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NHAN DAN 2 FEB DISCUSSES NEW U.S. DEFENSE BUDGET

Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1115 GMT 2 Feb 73 S

[NHAN DAN 2 February commentary: "The Biggest Military Budget Ever Recorded"]

[Text] Church bells rang amid shouts of joy. Parades (?passed) the [words indistinct] building. [Word indistinct] peace illuminated New York streets. A flame symbolizing eternal hope was lighted atop a tower in the international airport at [name indistinct]. For the first time in 50 years the bells of the University of Mississippi were rung. Flags were hoisted in the cities. The whole country prayed. Together with its family and on behalf of the United States, President Nixon bowed his head in silence, listening to a sermon that began with a quote from an antiwar song: Give peace a chance. A passerby told a UPI correspondent: Many people have lost their lives in this useless war. Tremendous efforts must be made to heal the war wounds in this country. It will take many years to make up for the losses caused by the war.

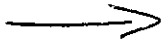
The animated atmosphere and joy expressed by people all over the United States after they learned that peace had been restored in Vietnam shows that the U.S. war of aggression in the Indochina Peninsula has seriously spoiled the soul and body of American society and that peace is very precious for the United States. Yet it is for this very reason that the peace-loving Americans could not help worrying the very next day, 29 January, when they learned of the national defense plan for the coming fiscal year beginning 30 June presented by President Nixon to the Congress.

According to U.S. sources, this was the (?first) peacetime military budget in 12 years. Yet this was the biggest military budget in history both in peace and war. This budget will amount to \$81.1 billion, 4.7 billion more than this year's budget and 79.9 billion more than the 1945 budget, the last year of World War II. President Nixon disclosed that U.S. military budget for 1975 will increase to \$85.5 billion. According to analysts, such a great increase is due to the need to replace old weapons with new ones, to step up plans to develop weapons and to modernize U.S. warships and bombers.

A great amount of money is reserved for aid to foreign countries, and most of this is for the South Vietnamese forces, that is, the Saigon Army. More than half of the budget goes for salaries and expenditures for the army of volunteers who will completely replace the draftees.

This budget is a part of the United States' overall expenditures for the new fiscal year, which amounts to \$268.7 billion, the biggest budget ever recorded. However what is worth noting is that while military expenditures increase by unprecedented leaps and bounds, expenditures for social, public health, housing, employment and anti-poverty plans--the extremely imperative demands of Americans of all strata by and large--are drastically subjected to cutbacks, especially after the Vietnam war, and are referred to by President Nixon as cows to be sacrificed.

People have tried to explain the increase in the U.S. military budget in many ways. According to UPI, the U.S. ruling circles maintain that almost all of this increase is just enough to cover wage increases and high prices.



But people wonder if there is any threat to the U.S. security that forces the U.S. administration to accept a soaring inflation due to the increase in military expenses. Meanwhile it continues to set forth many phases of struggle against inflation, but these have had no results. It is obvious that to meet the military expenses, the U.S. Republican administration does not mind inflation, which is seriously affecting the American people's livelihood. It has shown that it is ready to accept the prospect of a more serious inflation--whose rate will double--when it decides to increase expenses for new weapons.

It has stated that the military budget for 1975 will increase because of the increase in pay and increases in prices. The U.S. ruling circles explained that the expenses for salaries, housing and transportation of volunteer servicemen and their families will represent 56 percent of the total military budgets for this year and for the next year.

Why does the United States replace compulsory military service with a volunteer system with higher salaries and extra privileges which boost the budget? Why did scores of thousands of American youths oppose and dodge military service? The Vietnam war has shown that an army composed of millions of conscripts armed to the teeth cannot fight well in an unjust war, against the interests of their own people. It seems that the U.S. ruling circles have also drawn a lesson from the Vietnam war. Well-known U.S. writer Walter Lippmann reflected the view of the U.S. ruling circles as follows: The United States cannot successfully carry out a limited war to achieve limited objectives with conscripts.

President Nixon's military budget is facing serious opposition from the Congress. Many Democratic congressmen have said: This is a budget worked out by big business, a budget that ignores the common people, according to the speaker of the House of Representatives. Senator Kennedy stated: Once again we see Mr. Nixon set forth a budget that brings good news to the people who have signed important contracts with the Defense Department. It is bad news for the common people.

Nevertheless no one can better reflect the basic spirit of the U.S. military budget than its author. Indeed President Nixon clearly stated: Our strength together with our readiness to negotiate have allowed us to start building a permanent peace structure and to contribute to easing the tense situation in the world.

Not long ago, U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT in its 20 November 1972 issue, quoted a statement by the President that shows the objectives of the U.S. military expenses. Only a powerful United States can successfully negotiate with its adversaries.

In sum this is the policy of negotiating from a position of strength and is the soul of the Nixon doctrine.

Is it true that after more than 10 years of the Vietnam nightmare, the U.S. authorities in Washington continue to observe the same spirit while leading the United States into an era of negotiation? One week prior to the signing of the agreements on ending the war and establishing peace in Vietnam, President Nixon made a statement on inauguration day that appropriated realities, indeed stated the necessity to restrict the U.S. role and the changed nature of this role. He admitted that the time of U.S. paternalism over other nations is over and that it is necessary to respect the principle that no country is to be ruled by force.

He called for the building of a world peace structure in which the weak are as safe as the strong, in which each respects the right of the other to live by a different system and in which those who influence others do so by the strength of ideas, not by the force of their arms. These are correct statements.

He also complained that in the past few years confidence in the United States has been challenged. Our children have been taught to be ashamed of their country and parents and of U.S. acts at home and in the world. This is also a correct statement. Nevertheless why are these thoughts not reflected by acts? With more than \$80 billion in military expenses a year, how many weapons will be produced? It is true that people want to enter an era of peace by means of the strength of arms?

DRV LEADERS TALK WITH SIHANOUK, RGNUC OFFICIALS

Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0415 GMT 6 Feb 73 S

[Text] Premier Pham Van Dong on 5 February talked with Chief of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk. Also present at the meeting were Vice Premier and National Defense Minister Vo Nguyen Giap, Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh, VFF Central Committee Presidium member Hoang Quoc Viet, Minister of Culture Hoang Minh Giam, Vice Foreign Minister Hoang Van Loi, and DRV Ambassador to the Cambodian Kingdom Nguyen Thuong.

Also attending the talks with Chief of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk were Ieng Sary, special envoy of the internal section of the NUFC and RGNUC; Keat Chhon, minister delegate to the RGNUC prime minister; Prince Sisowath Methavi, director of the office of the chief of state; Van Piny, vice foreign minister; and Cambodian Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the DRV Sien An.

The talks were conducted in an atmosphere of victorious elation and sincere friendship. Both sides agreed completely on all the problems raised.

Foreign Minister's Meeting

Hanoi VNA in English 1604 GMT 5 Feb 73 B

[Text] Hanoi VNA February 5--Nguyen Duy Trinh, DRV vice-premier and foreign minister, on February 4 called on Samdech Head of State Norodom Sihanouk and held a cordial exchange of views with him.

The exchange of view took place in atmosphere of solidarity and fraternal friendship.

BRIEFS

RAILROAD REPAIRS--Cadres and workers of the railroad branch are enthusiastically emulating in scoring achievements to repair railroad lines and bridges and means of transportation in order to promptly meet the demands for transportation of goods in the new situation and for the people's travels during the New Year holidays. Mobile cells have been sent to many places to repair lightly damaged means of transportation. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0300 GMT 31 Jan 73 S]

LPP REPRESENTATIVE IN HANOI MEETS WITH SIHANOUK

PATHET LAO NEWS AGENCY [Clandestine] in English 0916 GMT 6 Feb 73 D

[Text] Sam Neua February 6 (KPL)--Khamphay Boupba, head of the Lao Patriotic Fronts representation in Hanoi, called on Samdech Head of State Norodom Sihanouk on February 4.

Present on the occasion were Ieng Sary, special envoy of the internal section of the National United Front of Kampuchea and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, and the various ministers, vice-ministers of the RGNUC and other members of the Cambodian delegation, and Sien An, ambassador of the Kingdom of Cambodia in Hanoi.

