Assuming its responsibility before history and the destiny of the nation and boundlessly loyal to our people's interests and those of the world revolution, our party solved in an extremely correct manner a series of tactical and strategic problems posed by reality. It was able to organize and mobilize the immense strength of the entire nation in order to overcome all fierce challenges complex situations, defeat every scheme of the U.S. imperialists and continuously score splendid victories.

The foremost problem in both revolution and war is to accurately assess oneself and the enemy and to adapt to the trend of development of the situation in the struggle. Our party accurately assessed the U.S. imperialists' temporary strong points and fundamental weaknesses and our people's potential power and capability for ascendancy in the struggle. Our party asserted the following: In the face of the force of the attacks by three revolutionary torrents--that is, the struggle of the socialist forces, the national liberation movement and the world peace movement--the U.S. imperialists, no matter how frantic and reckless they might be, would not be able to reverse the trend of history to their advantage. The peoples of various nations and the world revolutionary peoples, in holding aloft the determination to attack and in knowing how to unite and to fight, are fully able to defeat step by step warlike and aggressive imperialism. Struggling resolutely is the best way to bring the revolution forward and safeguard world peace.

This correct assessment represented the scientific basis of our people's determination to fight against U.S. aggression for national salvation. This is the reason why, when the U.S. imperialists massively sent tens of thousands of troops to South Vietnam, mobilized thousands of aircraft to conduct attacks on North Vietnam and recklessly expanded the war of aggression to Cambodia and Laos, and when they arrogantly launched again their war of destruction, mined and blockaded the north and unleashed their strategic air offensive against Hanoi and Haiphong, our party and people did not move back an inch but continued to step up the offensive.

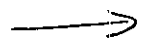
Now, the truth is evident. Our people have defeated the three strongest branches of the U.S. armed forces--army, air force and navy--and foiled four of its strategies. The U.S. imperialists have been compelled to withdraw their troops from our country and to pledge to respect the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Vietnam and the right to self-determination of the South Vietnamese people.

The great victory of the resistance was the victory of the correct political, military and international lines and the immensely great organizational capability of our party. Our party has affirmed our people's unshakable determination, namely, to defend and build the socialist north, struggle for the liberation of the south, and map out the basic path to achieve victory which involves opposing counterrevolutionary violence with revolutionary violence and relying on the combined strength of the masses to step up political and military struggle and develop the revolutionary offensive on all fronts.

Our people's cause of resistance against U.S. aggression, for national salvation, was a process of long drawn-out, arduous and complex struggle during which we gradually changed the balance of forces between the revolution and counterrevolution, went from one victory to another, and proceeded to achieve final victory. It was a great mobilization of all of the people's forces from the rear area to the front, a coordination between construction and combat, a coordination of revolutionary warfare with the people's uprisings, a relentless organization and development of forces, and a seizing and creating of opportunities, bringing about great leaps forward in the revolution.

Inheriting our ancestors' strategic talents in fighting the aggressors and developing the rich experiences and great victories of the great August revolution and the resistance against the French colonialists, our people's cause of resistance against U.S. aggression, for national salvation, succeeded right from the beginning in powerfully developing its offensive mettle. Our 40 million people were 40 million combatants who fought the bandits with every method and all available means and weapons, fighting them with the spirit of all of the country being involved and all the people going to the front.

This was the northern armed forces' and people's war against the U.S. aggressors' war of destruction developed to the highest degree under the slogans: a plow in one hand, a gun in the other; a hammer in one hand, a gun in the other; fight the enemy well, produce well and maintain communications and transportation well; raise the economic and national defense potentialities of the country; devote all efforts for the sake of the south; and fulfill the obligation of the great rear toward the great front.



This was also a persevering, valiant, and creative struggle of the southern people who fought the enemy in all three strategic areas--mountains, cities and delta--with all three categories of troops and by means of a military, political and troop proselyting struggle. They succeeded in annihilating and reducing the enemy's military force, destroying his war means and disintegrating his reactionary organizations at the grassroots level. They coordinated the annihilation of the enemy with the achievement of their sovereign rights, exercising sovereignty in annihilating the enemy's forces and annihilating the enemy's forces in order to secure their sovereign rights more firmly.

