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NORTH VIETNAM

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## DRV GOVERNMENT ISSUES STATEMENT ON CAMBODIA 1 FEB

Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1440 GMT 1 Feb 73 B

[Text] On 1 February, the DRV Government issued a statement on the Cambodian problem. The statement reads in full as follows:

Statement of the DRV Government on the Cambodian Problem

On 26 January 1973, Samdech Head of State Norodom Sihanouk, chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia [NUFC], and Samdech Premier Penn Nouth and Vice Premier Khieu Samphan, on behalf of the NUFC and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia [RGNUC], issued a statement clearly defining their correct position on Cambodia on the occasion of their hailing the agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in Vietnam. On 28 January 1973, Messrs Khieu Samphan, Hou Youn and Hu Nim--three ministers representing the interior part of the RGNUC--also issued a statement reasserting this position on Cambodia.

The statements clearly pointed out that the Cambodian people have always desired to live in peace and to adhere to their peaceful and neutral line, which has enjoyed extremely great sympathy and support from people the world over. However, the U.S. imperialists and the reactionary Lon Nol-Sirik Matak-Son Ngoc Thanh clique carried out a coup d'etat on 18 March 1970, eliminating Cambodia's independence, peace and neutrality.

The Cambodian people have had to stand up to struggle (?to wrest back) peace with independence, sovereignty and true freedom for Cambodia. But the U.S. imperialists have refused to give up their dark design of aggression against Cambodia and, furthermore, have entertained the scheme of destroying the liberated area and massacring the Cambodian people.

The statements issued on 26 January 1973 and on 28 January 1973 by the RGNUC exposed the just nature of the Cambodian people's anti-U.S., national salvation struggle and their correct stand, that is, that the Cambodian problem should be solved in keeping with the 23 March 1970 five-point declaration of Samdech Head of State Norodpm Sihanouk with a view to building Cambodia as an independent, peaceful, neutral, democratic and prosperous country with unity and territorial integrity.

To proceed toward restoring peace throughout Indochina, the Vietnamese people and the DRV Government are resolved to support this just struggle and correct stand of the Cambodian people. The United States should respect the Cambodian people's basic national rights. Cambodia's internal affairs should be settled by the Cambodian people themselves without foreign interference. Samdech Head of State Norodom Sihanouk is the representative of the legitimacy, genuineness and continuity of the Cambodian state. The RGNUC, with Samdech Penn Nouth as premier and Mr Khieu Samphan as vice premier, is the sole legitimate and genuine government of the Cambodian people.

The Vietnamese people firmly believe that the just struggle of the valiant Cambodian people, under the leadership of the NUFC and the RGNUC, as well as the just struggle of the valiant Lao people, under the leadership of the NLHS, will certainly achieve glorious victories.

The fate of the three Indochinese peoples will always be closely linked. The love between Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos has been built up with blood in the course of the long struggle against the common enemy for the sake of the independence and freedom of each country.

It was also reported that the government armed forces have recaptured the Phoukhoun position--an important strategic position at the crossroad of Route 13 and Route 7 some 100 kms north of Vientiane town--which was lost to the North Vietnamese enemy three weeks ago. Following the fierce attack, the government armed forces suffered 70 killed, 249 wounded and 80 others missing in action. As for the North Vietnamese and Lao-Viet side, 735 of them were killed, more than 1,000 were estimated to be wounded, six, including three North Vietnamese soldiers, were captured, and two others surrendered. In addition, the government armed forces destroyed 11 TC-76 armored vehicles, 29 trucks [model indistinct], [vehicles of other types indistinct], 10 (?BK-82) artillery pieces, two 130-mm artillery pieces, eight anti-aircraft guns, and more than 50 tons of gunpowder and other war materiel. The government armed forces also seized four (?BK-82) artillery pieces, one 102-mm artillery piece and more than 20 tons of gunpowder as well as other war materiel.