Khamphay Boupba brought to Samdech Head of State Norodom Sihanouk the best regards and congratulations of Prince Souphanouvong, chairman of the LPP Central Committee.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk asked Khamphay Boupba to convey his sincere thanks to Prince Chairman Souphanouvong. He affirmed the full support of the NUPK and the RGNUC to the Lao peoples struggle against U.S. aggression, for national salvation and the settlement of the Lao problem on the basis of the 5-point political solution of the LPP.

Taking this opportunity, Samdech Head of State Norodom Sihanouk sent, through Khamphay Boupba to the Lao Red Cross a quantity of gifts.

NHAN DAN CALLS FOR GREAT EFFORTS IN RECONSTRUCTION

Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 3 Feb 73 B

[NHAN DAN 3 February editorial: "Writing a New Page of History"]

[Text] With the glorious victory of the war of resistance against U.S. aggression, for national salvation, our people, for the first time in several decades of unremitting war, are entering a spring of peace. The great significance of this spring lies in the start of the splendid development of our nation--a period of peaceful national reconstruction, of the achievement of the independence, democracy and reunification of the fatherland, and of powerful growth and prosperity for Vietnam.

Since the August revolution, our people have made many a leap forward. This new period will be a big leap. Full of vitality, our people have defeated the aggressive imperialists one after another. With the same vitality, we are entering new battles to attain heights of prosperity.

Every one of us should entertain determination and ambition and not let himself be resigned to poverty and backwardness. The determination and ambition of millions of people will become an immense physical force.

Imbued with the determination to be independent and free and not to be slaves, our people stood up to smash the fetters of oppression. With our determination to be independent and free, we triumphed over the aggressive forces. Now, with the determination to be self-strengthening, we will rapidly transform our country into a modern country, possessing a modern industry, modern agriculture and an advanced culture and with scientific knowledge.

Determination and ambition represent spiritual motives prompting creative labor. Both manual labor and intellectual labor are creative. All of our country constitutes a grandiose construction site for building immense projects. All of us should strive to make worthy contributions to the wealth and strength of the country. The fatherland is calling forth all talent and energy. This is the opportunity for all talent to develop, and all individual talent added up will be the common talent of the country.

Pride in glorious victory should be turned into revolutionary mettle and revolutionary actions to build a new economy, a new regime, new men and to create new forces. A new page of history has begun. The law of development holds that the following page should be more brilliant than the preceding. All of us should enthusiastically begin writing a new historic page in the beautiful development of the Vietnamese nation.

LE DUC THO, NGUYEN DUY TRINH END USSR, PRC VISITS

Moscow Rally

Hanoi VNA in English 1716 GMT 1 Feb 73 B

[Text] Hanoi VNA February 1--A big rally to welcome the Vietnamese people's great victory--the signing of the agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in Vietnam--was organized recently in Moscow.

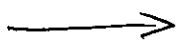
The rally was sponsored Tuesday by the Moscow committee of the CPSU, the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, the All-Union Leninist Young Communists League, the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, the Soviet-Vietnam Friendship Society, the Soviet Committee for Support to Vietnam, the Soviet Peace Committee, the Soviet Women's Committee and the Committee of Youth Organizations of the USSR.

Present on the presidium of the meeting were M.A. Suslov, and A.P. Kirilenko, members of the Political Bureau and secretaries of the Central Committee of the CPSU; K.T. Mazurov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR; A.Ya. Felshe, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee; A.N. Shelepin, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU CC, chairman of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions; F.D. Kulakov, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CPSU CC; P.N. Demichev and D.F. Ustinov, candidate members of the Political Bureau, secretaries of the CPSU CC; I.V. Kapitonov and V.I. Dolgikh, secretaries of the CPSU CC; and representatives of public organs and mass organizations.

At the presidium of the meeting were also Le Duc Tho, member of the Political Bureau of the Vietnam Workers Party Central Committee; Vo Huc Dong, DRV ambassador to the Soviet Union; and Dang Quang Minh, RSV ambassador to the Soviet Union.

After the opening speech by L.I. Grekov, secretary of the Moscow committee of the CPSU; G.S. Titov, hero cosmonaut, chairman of the Soviet-Vietnam Friendship Society, addressed the meeting. He said:

With our pride in the fraternal Vietnamese people, we Soviet people of all strata are elated at the conclusion of the agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in Vietnam. We Soviet people regard the signing of the agreement as a great victory of the fraternal Vietnamese people who have waged a very hard struggle during many years, who have firmly risen up and won victory, showing their collective heroism, their unshakable determination, their high level of organization and their boundless loyalty to the ideals of freedom and independence.



While joining you in greeting victory, we express to you our profound respect for the Vietnam Workers Party--the party of President Ho Chi Minh, the great son of the Vietnamese people--for the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam who have mobilized the entire Vietnamese people from Lang Son to Ca Mau to win glorious victories.

The signing of the agreement is a big victory of the international solidarity of the socialist countries, the international communist and workers movement, of all progressive forces in the world which have resolutely supported the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people.

We Soviet people are proud that our Leninist party and our great fatherland have in all these years been fulfilling their sacred internationalist duty toward the brother Vietnamese people.

After recalling the lively and diversified demonstrations of the fraternal friendship and militant solidarity of the Soviet people toward the Vietnamese people, G.S. Litov stressed:

We are aware that the Vietnamese people is facing the very heavy and complicated task of rehabilitating and building the material and technical foundation in the DRV as well as in the struggle for a peaceful, independent, democratic and neutral South Vietnam.

Fully supporting the Leninist line of the CPSU and the Soviet Government, the Soviet people assert that our brothers can for ever rely on the all-sided support of the Soviet people of all strata in the socialist construction in the DRV, in the struggle for ensuring the legitimate right of the Vietnamese people to settle themselves their own affairs.

All delegates stood up in prolonged ovation when Le Duc Tho went to the microphone. Le Duc Tho said:

To achieve the agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in Vietnam is a great victory of the Vietnamese people and the Lao and Cambodian peoples, and also a big victory of the socialist countries, of the international communist and workers movement, of the oppressed people all over the world, including the American people who have united with and wholeheartedly supported the just struggle of our people. That is why the restoration of the peace in Vietnam is not only the greatest joy for the Vietnamese people but also a big hope of the people in the socialist countries, in the United States and the peace-loving people the world over.

This great victory is due first of all to the correct Marxist-Leninist line of the Vietnam Workers Party trained and educated in many years by President Ho Chi Minh, the great and respected teacher of the Vietnamese revolution, to the unity and determination to fight and to win and the valiant struggle of the Vietnamese people who have accepted all sacrifices and hardships to achieve at all costs real independence, freedom and peace. That is the fruit of the militant solidarity of the three Indo-chinese peoples who have constantly stood shoulder to shoulder with one another to fight the common enemy. It is also owing to the vigorous struggle of the socialist countries, the international communist and workers movement and the whole progressive mankind who have warmly sympathised with and supported the just cause of the Vietnamese people.

Le Duc Tho went on:

Peace has been restored in our country, but this is only an initial victory of great significance of our people's struggle to build a peaceful, independent, unified, democratic, prosperous and strong Vietnam. With the restoration of peace, we have entered a new stage of struggle. Our immediate task is to resolutely hold high the banner of peace and national concord, strictly implement the provisions of the agreement so as to firmly maintain peace, independence, democracy and advance to the peaceful reunification of the fatherland, and at the same time build socialist North Vietnam into a strong and steady outpost of the socialist camp in Southeast Asia after so many years of war ravage.

The victories we have obtained recently are inseparable from the great and valuable support and assistance accorded in all fields in the spirit of proletarian internationalism of the communist party, government and fraternal people of the Soviet Union. During our resistance against the U.S. for national salvation, you have always stood by our side, assisted and stimulated us. This assistance has greatly contributed to our recent victories. Now that peace has been restored, you have come out in time in support of our victory as shown by the heartfelt words contained in the messages sent by the Soviet party and state leaders to the leaders of our party and state and the Provisional Revolutionary Government last January 27. That is a big encouragement for us.