The glorious feats of arms of the southern armed forces and people and the immense victories of the northern armed forces and people in twice defeating the U.S. imperialists' war of destruction, in conjunction with the persevering and sharp struggle on the diplomatic and public opinion fronts, led the resistance to brilliant success.

The war of aggression against Vietnam and the Indochinese countries represented the biggest counterrevolutionary and counterattacking blow dealt by the U.S. imperialists to the world revolution since the end of World War II. It was an extremely important part of the U.S. global strategy and an experimentation of new U.S. strategy, tactics and weapons designed to repress the national liberation movement and prepare for a new world war.

To fight and defeat the United States, such was our people's sacred cause for the sake of defending the north and liberating the south and contributing to the world people's struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism. In this fierce struggle, our party and people, closely coordinating patriotism with proletarian internationalism, did not shrink from any hardship or sacrifice in order to fulfill their glorious mission as fighters in the vanguard of the anti-U.S. struggle of all progressive mankind.

Our party consistently maintained an independent and self-governing spirit and held aloft the banner of militant solidarity, in solidarity with the fraternal socialist countries, with the communist and workers parties, with various nations, and with the peace-loving peoples of the world, including progressive American people, pointing the spear head of the attack at U.S. imperialism, the most dangerous enemy of mankind, in order to isolate and defeat it.

The fundamental stand, the correct and constant international policy and the just and human behavior of our party led our people through countless complicated and difficult stages, continually won the profound sympathy and powerful support of people the world over, instilled in our people the pure and noble feelings of lofty proletarian internationalism and smashed to pieces the crafty tricks of U.S. imperialism aimed at sowing dissension, thus greatly contributing to the solidarity of the revolutionary forces in the world.

Having gone through this heroic war of resistance, our party has become a more stable, powerful and united army which has accumulated more experience in fighting than ever before. The members of our party have shown that they are indomitable combatants who are wholeheartedly loyal to the nation and who are ready to serve the people and to heartily participate in any great national salvation struggle of the nation.

Countless party members shed their blood on the battlefield and enhanced the heroic being of the working class and the heroic Vietnamese nation. Countless party members contributed their fresh youth for many decades, paying little heed to personal enjoyment and persevering in serving the nation and the people, in building the armed forces and in firmly and patiently fighting behind enemy lines. Countless party members tirelessly and intrepidly marched through all battlefields and uninterruptedly fought for the sake of the happiness of our people and fraternal nations. Countless party members volunteered to fight anonymously, to unselfishly devote their efforts to necessary tasks, to do anything and go anywhere in order to be able to serve the fatherland and the people.

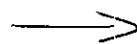
The members of our party are worthy of a great party and a great nation and are also worthy of being called the students, comrades and children of beloved Uncle Ho. The members of the VWP have enhanced the qualities of communists, the noblest human beings of the present era who do not feel disturbed in face of danger and who cannot be bought with money or subdued by intimidation and brute force. These noble examples have added more luster to the glorious traditions of our party and nation which will last forever in the present era as well as in future generations.

In striving to safeguard and to enhance these fine qualities and noble nature, our party members have been determined to heighten their fighting spirit, to adhere to their simple and humble behavior, and to continually study and undergo training. They have always been worthy of being called the vanguard combatants of the nation and the working class.

The great war of resistance was a decisive and all-round test of strength between us and U.S. imperialism in which the heroic Vietnamese people emerged victorious. In a place where the contradictions of this era were concentrated, mankind witnessed the clear-cut victory of the revolutionary trend. The spirit of our people embodied in the slogan "nothing is more precious than independence and freedom," won over the aggressive schemes of U.S. imperialism while the intelligence of our people defeated all of the crafty tricks of U.S. imperialism. Revolutionary military sciences also won over the old fashioned military ideology of U.S. imperialism and the united strength of our people defeated the modern technical equipment as well as U.S. bombs and ammunitions.