LPF DELEGATION IN VIENTIANE GREET'S 'VIETNAMESE VICTORY'

PATHET LAO NEWS AGENCY [Clandestine] in English 0900 GMT 2 Feb 73 D

[Text] Sam Neua February 2nd (KPL)--Tiao Souk Vongsak, acting head, and Maha Khou Souvanna Methi, deputy head, and other members of the patriotic forces delegation on January 27 went to the DRV Embassy in Vientiane to express their warm congratulations to the great victory of the Vietnam people in compelling the U.S. to sign the agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in Vietnam.

They were warmly received by the charge d'affaires ad interim and members of the DRV Embassy.

On behalf of the L.P.F. delegation, Tiao Souk Vongsak expressed the happiness and enthusiasm of this delegation and the Lao people, regarding it as the common victory of the militant solidarity of the whole Indochinese people in their struggle against aggression to defend peace in Indochina, Southeast Asia and the rest of the world.

Both the hosts and the guests wished the friendship and militant solidarity between the two nations and among the three Indochina peoples constant development.

KPL CLAIMS DOWNING 2 U.S. AIRCRAFT

Radio Pathet Lao [Clandestine] in Lao to Laos 0345 GMT 2 Feb 73 D

[Text] According to KPL, on 25 January the patriotic armed forces and people in Xiang Khouang Province using small rifles shot down a U.S. piratic H-34 helicopter at Pha Ngan, while it was dropping supplies and weapons to enemy troops in the area. The report also said that earlier during the night of 18 and at dawn on 19 January, the patriotic armed forces and people of Luang Prabang Province lobbed several artillery rounds into the enemy airfield in Luang Prabang, destroying an L-19 spy plane and a number of enemy shelters and heavily damaging the airstrip.

Therefore, from 17 May 1964 to 25 January 1973, our armed forces and people throughout the country shot down or destroyed on the ground 2,485 U.S. planes.

Loyal to the joint declaration of the Indochinese peoples' summit conference, the Vietnamese people and the DRV Government are unswervingly determined to intensify solidarity with the fraternal Cambodian and Lao peoples to defeat all schemes of aggression of the U.S. imperialists, defend the basic national rights of the people of each country, and make the land of the three Indochinese countries really an independent and peaceful area.

Hanoi, 1 February 1973.

#### NHAN DAN EDITORIAL BACKS CAMBODIANS' JUST STAND

Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 1 Feb 73 S

[NHAN DAN 2 February editorial: "The Cambodian People's Just Stand"]

[Text] On 26 January 1973 Samdech Chief of State Norodom Sihanouk, Samdech Premier Penn Nouth and Vice Premier Khieu Samphan, on behalf of the NUFK and RGNUC, issued a statement hailing the end of the war and the reestablishment of peace in Vietnam and clearly pointing out their stand concerning the Cambodian issue. In its statement of 1 February 1973, our government voiced its full support for the just struggle and correct stand of the fraternal Cambodian people.

The Cambodian problem is a clear-cut problem. After regaining its sovereignty from the French colonialists, the Cambodian Government, headed by Samdech Chief of State Norodom Sihanouk, has always observed an independent, peaceful and neutral policy consistent with the Cambodian people's interests. This policy has been warmly supported by the Cambodian people and acclaimed by the world opinion.

The 18 March 1970 d'etat staged by the U.S. imperialists and the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak-Son Ngoc Thanh clique undermined this correct policy and made Cambodia dependent on the United States. The U.S. imperialists and the Saigon puppets then rushed troops to launch aggression against and causing untold suffering to the Cambodian people.