Allow me to convey from this rostrum on behalf of the Vietnam Workers Party, the DRV Government and the entire Vietnamese people, our deepest gratitude to the party, government and people of the Soviet Union.

The meeting unanimously adopted a resolution voicing solidarity with the Vietnamese people.


Visit to DRV, PRG Missions

Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1115 GMT 1 Feb 73 S

[Text] According to the VNA correspondent in Moscow, during his stopover in Moscow on his way home from Paris, Comrade Le Duc Tho, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the VWP Central Committee and special adviser to the DRV delegation to the Paris conference, visited the DRV and PRGRSV embassies in Moscow. He solicitously inquired about the tasks and health of the two embassies' cadres and personnel and urged them to struggle to fulfill their abroad. All the cadres and personnel of the two embassies and representatives of Vietnamese students in Moscow listened to Comrade Le Duc Tho's talk about the present situation and tasks of our people before the historic victory recently achieved by our people, the signing of the agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in Vietnam.

Comrade Le Duc Tho analyzed our people's hard struggle and sacrifices in the past years and the present results, and highlighted the great significance of the recently won victory regarding our entire nation's fate. He urged them to remember that although this victory is great, it is only the initial step because our people's struggle to build a peaceful, united, independent, prosperous and powerful will encounter many difficulties.

Our cadres and students were moved over the great joy of our country. Although they are far from home, they were advised by Comrade Le Duc Tho on behalf of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and DRV Government. They asked Comrade Le Duc Tho to convey to the party Central Committee and government their pledge to turn their enthusiasm over the fatherland's great victory into practical deeds in order to fulfill the tasks intrusted by the party and state.



Nguyen Duy Trinh Address

For the Moscow PRAVDA account of the 31 January speech given by Nguyen Duy Trinh to the Moscow I.A. Likhachev truck plant collective, see the Vietnam Developments section of 6 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT

Trinh Peking Arrival

Hanoi VNA in English 0726 GMT 2 Feb 73 B

[Text] Hanoi VNA February 2--Nguyen Duy Trinh, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Workers Party, vice-premier of the government and foreign minister of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, arrived in Peking yesterday afternoon.

He was warmly welcomed at the airport by Li Hsien-nien, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-premier of the State Council; Li Te-sheng, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and director of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Chi Peng-fei, foreign minister; Fang I, minister of economic relations with foreign countries; Li Chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade; and Han Nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

Present at the airport were Le Duc Tho, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the VWP Central Committee and special adviser to the Paris conference on Vietnam. Ngo Thuyen, DRV ambassador to China; Nguyen Van Quang, ambassador of the Republic of South Vietnam to China, were present.

Soviet Ambassador to China V.S. Tolstikov; Hungarian Ambassador to China Godor Ferenc; and Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Polish Embassy in Peking Mieczyslaw Wentel were also present.

Chou Receives Trinh

Hanoi VNA in English 0803 GMT 2 Feb 73 B

[Text] Hanoi VNA February 2--Chou En-lai, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council, Chi Peng-fei, minister, and Han Nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs, on February 1st received and had a cordial talk with Nguyen Duy Trinh, member of the Political Bureau of the Vietnam Workers Party Central Committee, vice-premier and foreign minister of the DRV.

Le Duc Tho, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the VWP CC, special adviser to the Paris conference on Vietnam, was present at the reception.

DRV Ambassador Ngo Thuyen and RSV Ambassador Nguyen Van Quang were also on hand.

The reception took place in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship.

Peking Banquet

Hanoi VNA in English 0744 GMT 2 Feb 73 B

[Text] Hanoi VNA February 2--Chou En-lai, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council held a grand banquet in the Great Hall of the People in Peking yesterday evening to warmly welcome Le Duc Tho and Nguyen Duy Trinh.

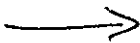
Present at the banquet on the Chinese side were Chiang Ching, member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of China; Yeh Chien-ying, member of the Political Bureau of the CPCCC, vice-chairman of the Military Commission of the party CC; Chang Chun-chiao and Yao Wen-yuan, members of the Political Bureau of the party CC; Li Hsien-nien, member of the Political Bureau of the party CC and vice-premier of the State Council; Chi Teng-kuei, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the party CC; Li Te-cheng, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the party CC and director of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Wang Tung-hsing, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the party CC; Kuo Mo-jo, and Hsu Hsiang-chien, vice-chairmen of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Wu Te, chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee; Chi Peng-fei, foreign minister; Keng Piao, director of the International Liaison Department of the party CC; Fang - minister of economic relations with foreign countries; and high-ranking officials of the party, government and the Chinese PLA.

Samdech Penn Nouth, chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front and prime minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, and Madame Penn Nouth; Sarin Chhak, foreign minister of the RGNUC, and his wife were present at the banquet.

DRV Ambassador Ngo Thuyen and RSV Ambassador Nguyen Van Quang, and other diplomatic envoys in Peking were on hand.

Speaking at the banquet, Premier Chou En-lai stressed: "The formal signing of the agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in Vietnam is an auspicious occasion for the Vietnamese people as well as a major event which brings joy to the people of the whole world. Allow me to take this opportunity to extend warm congratulations and pay high respects once again to the fraternal and heroic Vietnamese people on behalf of the Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao, the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese Government and people.

"There was a possibility after the 1954 Geneva conference for the Vietnamese people to realize their national independence and the reunification of their fatherland. It was U.S. imperialist disruption and its steadily-expanding aggression against Vietnam that compelled the Vietnamese people to take up arms and fight the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. In the past decade and more, the heroic Vietnamese people carried on a valiant, tenacious, inspiring and heartstirring struggle under extremely difficult conditions. Now, in the agreement, the U.S. Government recognizes the Vietnamese people's fundamental national rights--independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity--and the South Vietnamese people's right to self-determination, assumes the obligation of withdrawing all the armed forces of the United States and its allies from South Vietnam within a fixed time and undertakes to stop all military actions against Vietnam. Thus the Vietnamese people have regained the possibility of solving their internal problems on themselves free from external armed intervention. This is a great victory won by the Vietnamese people through self-reliance, arduous struggle and perseverance in a protracted people's war. It is a common victory for the three Indochinese peoples fighting in unity. It is also a common victory for the people of the whole world, the American people included."



Premier Chou En-lai pointed out: "The victorious Vietnamese people have set the most brilliant example for and made the greatest contribution to the peoples of the world who are engaged in struggles against imperialism and colonialism and for national liberation."

After urging the U.S. Government and the Saigon administration to strictly implement the newly signed agreement, he asserted: "The peoples of China and Vietnam are close comrades-in-arms and brothers sharing weal and woe. It is the steadfast stand of the Chinese people to support the Vietnamese people in their just struggle for independence and freedom. In the new period of ending the war and restoring peace, just as in the past during the difficult years of the war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, we will stand together with the fraternal Vietnamese people, unwaveringly perform our proletarian internationalist duty and give all-out support and assistance to the just cause of the Vietnamese and other Indochinese peoples till complete victory is won."

In his reply, Vice-Premier Nguyen Duy Trinh brought out the great significance and the origins of the victory of the conclusion of the Paris agreement on Vietnam and expressed sincere thanks to the fraternal socialist countries and friends in all continents for their precious sympathy and support in the Vietnamese people's resistance against U.S. aggression for national salvation.

Vice-Premier Nguyen Duy Trinh said: "The Democratic Republic of Vietnam and China are two socialist, brotherly neighbors and closely related to each other as the lion to the tooth. Our recent victories cannot be separated from the very precious and precious support and assistance in various fields from the Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese government and the fraternal Chinese people and given us in keeping with proletarian internationalism. The five words of the January 29, 1973 message of congratulations of the leading comrades of the party and state of China constitute a great encouragement to the Vietnamese people in both sides. On this occasion, I would like, on behalf of the Vietnamese workers, farmers, and government of the DRV and the entire Vietnamese people, to express our sincere and deep gratitude to respected Chairman Mao, to the Chinese Communist Party, government and fraternal Chinese people."