The fact that our nation has triumphed over two large imperialist nations and has held aloft the banner of opposing old colonialism and neocolonialism has proven a substantial truth of this era, that is, that the leadership of the party and the working class is the determining factor in all victories of the revolution. A small nation can become invincible under the correct and clear-sighted leadership of a vanguard, Marxist-Leninist party. The practice of the Vietnamese revolution has further enriched Marxism-Leninism and once more shows that Marxism-Leninism is an invincible ideology which represents the summit of human intelligence at the present time and which is replete with vibrant vitality.

The Vietnamese revolution has won very great victories. However, the struggle of our armed forces and people must be carried on to consolidate and increase these victories and to fulfill new tasks in the new phase. Our people have to build a very stable and powerful North Vietnam and to continue striving to achieve the national and democratic revolution in South Vietnam.



Our armed forces and people are resolutely determined to safeguard peace and to correctly implement the agreement. Constantly sharpening their vigilance, our armed forces and people are determined to smash to pieces all dark schemes of the enemy. Under the invincible banner of the vanguard party and by continuing to implement the sacred testament of beloved and respected President Ho, heightening the victories already achieved and developing further its determination to fight and its revolutionary offensive spirit, our nation will certainly reach the final goal and build a peaceful, independent, united, democratic and prosperous Vietnam.

Long live Marxism-Leninism! Long Live the VWP, the organizer of all victories of the Vietnamese revolution!

ARMY PAPER: DON'T LET U.S., SAIGON SABOTAGE ACCORD

Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0430 GMT 1 Feb 73 S

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 1 February commentary: "The United States and the Saigon Administration Must Seriously Implement the Paris Agreement"]

[Text] Four days have passed since the agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in Vietnam went into effect, yet the gunfire has not ended in many areas in the southern part of our country.

Tolerated by the Americans, the Saigon administration has seriously violated many clauses and conditions of the agreement even during the first hours following the time the agreement went into effect. Nguyen Van Thieu has mobilized big units of the Saigon troops, supported by tanks, armored cars, artillery and airplanes, to launch repeated nibbling operations against the liberated area and massacre many more of our compatriots.

Since 0900 on 28 January the Saigon troops have pushed forward into the area south of the Cua Viet River in Quang Tri and attacked in the An Lo area in Thua Thien Province, in Duc Co in Pleiku Province and in Binh Son in Quang Ngai Province. In the eastern Nam Bo area they have also conducted nibbling operations in the Tay Ninh area and in the areas around Saigon under the PRGRSV's control. The Saigon administration also sent planes to strafe and destroy our compatriots' junks moving on rivers as well as hamlets where our people hoisted PRGRSV flags to greet our success in ending the war and restoring peace. Western news agencies pointed out that the Saigon troops were endeavoring to clear the enemy from road sections and areas occupied by the National Liberation Front prior to the day the cease-fire went into effect--AFP.

Regarding the DRV and PRGRSV delegations coming to Saigon to take part in the four-power military commissions, the Saigon administration has sought all means to impede their activities, thus violating the agreement. It even brazenly sent military police to prevent newsmen from getting in touch with the delegations. The first meetings among the four delegations and delegation heads could not be held as agreed.

In addition, U.S. ruling authorities have made arrogant statements. U.S. President Nixon proudly said the United States recognizes the Saigon administration as the only legal administration in South Vietnam, that is, the United States refuses to admit the reality that in South Vietnam there are two administrations, two armies and three political forces as it agreed in the agreement. Sullivan, assistant U.S. secretary of state, said recently that the Americans left open the possibility of using again the U.S. air and naval forces because they were under no restrictions--REUTER, 28 January.

Meanwhile Nguyen Van Thieu has further proved his opposition to the agreement. He said the present and following phases are phases for the police force and that even when the cease-fire is in effect, the army and police are not allowed to drop their firearms and must exterminate the communist network. He also threatened that a bloody massacre was unavoidable--REUTER, 28 January.

Obviously the Nguyen Van Thieu clique is seriously sabotaging peace. It is endeavoring to apply fascist measures to oppose our people's eager aspirations for independence, peace and national concord.