Nevertheless, the U.S. aggressors and their henchmen have encountered the violent resistance of the heroic Cambodian people. In response to the 23 March 1970 statement of Chief of State Norodom Sihanouk, the Cambodian armed forces and people have closely united in their firm struggle against the landgrabbers and country sellers and have achieved extremely great victories. The liberated areas have been extended almost throughout the Cambodian countryside. The NUFK and RGNUC have attained great prestige and a high position in the international arena. Meanwhile, the Lon Nol clique has been strongly hit by the Cambodian armed forces and people and has temporarily maintained its survival in Phnom Penh and in a number of other cities thanks to U.S. assistance. As for the U.S. aggressors, they have not yet renounced their aggressive designs against Cambodia and, together with their lackeys, have tried to step up the war and massacre the Cambodian people.

This situation clearly proves that the Phnom Penh administration of the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak-Son Ngoc Thanh clique is an illegal administration, and the war that is going on in Cambodia is the result of the U.S. intervention.

In its statement, our government clearly points out that the Cambodian problem must be solved in accordance with the five-point statement of Samdech Chief of State Norodom Sihanouk of 23 March 1970, that is, the Americans must end their intervention in and aggression against Cambodia, stop supporting the reactionary and traitorous Phnom Penh puppet administration, let the Cambodian people solve the internal problems of Cambodia without foreign interference and recognize Norodom Sihanouk as the only legal and genuine representative of the Cambodian people and the RGNUC, headed by Samdech Premier Penn Nouth and Vice Premier Khieu Samphan, as the only legal and genuine government of Cambodia. Only by doing so will we be able to solve the question of reestablishing peace throughout Indochina.

The Vietnamese people are dear brothers and close neighbors of the Cambodian and Laotian peoples. Faithful to the joint statement of the Indochinese people's summit conference, our people have always strengthened their solidarity with and supported the Cambodian and Lao people in the struggle against the U.S. imperialists' aggression and for the defense of their basic national rights.

#### NHAN DAN EDITORIAL MARKS 43D PARTY ANNIVERSARY

Hanoi VNA in English 0718 GMT 2 Feb 73 B

[Text] Hanoi VNA February 2--In an editorial marking the 43rd anniversary of the founding of the Indochinese Communist Party (now the Vietnam Workers' Party) which falls on February 3, the daily NHAN DAN called on all party members and the entire Vietnamese people to rapidly switch to the new stage of the revolution, that of building socialism in the north and maintain peace and achieve independence and democracy in the south and ultimately reunify the country.


The paper noted that the party anniversary this year comes in the wake of the successful conclusion of the greatest resistance war in the national history of resistance against foreign aggression, the ending of the U.S. imperialist aggression which also marks the end of the aggression of the various imperialist powers that had taken turns in imposing their rule over half or the whole of Vietnam since the middle of the 19th century.

The paper said that February 3, 1930 ushered in [passage indistinct] Vietnamese people. Since then three chapters have been completed in the revolutionary history of Vietnam.

The first chapter is marked by the movement for the founding of the party and the revolutionary high tide in the early thirties, the democratic movement in the late thirties, the movement for national salvation against the French colonialists and Japanese imperialists in the early forties and the August [words indistinct] in 1945.

The second chapter is marked by the anti-French resistance that ended with the victorious Dien Bien Phu battle resulting in the liberation of North Vietnam, the ending of the French imperialist domination followed by the democratic reforms to abolish the feudal exploitation in the north.

The third chapter is marked by the socialist transformation and construction in the north and sacred war of resistance of the entire country against U.S. aggression. The victory of the anti-U.S. resistance has put a definitive end to the imperialist aggression throughout our country.



NHAN DAN went on: Since the 28th of January 1973 the fourth chapter has begun in the history of revolutionary struggle of the Vietnamese nation the task of which is to step up socialist construction in the north and at the same time to complete the historic tasks of the national and democratic revolution in the south.

Our party, the paper went on, and our people are facing new battles to build a new ceremony [word as received] a new society and a new man. The struggle to maintain peace firmly and achieve independence and democracy in the south and ultimately peacefully reunify the country is being undertaken in a new situation at home as well as in the world and with new methods. We revolutionaries must always master the situation and master the changes we have created ourselves, the paper said.