LA For The Rally Speech

Handed VNA in English 0730 am 3 Feb 73 E

(Text) Hanoi VNA February 3--Addressing the rally held in Hanoi yesterday to celebrate the signing of the agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in Vietnam, Special Adviser Le Duc Tho of the DRV Government telegraphed his thanks for Paris conference warmly thanked the Chinese people for their all-out expression of their joy over the common victory, he said.

The Paris conference on Vietnam is the result of the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. It provides our people in the whole country with a political and legal basis for the struggle for peace, for new and greater successes. Till the end of the struggle, we will continue to work in the world in our struggle.

The signing of the Paris agreement is a great victory for the Vietnamese people and the Chinese people. It is a great victory for the peoples of the world who are engaged in struggles against imperialism and colonialism and for national liberation. It is a great victory for the peoples of the world who are engaged in struggles against imperialism and colonialism and for national liberation.

This is also an epochal victory of the peoples of the socialist countries, of the forces of national independence and peace, and of the peace- and justice-loving people all over the world.

We owe this great victory to the correct line of the VWP, which has struggled with perseverance on the political, military and diplomatic fronts, to the unity of the whole party and the entire people to fight with the firm resolve to win under the banner of President Ho Chi Minh's teaching that "nothing is more precious than independence and freedom", and to the overcoming of untold hardships and sacrifices for more than a decade now of the 21 million people in North Vietnam and the 17 million people in South Vietnam, who can only be legitimately represented by the NLF and the FRGSRV.

He continued:

The successful conclusion of the war of resistance of the Vietnamese people has taken the Vietnamese revolution to a new turning point. This victory, however, is but an initial one. The people in both the south and the north of our country will have to go through another difficult and complicated struggle before reaching our goal--the building of a peaceful, united, independent, democratic, prosperous and strong Vietnam. Great difficulties are still ahead of the people in South Vietnam, because the forces of militarism and fascism--instruments of neo-colonialism--have not yet given up their design of sabotage against peace, and have not stopped trying to block our people's advance toward independence and freedom. So, more than ever before, the people in both the south and the north of our country will have to strengthen solidarity, enhance vigilance, and make greater efforts to consolidate our gains, maintain a durable peace, build and strengthen the socialist north, achieve independence and democracy in the south, and proceed toward the peaceful reunification of our fatherland.

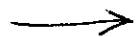
The people and the Government of the DRV will seriously and strictly implement all the provisions of the Paris agreement, and demand that the other parties to the agreement do the same.

It is the belief of the Vietnamese people that the struggle waged by the Lao people under the banner of the Lao Patriotic Front, and the resistance put up by the Cambodian people under the banner of the National United Front of Kampuchea and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, will end in glorious victory.

Le Duc Tho went on:

In their just struggle, the Vietnamese people have always enjoyed a profound sympathy and great assistance of the peoples of the fraternal socialist countries and the people of freedom, peace and justice in the whole world, among them the progressive people in the United States. So, I avail myself of this opportunity to convey, through my comrades here and through the foreign visitors and all the other friends present at this grand meeting, the sincere and deep gratitude of the VWP, the DRV Government, and the Vietnamese people, to our brothers and friends everywhere in the world for their precious sympathy and assistance.

Vietnam and China are fraternal socialist countries and close neighbors. The people of our two countries have been bound together by a long-sustained friendship, and we can only hope that the friendship between the two peoples will continue to grow and flourish. The friendship between the two peoples is the basis for the friendship between the two countries. We are sure that the friendship between the two peoples will continue to grow and flourish.



And hasn't Chairman Mao Tsetung said that we are members of the same family? We have shared weal and woe in struggle. Now in victory, we share our joy. In our struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, we received a very great and very valuable support and assistance from the communist party, the government, and the fraternal people of China. This assistance played an important part in the winning of our recent victory. The congratulatory message of the Chinese party and state leaders on Jan. 29, and the statement of Comrade Chou En-lai at the banquet last night and of Comrade Chang Chun-chiao at this rally constitute a great encouragement to the people in both the south and the north of our country.

Today, in this rousing atmosphere of victory, militant solidarity and fraternal friendship, I wish to express, on behalf of the VWP, the DRV Government and the entire Vietnamese people, our sincere and profound gratitude to the CCP, the PRC Government, and the fraternal people of China.

We firmly believe that our people, in our socialist construction in North Vietnam and in the struggle for the completion of the national, democratic revolution in South Vietnam and for the peaceful reunification of our country, will receive still greater sympathy and support from the fraternal Chinese people.

Let me, in all sincerity, wish the fraternal Chinese people, under the leadership of the CCP headed by beloved Chairman Mao Tsetung, many more and yet greater achievements in socialist revolution and socialist construction, particularly in the implementation of the fourth 5-year plan.

Chang Chun-chiao Speech

Hanoi VNA in English 0713 GMT 3 Feb 73 B

[Text] Hanoi VNA February 3--In his speech at the mass rally in Peking yesterday celebrating the signing of the agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in Vietnam, Chang Chun-chiao, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China said:

On behalf of the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese Government and people, I extend our warm fraternal congratulations to the people in North and South Vietnam and express our high respects to the army and people of Vietnam who have performed magnificent feats in their protracted war of resistance...

Now, the agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in Vietnam has at last been formally signed. In the agreement, the U.S. Government has had to recognize the Vietnamese people's fundamental national rights--independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity--and recognize the South Vietnamese people's right to self-determination, agree to withdraw all the armed forces of the United States and its allies within a fixed time and undertake to stop all military actions against North and South Vietnam. The signing of this agreement has created conditions for the Vietnamese people to solve their own internal problems free from external armed intervention and opened up prospects for the realization of peace, independence, unity, democracy and prosperity in Vietnam. This is a significant achievement scored by the Vietnamese people through protracted struggles on the military, political and diplomatic fronts.

It is a great victory which the Vietnamese people have won by holding high the brilliant banner of President Ho Chi Minh's call for "firm resolve to fight and win", relying on the united strength of the entire nation, maintaining independence, persisting in self-reliance and persevering in a protracted people's war. It is a great victory which the Vietnamese people have won by uniting closely and fighting shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal Lao and Cambodian peoples. It is also a common victory for all the peace-loving and justice-upholding countries and peoples of the world, the American people included.

The Chinese people warmly hail the great victory of the Vietnamese people's war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. Your heroic deeds have greatly inspired all the oppressed nations and peoples of the world. By your practice of fighting you have set a brilliant example for the people of the whole world in their anti-imperialist revolutionary struggles.

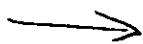
Chang Chun-chiao noted that "the victory of the Vietnamese people's war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation is a vivid proof that all just causes are invincible and that the great victory of the Vietnamese people also proves convincingly that any big country or big power attempting by force to impose its will upon the people of another country is doomed to fail."

He continued:

The people of the whole world are acclaiming the signing of the agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in Vietnam and they sincerely hope that the Vietnamese people may henceforth have real independence and peace and a contribution may thus be made toward easing the tension in the Far East. We know from experience that it is no easy thing to get an armistice agreement signed. And that after its signing it is no easy thing either to turn what is written on paper into a reality. It is required that all the parties concerned make efforts in an earnest and serious manner. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam have both solemnly declared that they will strictly and fully implement all the provisions of the Paris agreement. It is our hope and demand that the U.S. Government and particularly the Saigon authorities, too, should strictly observe and implement all the provisions of the Paris agreement. However, we cannot but note that in the past few days since the ceasefire, the Saigon authorities have been continuing their military activities to nibble at the liberated areas and setting up obstacles to the functioning of the four-party joint military commission. We consider this impermissible. All acts which run counter to and violate the agreement ought to be checked in good time and all provisions of the agreement should be scrupulously observed and carried out.

After noting that the victory of the Vietnamese people's war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation has brought about a new situation for the cause of socialism in the north and for the national democratic revolution in the south of Vietnam, he said:

Our two peoples "are of the same family" and we are "both comrades and brothers". Our two peoples, sharing our life-breath and destiny, have encouraged and supported each other and forged a profound revolutionary friendship in the long anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle. This friendship of ours has been nurtured by the Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao Tsetung and the Vietnamese people's great leader President Ho Chi Minh personally. It is based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and is firm and unbreakable.