The Nguyen Van Thieu clique has also used military measures and even mobilized aircraft and artillery to conduct activities nibbling at the liberated areas after the peace agreement went into effect. These acts show that the clique is frenziedly opposing the people. It is afraid of peace, just like an owl is afraid of the light. It feels that it can only prolong its existence by relying on weapons and ammunition. But these acts of war and fascist measures have only made it further isolate itself. Its nibbling operations against the liberated areas have been resolutely countered by our compatriots and combatants and its bellicose words are being condemned by world public opinion.

We warn the United States and the Saigon administration of these blatant violations of the Paris agreement. We determinedly demand that the United States and the Saigon administration end these nibbling operations against the liberated areas at once and end immediately their acts aimed at causing difficulties to the military delegations of the DRV Government and the PRGRSV to the joint military commission.

We are seriously carrying out the peace agreement. We also demand that the United States and the Saigon administration respect and seriously carry out this agreement. We struggled to force the United States and the Saigon administration to sign the agreement on ending the war and restoring peace. Now we are determined not to let them sabotage it. The United States and the Saigon administration must be held fully responsible for all consequences brought about by their acts.

Our compatriots and combatants in the south are determined to struggle to demand that the United States and the Saigon administration fully carry out the points they have signed, constantly sharpen their fighting spirit, heighten their revolutionary vigilance, stand ready to smash all dark schemes of the Nguyen Van Thieu clique and firmly protect the liberated areas.

DRV AMBASSADOR TO SOVIET UNION MEETS WITH KOSYGIN

Hanoi VNA in English 1449 GMT 31 Jan 73 B

[Text] Hanoi VNA January 31--A.N. Kosygin, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the CPSU and chairman of the USSR Council of Minister, has received Vo Thuc Dong, member of the Vietnam Workers Party Central Committee and DRV ambassador to the Soviet Union, and has discussed with him various matters of mutual interest, according to VNA correspondent in Moscow.

The reception took place in an atmosphere of militant solidarity and fraternal friendship.

SAIGON REPORTS ON SECOND THIEU-AGNEW MEETING

Saigon Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 31 Jan 73 S

[Text] The presidential press secretary has announced that at 1600 today, 31 January, RVN President Nguyen Van Thieu received U.S. Vice President Spiro Agnew for the second time since he arrived in Vietnam for a visit.

At today's meeting the RVN president and the U.S. vice president continued to discuss postwar RVN-U.S. relations. The meeting ended at 1700.

Present at the meeting were U.S. Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker and Presidential Secretary Hoang Duc Nha.

COMMENTARY REITERATES AGNEW'S PLEDGES OF U.S. SUPPORT

Saigon Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 31 Jan 73 S

[Commentary]

[Excerpt] In his statement at Tan Son Nhut airport Vice President Spiro Agnew, who arrived here yesterday for a 1-week visit to the Republic of Vietnam, said he came here to reiterate the U.S. stand regarding some key points in the cease-fire agreement. He reiterated the following three key points:

1. The United States recognizes the RVN Government as the only legal Government of South Vietnam.
2. The United States does not recognize foreign troops' right to remain on South Vietnamese territory.
3. As President Nixon said on 23 January, the United States will do everything required by the agreement.

In view of these details and in view of the present historic phase, these statements of U.S. Vice President Agnew, the representative of the American people and government, are of great value. First of all, whatever personal viewpoints they may have, if people recall the uncomfortable reaction of the delegation of the so-called liberation front in Paris upon its learning of U.S. President's statement that the United States recognizes the RVN Government as the sole constitutional and legal Government of South Vietnam, they will see that the United States does not know any government other than our existing RVN Government. The United States does not recognize the so-called liberation front, an organization which does not have its own population and land, a monster which is not recognized by anyone and which always operates clandestinely for fear of being attacked by our people's stones, rotten eggs and tomatoes.

When U.S. Vice President Agnew said that his government does not recognize foreign troops' right to remain on South Vietnamese territory, this means that the United States indirectly demands that the North Vietnamese communists withdraw all their troops from South Vietnam. The sovereignty of South Vietnam has also been clearly recognized by the agreement of 27 January 1973. The agreement recognizes that temporarily there are two nations in Vietnam. As a matter of fact, this means that the North Vietnamese communist troops are foreign troops on South Vietnamese territory.