#### TON DUC THANG GREETES VIETNAMESE PEOPLE ON NEW YEAR

Hanoi VNA in English 0709 GMT 2 Feb 73 B

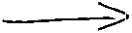
[Text] Hanoi VNA February 2--On the occasion of the Lunar New Year, President Ton Duc Thang has sent a message to the people and combatants throughout Vietnam. The message reads:

"After eighteen years of valiant and hard struggle of the people throughout the country, the agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in Vietnam has been signed on the basis of the respect by the United States and the other countries for the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Vietnam and the right of self-determination of the South Vietnamese people. This is a great victory of our entire army and people and our compatriots throughout the country.

On the occasion of the Qui Suu New Year (year of the buffalo) and the scoring of great victory, on behalf of the Vietnam Workers Party, the National Assembly, the government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the Vietnam Fatherland Front, I warmly congratulate our countrymen and combatants in both zones of the country for having fought with extreme valour and taken the anti-U.S. resistance, for national salvation to glorious victory."

The message went on: "The victory of our entire people in the anti-U.S. resistance, for national salvation, stems first of all from the correct line of our party and the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, and the heroic and indomitable fight of our army and people who have wisely waged a combined struggle on the three fronts, military, political and diplomatic. This victory is also inseparable from the sympathy and support and the precious assistance of the Soviet Union, China and the other fraternal socialist countries, of the peace- and justice-loving people in the world, including the progressive people in the United States. On this occasion, on behalf of the party, National Assembly and government and the Vietnamese people, I wish to send my heartfelt thanks to our brothers and friends in all continents."

The message continued: "The Paris agreement on Vietnam which was signed recently is only an initial victory. What is important is that all parties must seriously implement the agreement. We are aware that the reactionaries have not renounced their scheme to prevent and even to sabotage the implementation of the signed agreement. Our people must constantly strengthen solidarity, heighten vigilance and strive to ensure full implementation of the provisions of the agreement.



"Welcoming the spring of great victory, our people are turning their thoughts with profound gratitude to the esteemed President Ho Chi Minh, who has led the Vietnamese revolution from one victory to another and has devoted all his life to the independence, freedom and happiness of our people," the message stressed.

It called on the entire Vietnamese people to be determined to fulfill well the new tasks in order to take the revolution to still greater successes.

#### VICTOR LOUIS REPORTS U.S. POW'S HELD INSIDE CHINA

London EVENING NEWS in English 1 Feb 73 p 1 L

[Victor Louis article: "American POW's Held in China"]

[Text] Moscow, Thursday--American prisoners of the Vietnam war have been held in secret maximum security camps in China.

Evidence that the Chinese have been acting as "bankers" for one of North Vietnam's major bargaining assets--the 600 U.S. POW's--has been building up strongly in Moscow.

The Americans were housed in camps in the southern Chinese province of Yunan, not far from the Vietnamese border--but far enough to make them immune to U.S. commando liberation raids.

And to keep them safe from President Nixon's B-52 bombing blitz.

#### Elaborate Charade

The Americans were the victims of an elaborate charade to convince them that they were still, in fact, on Vietnamese soil.

They were guarded by North Vietnamese soldiers.

Their food was cooked in a Vietnamese style.

Even their clothes were selected to convince them that they were still in North Vietnam.

But because they were in China, they were immune to any American attempt to intervene directly on their behalf.

Any raids would have brought the Americans into direct confrontation with the Chinese.

Because they were in China the prisoners could be used by Hanoi to maximum advantage as a bargaining tool in the Paris peace talks.



## LE DUC THO, NGUYEN DUY TRINH USSR ACTIVITIES REPORTED

## Kremlin Banquet

Hanoi VNA in English 1550 GMT 1 Feb 73 B

[Text] Hanoi VNA February 1--A grand banquet was given by the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Government of the USSR in the Kremlin in the evening of Jan 30 in honour of Le Duc Tho, Politburo member and secretary of the VWP Central Committee and special adviser to the DRV Government delegation to the Paris conference on Vietnam; and Nguyen Duy Trinh, Politburo member of the VWP Central Committee, and vice-premier and foreign minister, who were making a stop-over en route from Paris after the conclusion of the agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in Vietnam.