The Chinese people have always regarded the Vietnamese people's struggle as our own struggle, their victories as our own victories and their difficulties as our own difficulties and taken it as their bounden proletarian internationalist duty to support and assist the Vietnamese people in their just struggle for independence and freedom. In the past, during the war years, the Chinese people followed Chairman Mao's teaching that "the 700 million Chinese people provide a powerful backing for the Vietnamese people, the vast expanse of China's territory is their reliable rear area" and firmly supported and assisted the Vietnamese people in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. In the new period after the ending of the war, we will remain united with the Vietnamese and the other Indochinese peoples, unswervingly perform our proletarian internationalist duty and continue to support and assist the just causes of the Vietnamese and the other Indochinese peoples till complete victory is won, he concluded.

Return to Hanoi

Hanoi VNA in English 1708 GMT 3 Feb 73 B

[Text] Hanoi VNA February 3--Today, the first day of the lunar new year, the Hanoi population give a rousing and most enthusiastic welcome to Le Duc Tho, member of the Political Bureau of the Vietnam Workers Party Central Committee and special advisor of the DRV Government delegation at the Paris conference on Vietnam and Nguyen Duy Trinh, Politburo member of the party CC, vice-premier of the government and minister for foreign affairs, who on their return from Paris after successfully accomplishing their tasks [as received].

At the Gia Lam airport bedecked with flags of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the Republic of South Vietnam, thousands of representatives of various strata of the Hanoi population, bouquets in hands, waited for the arrival of the two distinguished diplomats.

Among the party and state officials present were Premier Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee, Vice-Premier Le Thanh Nghi, member of the Politburo; Nguyen Van Tran, secretary of the party CC and secretary of the Hanoi party committee.

Nguyen Van Tien, head and Mme Le Thi Ngoc Anh, member, of the special representation of the Republic of South Vietnam in the DRV were also on hand.

At 13:00 hrs, the plane touched down. Le Duc Tho and Nguyen Duy Trinh alighted, cheerfully waving to the welcomers. They were greeted at the gangway by Premier Pham Van Dong and Vice-Premier Le Thanh Nghi who gave them a warm handshake and a tight hug amid the burst of fire crackers and stormy ovation of the crowds.

Before leaving the airport for the presidential palace Le Duc Tho and Nguyen Duy Trinh waved to the cheering welcomers.

A welcome ceremony was arranged for Le Duc Tho and Nguyen Duy Trinh at the presidential palace with the participation of President Ton Duc Thang.

Also present were Vice-President Nguyen Luong Bang; Truong Chinh, member of the party CC Political Bureau, chairman of the National Assembly Standing Committee; General Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the party CC Political Bureau, vice-premier and minister of national defence; Tran Quoc Hoan, member of the party CC Political Bureau; Colonel Van Tien Dung, member of the party CC Political Bureau, general chief-of-staff of the Vietnam People's Army; Do Mou, member of the party CC and vice-premier, and other high-ranking officials.

[Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese at 1430 GMT on 3 February adds the following names: Comrade Tran Dang Khoa, vice chairman of the National Assembly Standing Committee; Comrade Hoang Minh Giam, VFF Presidium member; Comrade Nguyen Xien, secretary general of the Vietnam Socialist Party; Comrade Nghiem Xuan Yem, secretary general of the Vietnam Democratic Party; many comrades of the Political Bureau and the Secretariat and party members, many government ministers and vice ministers; many high-ranking army cadres; and numerous representatives of organizations and groups (?at the central echelon) and in Hanoi; Mr Ieng Sary, special envoy of the interior part of the National United Front of Cambodia and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, currently visiting our country, the ambassador of the Kingdom of Cambodia, and the delegate of the NLHS to Hanoi.]

Nguyen Phu Soai, deputy head, and many members of the special representation of the Republic of South Vietnam in the DRV were present.

Also present were members of the diplomatic corps and many Vietnamese and foreign journalists.

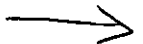
At the ceremony, Premier Pham Van Dong said:

"We are very happy and enthusiastic to greet the great victory of our people in our protracted and hard and certainly victorious struggle. This is the victory on all the military, political and diplomatic fronts. Today, we are welcoming Comrades Le Duc Tho and Nguyen Duy Trinh who have made worthy contributions to its victory."

After thanking the members of the diplomatic corps present, Premier Pham Van Dong went on: "We hope and believe that as hitherto, all along the struggle of our people against U.S. aggression, for national salvation, our comrades and friends will continue supporting and assisting our struggle till the accomplishment of the great revolutionary cause."

Speaking at the ceremony, Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh said: "Today, back (?in Hanoi), Comrade Le Duc Tho and I are very happy to report to President Ton Duc Thang and the other leaders of party and state and to all our countrymen that we have fulfilled the task assigned by the government and people. We have successfully concluded the negotiations at the Paris conference on Vietnam and together with the foreign minister of the PRGRSV and the other parties to the conference signed the agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in Vietnam."

In Paris as well [as] in Moscow and Peking where we stopped over on our way home, we have represented our party, government and people to thank the Soviet Union, China and the other socialist countries, and all our brothers and friends in the world for their sympathy with and support and assistance to our resistance for national salvation.



The leaders of the Soviet Union and China and our brothers and friends everywhere welcomed the Paris agreement on Vietnam as a big victory of the Vietnamese people and the people in the rest of the world. They warmly congratulated us and promised to continue and strengthen their support for our struggle for the strict and serious implementation of the agreement, for the building of socialism in North Vietnam, for our fulfilling the national and democratic task in the south with a view to the peaceful reunification of our fatherland.

Through the recent trip, we have seen more clearly that the protracted struggle full of sacrifices and hardships of our compatriots and combatants, especially those in the south under the glorious banner of the Nationalist Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam, has recorded tremendous success consecrated by a document having an international legal value and enjoying warm welcome of the world's people.

Today is the Lunar New Year's Day and also the 43rd anniversary of the founding of our party. We wish you, Comrade President Ton Duc Thang, all our comrades and friends here present and all our combatants and compatriots good health and new vigour in the new year so as together unite around the Vietnam Workers Party and fulfill the new tasks laid down by the party and government in their appeal on January 28, 1973 to the people across the country.

President Ton Duc Thang and other party and state leaders, diplomatic envoys and other representatives proposed toasts to greet the great victory of the Vietnamese people in their resistance war and a new year of great unity and great success.

LE DUAN CONTINUES HANOI VISITS; MAKES COMMENTS

Visit to VPA Units

Hanoi VNA in English 1621 GMT 1 Feb 73 B

[Text] Hanoi VNA February 1--On the occasion of the Lunar New Year and the victory of the Vietnamese people's war of resistance, Le Duan, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Workers Party, on January 31, 1973 visited the anti-aircraft defence and air force of the Vietnam People's Army which has made worthy contributions to defeating the enemy's war of destruction and especially the air blitz in the last twelve days of December.

He was accompanied by Major-General Tran Quy Hai, vice-minister for national defence, and Major General Pham Ngoc Mau, deputy chairman of the General Political Department of the Vietnam People's Army.

Le Duan went to a unit of the air force and warmly shook hands with several pilots. To greet the party leader, a group of young pilots made a demonstration flight.

In his talk with the pilots, Le Duan said that the victory won by the Vietnamese people is the most glorious and greatest in the national history of resistance against foreign aggression, a common victory of the socialist camp, of the national liberation movement and the whole progressive mankind.

Pointing to the task ahead of the army, Le Duan stressed: "The heavy task of our people's army is to build itself into a regular and modern army, to grasp the political tasks as well as master the modern military science and technique of Marxism-Leninism, stand at all times ready to fulfill all tasks entrusted by the fatherland, party and people. We must not only defeat the aggressors to defend our fatherland but also strive to build a happy and full life to the people throughout the country. Every Vietnamese, in the first place every combatant of the people's army, must train himself into a new Vietnamese in order to build Vietnam into an ever stronger and more prosperous country."