Present on the Soviet side were L.I. Brezhnev, secretary general of the CPSU CC; G.I. Voronov, A.P. Kirilenko, A.N. Kosygin, F.D. Kulakov, K.T. Mazurov, A.Ya. Pelse, D.S. Polyanskiy, M.A. Suslov, A.N. Shelepin, and P.E. Sholest, members, and P.N. Demichev, M.S. Solomentsev, and D.F. Kustinov, candidate members, of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee; V.I. Dolguikh, V.V. Kapitonov, and K.F. Katushev, secretaries of the party CC; G.F. Sizov, chairman of the Central Auditing Commission of the party; G.S. Dzotsendize, vice-president of the Supreme Soviet; M.A. Lesechko, V.M. Novikov and I.T. Novikov, vice-chairmen of the council of ministers; Mme Y.S. Nasriddinova, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet; M.P. Georgadze, secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet; many cabinet ministers and state commission chairmen, members of the Central Committee and the Central Auditing Commission of the party, marshals, admirals and other high-ranking officials of the party Central Committee the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers.

Vietnamese guests included DRV Ambassador Vo Thuc Dong, RSV Ambassador Dang Quang Minh, and members of the DRV Government delegation from Paris.

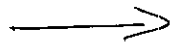
The secretary general of the CPSU Central Committee said in his toast:

The news of the conclusion of the agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in Vietnam fills our whole country with delight. This is a great victory for the Vietnamese people, who are rallying around the VWP, a great victory for the forces of peace, and also a great victory of practical-mindedness and good sense in international activities.

The entire Soviet people these days are turning their thoughts to the heroic people of Vietnam. We think of the Vietnamese, men and women, the elderly and children; we think of the living and those who have fallen; we think of all those who, in the protracted war, have fought with self-abnegation against a savage aggression to defend a just cause and the freedom and independence of their fatherland.

He continued:

The victory of the Vietnamese people makes it clear that no force on earth can subdue a nation fighting for its freedom and independence, and which relies on the strong backing of class brothers and all the forces of revolution and progress in the world. It is impossible to defeat such a nation.



The victory of Vietnam spells out the great vitality of socialism. Our Vietnamese brothers, in defending their socialist gains and their fight to own their country, have shown a great sense of self-sacrifice, great perseverance and great courage.

The victory of Vietnam is a convincing proof of the efficaciousness of the internationalism of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. We have rendered our Vietnamese friends an active assistance for their efforts on all the military, political and diplomatic planes.

And this conclusion is also very important: the victory of Vietnam shows to what extent the capability of imperialism has been limited in our times. There is no way for imperialism to reverse the course of history.

Further in his speech, L.I. Brezhnev said:

The Paris agreement has come into effect. The political bureau of the VWP Central Committee and the DRV Government, as well as the NFISV and the PRGRSV, have solemnly declared that they will seriously and strictly implement all the provisions of the agreement. It is the hope of nations that the other parties will also respect and live up to their commitments fully. The international conference, in which the Soviet Union will actively participate, must have an important role to play in this regard....

The Soviet people fully support the resolve expressed in the appeal of the Political Bureau of the VWP Central Committee and the DRV Government to turn the DRV into a prosperous, strong socialist country and further enhance her role in the international arena....

Like in the days of war, we will also, in the days of peace, join you in the same contingent. To support Vietnam is our internationalist duty. This is the common cause of all the socialist countries.

Since World War Two, no nation has suffered so much. That is why assistance to Vietnam can and must become a united action of all nations and all countries disregarding their social regimes.

Then, on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government, he wished the communists of Vietnam, the labouring people in the DRV and all the progressive and democratic forces in Vietnam many great successes and happiness.

In reply, Nguyen Duy Trinh said: The Paris agreement on Vietnam has put an end to the U.S. aggression in Vietnam and to the U.S. military involvement and intervention in the internal affairs of South Vietnam. This is a very great victory of the most glorious war of resistance in the history of the Vietnamese nation's struggle against foreign invasion. This victory of the Vietnamese people is also the victory of all the forces of socialism, national independence, democracy and peace, and of the peace- and justice-loving people in the whole world.

To win this great victory, the Vietnamese people have fought valiantly and perseveringly for decades, all the time remembering President Ho Chi Minh's behest that "nothing is more precious than independence and freedom" and striving for a genuine peace on the basis of authentic independence and freedom. This is the victory of the correct line of revolution worked out by the VWP, which, maintained perseveringly on all the military, political and diplomatic fronts, has foiled the enemy's strategies, schemes and acts one by one. The great and efficacious support and assistance of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries is a very great help to the people of Vietnam to win this great victory.

I avail myself of this opportunity to speak on behalf of the VWP, the DRV Government, and the Vietnamese people to thank the CPSU, the Soviet Government and the fraternal Soviet people sincerely for this very precious support and assistance, which we will remember forever.

He continued: As has been pointed out in the appeal of Jan 27 of the VWP Central Committee and the DRV Government, the successful conclusion of our struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation has taken the Vietnamese revolution to a new turning point. It is the immediate task of our compatriots in both the two parts of the country to strengthen solidarity, enhance vigilance, and struggle for the serious and scrupulous implementation of the Paris agreement on Vietnam, the preservation of a lasting peace, a greater tempo in the socialist construction in the north, the completion of the national, democratic revolution in the south, and the ultimate peaceful reunification of the country.

We firmly believe that the CPSU and the fraternal Soviet people will continue their support and assistance to us to enable us to accomplish this heavy and complicated task, that they will give further backing to our compatriots in the south now struggling under the glorious banner of the PRGRSV, the sole authentic representative of the South Vietnamese people.

We will do our level best to strengthen the solidarity, friendship and co-operation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, in the interests of both the two peoples and of the common struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

Both speeches were thickly punctuated by prolonged ovations.

#### Soviet Reportage

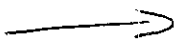
For the Moscow TASS account of Le Duc Tho's activities in Moscow including the 30 January meeting with Brezhnev and a report on remarks made Le Duc Tho at a Moscow public meeting, see the Vietnam Developments section of the 31 January Soviet Union DAILY REPORT

#### LE DUC THO ARRIVES IN PEKING, MEETS WITH CHOU

Hanoi VNA in English 1749 GMT 1 Feb 73 B

[Text] Hanoi VNA February 1--On his way home from Paris, Le Duc Tho, Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Workers Party, special adviser at the Paris conference on Vietnam, arrived in Peking at noon yesterday, according to our correspondent in the Chinese capital.

He was welcomed at the airport by Chang Chun-chiao and Yao Wen-yuan, Politburo members, and Chi Teng-kyei, alternate member of the Political Bureau, of the CCP Central Committee; Keng Piao, member of the CCP CC, director of the International Liaison Department of the party CC; Han Nien-lung, vice-minister for foreign affairs, and other leading members of the departments concerned. Alighting from the plane, Le Duc Tho was warmly embraced by Chang Chun-chiao and other Chinese leaders, and congratulated on the conclusion of the agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in Vietnam.



DRV Ambassador Ngo Thuyen, RSV Ambassador Nguyen Van Quang, staff members of the two embassies, and Vietnamese cadres and students in Peking were also present to warmly welcome Le Duc Tho and express their elation at the Vietnamese people's great victory.

The Soviet and Hungarian ambassadors to China were on hand.

On the afternoon of the same day, Chou En-lai, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of China Central Committee, premier of the State Council, together with Chang Chun-chiao and Yao Wen-yuan received Le Duc Tho.