Visit With Overseas Chinese

Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0300 GMT 2 Feb 73 S

[Text] The explosion of firecrackers mixed with joyful laughter greeted Comrade Le Duan when visited the (?Chinese residents union) [toongr hooij hoa lieen] and the staff's office of TAN VIET HOA newspaper. Comrade (Chung Di), chairman of the (?Chinese resident's union), the TAN VIET HOA newspaper staff and large numbers of Overseas Chinese brothers and sisters and their children warmly welcomed and gathered around Comrade Le Duan.

Comrade (Dao Trung) said: "In the two resistance wars against French colonialism and U.S. imperialism, the Overseas Chinese in the north and south have closely cooperated with the Vietnamese people in fighting and scoring victories. The Hanoi Overseas Chinese are proud of having contributed their efforts and of having fought very resolutely and valiantly for 12 days and nights."

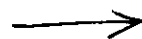
Comrade Le Duan warmly acclaimed the worthy contributions by the Overseas Chinese. On behalf of the VWP Central Committee, he wished them a merry Tet and hoped that with a spirit of militant solidarity and open-hearted sentiments, the Overseas Chinese in the north and south would participate in the revolutionary struggle and in building a prosperous, beautiful, democratic and advanced society.

On Role of Nationalities

Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0300 GMT 2 Feb 73 S

[Text] Cadres, party members and representatives of nationalities in the Central Nationalities Commission joyfully welcomed Comrade Le Duan on the new spring days. Comrade Le Quang Ba, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Central Nationalities Commission, Comrades Nhi Ky, Duong Cong Hoat, (Lam Soi) and Y Wang, old Mr (Lay Te), and large numbers of cadres of various nationalities reported to the comrade first secretary that they enthusiastically greeted the victory of the Vietnamese great family.

In his cordial talk, Comrade Le Duan said: "In the Vietnamese nation's life, during more than 4,000 historic years of country-building and national defense, our brotherly nationalities have always united and assisted each other in the struggle to drive away the foreign invaders. Under our party's leadership, the solidarity and brotherhood among the nationalities have developed beautifully. This is one of the important reasons for our people's brilliant victory."



Today, under our socialist regime, class, oppression and exploitation have been eliminated and there are more favorable conditions for our people and our brotherly nationalities in the Vietnamese great family to love and assist each other. We have closely cooperated in fighting and scoring victories. We must also cooperate in building a new happy life. Our brotherly nationalities must join in building our country's economy and making our country prosperous and powerful while striving to maintain and develop the languages and cultures of various nationalities and make all nationalities really equal and advanced."

Comrade Le Duan urged all branches and responsible organs to wholeheartedly care for and assist all nationalities in developing their cultures, languages and [words indistinct]. Everyone applauded enthusiastically when Comrade Le Duan stated: "Our party is proud of its correct line of uniting all the brotherly nationalities in our country and the fraternal peoples of Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos, and of having struggled persistently to maintain international solidarity."

LE DUC THO VISITS AIR DEFENSE, AIR FORCE PERSONNEL

Hanoi VNA in English 1554 GMT 5 Feb 73 B

[Text] Hanoi VNA February 5--Le Duc Tho, member of the Political Bureau of the Vietnam Workers Party Central Committee, yesterday visited the anti-aircraft defence and air force of the Vietnam People's Army, 1 day after his return from the Paris negotiations which ended with the signing of the Vietnam peace agreement. He was accompanied by Major General Le Hien Mai, member of the party Central Committee, deputy-head of the General Political Department of the VPA.

On behalf of the party Central Committee, Le Duc Tho extended New Year wishes to the officers and men of the service and commended them for their achievements in fighting U.S. aggression, especially those recorded in the 12 days of December in countering the U.S. air blitz.

He talked with the A-1 and A-1F fighters about the four-party negotiations in Paris, and stressed that the glorious victories recorded by the armed forces and people in Vietnam had led to the signing of the agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in Vietnam.

This is a great victory of our people in their resistance war against U.S. aggression, for national salvation, he said.

He recommended the officers and men of the VPA to bring this victory into full play and continue fulfilling all the tasks assigned to them by the party and people in the (?new) situation.

TRUONG CHINH PAYS TET VISITS TO GROUPS IN HANOI

Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1115 GMT 5 Feb 73 S

[Text] Comrade Truong Chinh, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly Standing Committee, visited the PRGRSV representation to the DRV on the morning of 3 February and greeted the glorious victories by the kith and kin southern compatriots and combatants. He was accompanied by comrades Ton Quang Phiet, secretary general, and Tran Dinh Tri and Nguyen Van Chi, members of the Secretariat of the National Assembly Standing Committee.

Nguyen Van Tien, head of the PRGRSV representation, and Truong Cong Dong and Mrs Le Ngoc Anh, members of the PRGRSV representation, received Comrade Truong Chinh.

On the occasion of the Tet of great victory, on behalf of the National Assembly and the northern compatriots and combatants, Chairman Truong Chinh conveyed his best wishes to Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho, President Huynh Tan Phat, members of the NPLSV Central Committee, the PRGRSV and its Advisory Council and kith and kin southern compatriots and combatants. He stressed:

The Paris agreement on Vietnam was a very great victory of our entire nation after more than 18 years of hard but very glorious struggle. This victory marked an extremely important step which opens a new stage of our South Vietnam's revolution. May I wish the southern compatriots still greater successes in the struggle for peace, independence, democracy, better living conditions and in the ultimate reunification of the country.

The head of the PRGRSV representation manifested the southern compatriots' and combatants' profound gratitude to the northern compatriots and combatants for wholeheartedly aiding the great frontline and contributing to the present glorious victory.

On the same occasion Comrade Truong Chinh paid Tet visits to the cadres and combatants of the 20th and Hong Ha units of the military transport department of the VPA General Logistics Directorate. He was accompanied by Maj Gen Le Hien Mai, vice chairman of the General Political Directorate, and Comrade Dinh Duc Thien, chairman of the General Logistics Directorate.

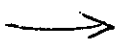
On behalf of the party Central Committee and National Assembly Standing Committee, Comrade Truong Chinh warmly commended the cadres and combatants of the 20th and Hong Ha units and of the military transport branch for scoring brilliant achievements and making a worthy contribution to the common victory of the nation. They listened attentively to Comrade Truong Chinh's talk.

Analyzing our people's great victory in ending the U.S. imperialists' aggressive war and restoring peace in both zones of our country, Comrade Truong Chinh pointed out:

This victory was very great but was only an initial step. Our people must develop their past successes, intensify their solidarity, heighten vigilance, struggle to insure the implementation of all provisions of the agreement and win even greater successes. Under all circumstances, our cadres and combatants must maintain and develop the heroic VPA's beautiful traditions, with determination to implement beloved and venerated Uncle Ho's sacred testament and struggle together with our entire people to build a peaceful, united, independent, democratic, prosperous and powerful Vietnam.

The cadres and combatants of the 20th unit overcame all sacrifices and hardships and fulfilled its 1972 tasks. Particularly in the 12 days of fighting in late December they contributed to properly counterattacking the U.S. imperialists' strategic air offensive against North Vietnam.

Comrade Truong Chinh urged the unit to endeavor to build better material and technical bases, form the cadres, train the combatants, improve the command task and strengthen army-people solidarity.



He solicitously advised the cadres and combatants of the Hong Ha unit to strongly develop the beautiful traditions of a unit which emerged since the resistance against French colonialism and which was trained in two fierce wars. He warmly praised the unit for bravely opening roads to transport goods to the frontline under difficult and struggle to meet all requirements of the new phase.

On behalf of the cadres, combatants, party members and members of the units of the military transport department, the comrade chief of the department manifested gratitude to the party Central Committee, National Assembly and government for their solicitous care and pledged to carry out Comrade Truong Chinh's instructions properly and fulfill our duties in the new phase.

LE THANH NGHI PAYS TET VISIT TO WEAVING MILL

Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1115 GMT 4 Feb 73 S

[Text] On the afternoon of the 30th day of the 12th lunar month, that is 2 February, Comrade Le Thanh Nghi, member of the party Central Committee Politburo and vice premier, visited and extended Tet wishes to the workers and cadres of the 8 March weaving mill. He was accompanied by Light Industry Minister Kha Van Can.

Comrade Le Thi Nha, director, and many cadres and workers of the weaving mill warmly welcomed Vice Premier Le Thanh Nghi. He visited the weaving, fiber processing, and dyeing divisions, and the workers who were working intensively to repair and reinstall machines and equipment.

Rejoicing at the spring of great national victory, Vice Premier Le Thanh Nghi, on behalf of the party Central Committee and the government, praised the mill cadres' and workers' recent achievements in combat, production, and protection of production, achievements that contributed to the great victory of the armed forces and people countrywide.

He urged the mill cadres and workers to further develop the achievements already scored, strive to restore or repair the machines and equipment, restore the mill's production quickly and fully, and rapidly boost production and improve the quality of textiles in order to meet the requirements arising from the new situation and at the same time contribute to firmly maintaining peace and continuously advancing the revolution.

He also visited the workers' collective housing quarter recently attacked by the enemy, and called on and extended Tet wishes to the family of Comrade Nguyen Van Ngoan, deputy director of the mill, who sacrificed himself in the U.S. aggressors' bombing raid on 28 December, and to the family of sister Cu Thi Hau, a weaving worker who has been an emulation combatant for 7 consecutive years. Sister Cu Thi Hau, boundlessly encouraged and moved, promised the vice premier: Sharing our people's common joy, I undertake to devote all my efforts to producing a large quantity of products with the highest quality, achieve the highest labor output, and, together with the mill workers, endeavor to comprehensively overfulfill this year's state plan.

OFFICIALS VISIT WAR INVALIDS, SOUTHERN PENSIONERS

Hanoi VNA in English 1641 GMT 2 Feb 73 B

[Text] Hanoi VNA February 2--On the occasion of Tet (Lunar New Year's Day) which is coming together with victory of the Vietnamese people's patriotic war, Nguyen Phu Soai, deputy-head of the special representation of the Republic of South Vietnam in the DRV, and Le Tat Duc, DRV vice-minister of the interior, on January 30 visited South Vietnamese pensioners at the Thong Nhat (reunification) rest house and women invalids attending a complementary school in Ninh Binh Province.

The visitors expressed their joy at seeing the old pensioners in good health, and at learning that despite two fierce U.S. air raids in the area, the pensioners remained confident of the certain victory of the people's war of resistance, and had made valuable contributions to improving the material and cultural life at the rest house and to alleviating the difficulties caused by the war to the DRV.

The visitors commended the women war invalids for having displayed the pride of daughters of the "iron (?fort) of the fatherland" (South Vietnam) and turned their nostalgia for the south into ardour in study, and for showing their readiness to fulfill any task assigned to them after graduation.

On January 31, Le Khoan Hong, member of the special representation, and Le Dinh Thiep, DRV vice-minister of the interior, paid a visit to the war invalids camp Number 1 in Ha Tay Province.

(?They were satisfied) with the good living conditions of and medical care given to the war invalids even during the days [of] fierce bombing.

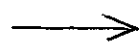
Also on January 30, vice-minister of the interior Tb Quang Dau paid a New Year visit to the women war invalids at their complementary school in Hanoi. He brought them numerous gifts from the ministry.

HO CHI MINH YOUTH UNION LEADER ADDRESSES VFF MEETING

Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0300 GMT 2 Feb 73 S

[Statement by Vu Quang, first secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Working Youth Union Central Committee, at the extraordinary conference of the VFF Central Committee--recording]

[Text] Respected members of the Presidium and delegates: After many decades of solidarity and extremely hard and heroic fighting, our people have won a very great victory in forcing the U.S. Government to sign the agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in Vietnam. This is a historic victory ending the biggest, longest, and fiercest war of aggression in our era. This victory over the archimperialists with the greatest economic and national defense potential and who are the cruelest and most perfidious international gendarmes is an extremely glorious and great armed exploit in the protracted history of our struggle against foreign invasion and in our more than 100 years of struggle against the imperialists. By this victory not a single aggressor will remain in our country. This is also a success of the solidarity of the three Indochinese peoples, the socialist camp, the national liberation movement, and the movement for peace, democracy, and progress of the world peoples.



We have won such a great victory because our Vietnam Workers Party, a Marxist-Leninist party headed by President Ho, is highly experienced and possesses creative, self-sufficient, and independent lines, because the Vietnamese people are endowed with heroic, stalwart and unyielding traditions of resisting foreign invasion, because we have a broad and firm national united front, because we have the heroic people's army, and because we have the solidarity and support of the socialist camp and progressives throughout the world.

The anti-U.S. national salvation struggle is a fierce challenge to all our people and our young generations. Being the assault army of the revolution, 4 million "three-ready" youths in the north and 3 million "five-volunteer" youths in the south have proudly taken the lead in the fierce struggle and have served as the spearhead in the most difficult and fiercest areas. With stalwartness, bravery, and determination to fight and win, our youths have positively contributed to the common victory and are worthy of being called by Uncle Ho the heroic youths of a heroic era.

In these glorious historic days the Vietnamese youths turn their thoughts with profound gratitude to venerated Uncle Ho. Uncle Ho no longer lives with us. However, for the Vietnamese youths, teenagers, and children having the honor to bear his name, he still lives forever in their hearts and minds. The youths of the Ho Chi Minh era always remember venerated Uncle Ho's great meritorious deeds and pledge determination to live, fight, work, and study according to his examples and to endeavor to lead his undertaking to final victory.

In these glorious days all Vietnamese youths are deeply grateful to our fallen heroes in both parts of the country who have sacrificed their lives for the fatherland's independence and freedom. All Vietnamese youths pledge to follow their example and are determined to be unafraid of any difficulties, hardships, or trials in advancing our people's revolutionary undertaking to complete victory.

Peace has been restored. Our revolution has reached a new stage: struggle to protect peace, to thoroughly implement the signed agreement, and continue to advance the revolution. The northern part of our country has the prerequisites for stepping up socialist construction at a higher speed and on a larger scale, for promptly improving the people's living conditions, and for continuing to serve as the firm base area for the revolution throughout the nation. The southern part of our country also has many new favorable conditions for stepping up the revolution.

Vietnamese youths of the south and north are eager for normalization of relations between the two parts of the country. This normalization will create conditions for the Vietnamese youths and high school and college students to visit one another, exchange experience in scientific and technological achievements and in literary, artistic, gymnastic, and sport activities, and substantially contribute their intelligence and creative labor to building a unified and powerful Vietnamese fatherland.

The Vietnamese youths are boundlessly enthusiastic over the new, extremely great victory. However, they are keenly aware that although the agreement has been signed, the schemes to maintain neocolonialism in the southern part of our country by using reactionary lackey forces have not yet been abandoned. The struggle of our entire country and of the southern compatriots to insure implementation of the Paris agreement, firmly protect peace, freedom, and democracy, achieve improvement of the people's living standards and national concord, and proceed to reunification of the fatherland is a protracted, arduous, and complex struggle to be waged before total victory is achieved.

The Vietnamese youths are resolved not to slacken their vigilance, to constantly bring into full play the revolutionary offensive spirit, and to side closely with the southern compatriots and youths in an endeavor to accomplish the democratic national revolution in the south and proceed toward peaceful reunification of the fatherland. In the new situation the Vietnamese youths on all fronts and in all fields of activity in the socialist north are resolved to perform very satisfactorily their glorious duty to participate in labor courageously, self-denyingly, creatively, and with high output, engage enthusiastically in studies, resolutely act on Uncle Ho's teaching in which he urged us to build our country more adequately and grandiosely, strenuously consolidate national defense and build up the armed forces, and heighten revolutionary vigilance so as to counter all the enemy's tricks and schemes to sabotage the agreement.

The Ho Chi Minh Working Youth Union will motivate all the youths to accelerate the emulation movement, participate enthusiastically in labor, restore and develop industrial and agricultural production, communications and transportation, and circulation and distribution, and join the capital construction forces to build new economic sectors in order to enrich the fatherland.

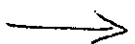
Our youths are resolved to overcome all difficulties in order to insure satisfactory studies and training and advance toward mastering science and technology as tools to build a new society, new men, and a new, happy, healthy, and steadily progressive way of life.

Rejoicing at the glorious victory, the Vietnamese youths warmly hail and thank the youths of socialist countries and progressive youths worldwide, including American youths and college students, for their sympathy, support, and assistance.

The Vietnamese youths undertake to further strengthen their militant solidarity with the fraternal Lao and Cambodian youths and fight shoulder to shoulder with them to achieve independence and freedom for each country and lasting peace and prosperity for Indochina.

We are convinced that the youth and student organizations in the socialist countries and the youths worldwide will continue to support us in our struggle to demand that the Paris agreement be implemented, and will help us heal the wounds of war and rebuild our country.

Dear representatives: Amid the exhilarating atmosphere in which we greet a new spring in peace, a spring full of hopes for the future, independence, freedom, and reunification of our beloved fatherland, the Ho Chi Minh Working Youth Union and all the organizations and youths of all strata affiliated with the Vietnamese Youth Union and the Vietnamese College Student Union undertake to unite closely within the VFF, resolutely comply with the 28 January appeal of the party Central Committee and the government, respond to the PRGRSV appeal, hold aloft forever President Ho's invincible banner, build a peaceful, unified, independent, democratic, prosperous, and powerful Vietnam, and contribute to protecting peace in Indochina, Southeast Asia, and the world.



VIETNAM SOCIALIST PARTY LEADER HAILS PEOPLE'S VICTORY

Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0430 GMT 31 Jan 73 S

[Recorded statement by Hoang Minh Giam, deputy secretary general of the Vietnam Socialist Party at the VFF Central Committee's extraordinary conference in Hanoi on 29 January]

[Text] Dear gentlemen of the presidium, delegates and comrades:

Like all intellectuals of both sexes and compatriots in both parts of the country, we, Socialist Party members, are highly elated and encouraged by our people's great victory. After 18 years of direct aggression against our country, the U.S. imperialists had to sign an agreement to end the war and restore peace in Vietnam under which they will respect Vietnam's independence, sovereignty, unification and territorial integrity as recognized by the 1954 Geneva agreement. The United States must withdraw all its troops, military personnel, weapons, ammunition and other war material, as well as those of other countries of the U.S. camp from South Vietnam. The United States pledges to respect our southern compatriots' right of self-determination and to end its military involvement in South Vietnam and its interference in South Vietnam's internal affairs.

This is a heavy setback for the imperialism ringleader who sent more than half a million U.S. troops and hundreds of thousands of satellite troops with abundant and modern war material to invade our country. This represents a pitiful bankruptcy of the Vietnamization policy, a policy of using Vietnamese to fight Vietnamese in an attempt to continue to step up the U.S. neocolonialist war of aggression in Vietnam and Indochina.

This is a great victory for our people in our Vietnam's antiaggression history. After more than a quarter of a century of tenacious struggle during which our people, heroic and unsubmitive, spared no hardship or sacrifice, not a single aggressor troop from any imperialists country remains in our country. This is a victory for our people's patriotism and tradition of solidarity and for the clear-sighted anti-U.S. national salvation line of the VWP which has organized and led our people from one victory to another. This is also a great victory for the three Indochinese peoples' militant solidarity, and for the solidarity and valuable aid extended by the fraternal socialist countries, the friendly countries throughout the five continents and the peace-and justice-loving people in the world, including the American people.

In recent days a great many people from everywhere in the world have voiced their joy and enthusiasm over our people's victory, praising Vietnam's heroism and emphasizing the great international significance of our successful anti-U.S. national salvation resistance which they considered as a major contribution to the movement for national liberation and defense of world peace.

The more we are elated and encouraged by our armed forces' and people's glorious victory, the more we remember the untold services of President Ho who showed our people the glorious path of revolution. Prior to his death President Ho also left a sacred testament in which he insisted that our entire people must persist in the anti-U.S. national salvation struggle until total victory. Now he has gone forever but his teachings and his example of combat and sacrifice continue to shine at home and abroad.

Dear delegates, our victory is very great. It assumes a timely significance in demonstrating that a nation which is not large in terms of territory and population but united in combat and having a correct guideline can defeat the most aggressive imperialist. However, this is not yet a total victory. Our armed forces and people throughout the country must continue to struggle to demand the implementation of the articles of the agreement, that is, to proceed toward the organization of free and democratic general elections, the formation of an independent and democratic administration of national concord in South Vietnam and the gradual reunification of the country through peaceful means.

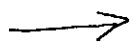
Following 3 months of doubledealing and a test of force which resulted in a heavy setback for their strategic air force, the Americans had to sign an agreement. But they remain stubborn. As recently as yesterday, the U.S.-Thieu clique distorted the truth by denying the role of the PRGRSV, the South Vietnamese people's genuine representative at home and abroad.

By recognizing that there exist in South Vietnam two administrations, two areas and three different political forces, our people have proved to be very generous and constructive in seeking a realistic solution to the end of the U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam. But the U.S.-Thieu clique has kept on doubledealing. After signing the agreement, this clique has tended to deny the PRGRSV's legality in an attempt to create a separate Vietnam below the 17th parallel as a tool of the U.S. neocolonialism. This brazen violation of the agreement even when it was not yet officially signed indicated that the implementation of the agreement will experience many difficulties and complications and that our people will have to overcome many trials. Loyal to President Ho's testament, our people in both South and North Vietnam will continue to persist in fighting and will remain constantly vigilant and ready to smash the U.S.-Thieu clique's very dark scheme in order to advance our just struggle toward total victory.

Dear delegates, since its foundation the Vietnam Socialist Party has participated in the anti-French resistance and later in the anti-U.S. national salvation resistance. This is a great honor for the Vietnam Socialist Party and each of its members. In the new situation with its encouraging prospects and predictable difficulties we think that we must make even greater efforts to contribute to the nation's glorious revolutionary undertaking. We will mobilize all party cadres and members and all intellectuals of both sexes who have relations with the Vietnam Socialist Party to more effectively contribute to the economic and cultural construction and to enthusiastically participate in the political struggle.

We believe that at this glorious historic hour the southern brother intellectuals are also endeavoring to develop the patriotic and national unity traditions and, together with our entire people, will achieve success in the struggle in the coming phase.

The Vietnamese people are one, Vietnam is one. This is an immutable truth. No reactionary force can partition Vietnam. The U.S.-Thieu clique's false allegation that there are two Vietnams is not based on any correct historic, geographical and sentimental basis, or on any international law. It will certainly be attacked vigorously.



The Vietnamese brother intellectuals in both parts of our country have made positive contributions since the August revolution. This serves as a firm premise for future efforts and success in the struggle by the intellectuals in our people's ranks so that the south can achieve national concord on the basis of true independence, freedom, and democracy and proceed toward peacefully reunifying our country and toward the situation in which northerners and southerners can be united under the same roof.

I respectfully wish Uncle Ton and the representatives good health while enjoying a spring of great victories for heroic Vietnam.

DRV POET TO HUY WRITES ON VIETNAMESE PEACE

Hanoi VNA in English 0705 GMT 4 Feb 73 B

[Text] Hanoi VNA February 4--Following is a free translation of the poem composed by To Huu, the bard of the Vietnamese revolution, after the signing of the Paris "Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Vietnam"

Vietnam

Blood And Flowers

That joy, so long awaited and so much yearned for

After a hundred years,

Comes today, as in a dream,

Under a sky at last serene, an unreal azure,

Peace returns on earth, the peace of a child's sleep.

Is this a rebirth, a metamorphosis?

The winter of the century has turned into spring.

O Vietnam! From this sea of blood

You again rise, like an angel!

Was it in similar fashion that ages ago

The mountain genie defeated the water genie (1)?

The higher the waters, the taller the peaks:

With its feet the Truong Son (2) hurled back the waves

Of the Pacific

They wanted to reduce us to dust and aches;

We turned into the gold of dignity and conscience.

They wanted us to sell ourselves out in shame;

We became lotus flowers whose fragrance pervades