Also present at the reception were Keng Piao, and Vice-Ministers for Foreign Affairs Chiao Kuan-hua and Han Nien-lung.

DRV and RSV Ambassadors Ngo Thuyen and Nguyen Van Quang also attended.

The reception took place in an atmosphere full of friendship, comradeship and fraternal unity.

#### PRC Reportage

For PRC reportage on the activities of Le Duc Tho and Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh in Peking see the International Affairs section of the 2 February People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT.

#### POW'S TOLD OF PROTOCOL GOVERNING THEIR RETURN

Hanoi VNA in English 0618 GMT 2 Feb 73 B--FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

[Text] Hanoi VNA February 2--On order from the DRV Government, the General Political Department of the Vietnam People's Army on January 29 informed all the captured American military personnel now detained in various prisons of the DRV of the full text of the protocol concerning the return of captured military personnel and foreign civilians and detained Vietnamese civilian personnel.

In a talk with Voice of Vietnam radio, Brian H. Ward, 1st Lt, serial number 565763499, (California), said:

"I am very happy and glad that we have finally come to an agreement. My future plan is to go back to the U.S. when I am released, and end my duty and obligation in the military and go back to school...I think my treatment here was excellent, I have no complaint at all."

For his part, Robert M. Hudson, 1st Lt USAF, serial number 515485304, a B-52 crewman, said: "I was informed of the protocol on the 29th of January. I was very happy about the prospect of being able to go home and the fact that the war would end, so there would be no more killing of my friends and that there would just be no more hostilities."

After hostilities have ended and peace has come over here, I think it would be very good that Vietnamese could come to America and Americans would come to Vietnam and exchange ideas."

## LE DUAN VISITS VARIOUS SECTORS IN HANOI

## Kham Thien Tour

Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0300 GMT 2 Feb 73 S

[Text] The Kham Thien ward compatriots, together with the Hanoi people, are joyfully greeting a spring of great victory. Overcoming untold mourning and suffering caused by the U.S. aggressor's extermination crimes, the Kham Thien people have filled in the crisscrossing bomb craters, cleaned up the ruins and cleared all the 26 streets. The compatriots have expeditiously settled their family affairs in order to greet spring.

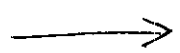
On the afternoon of the 28th day of the 12th lunar month [31 January] the Kham Thien people warmly welcomed Comrade Le Duan, first secretary of the party Central Committee. Comrades Tran Sam, assistant secretary of the Hanoi municipal party committee; Tran Vy, assistant secretary of the Hanoi municipal party committee and vice chairman of the Hanoi administrative committee; Le Thi Thuy Hanh, secretary of the Dong Ha ward party committee; and many comrade members of the municipal and ward party committees guided Comrade Le Duan in visiting the devastated Kham Thien ward, which had made intensive preparations for reconstruction.

Calling on old Mr Nguyen Cao Gioi's family, which served as one of the Hanoi party committee's bases during the old days of clandestine activities, Comrade Le Duan solicitously inquired about Mr Gioi's family situation. He was very happy to learn that despite the fact that Mr and Mrs Gioi were nearly 80 years old, they were in good health, and that all their family members remained safe during the last 12 days of December. Mr Gioi, 79, was very healthy. He was still operating a sawing machine at the Lan Yen sawing cooperative. One of his family members was an enterprise worker, another was a handicraft cooperative member and yet another was a teacher. His family's livelihood was quite satisfactory. Mr Gioi said: As long as we have the strength and the ability, we must make our contributions to society, because we are working for ourselves.

Very satisfied with Mr Gioi's correct and sophisticated view, Comrade Le Duan said: Only when we have been subjected to slavery and have endured untold suffering caused by the war can we realize the value of independence, freedom and peace. For the first time in the past 100 years and more our country now enjoys peace, and all the aggressors are gone. Our people's victory is very great. Old people are certainly happier and may live longer.

Smiling happily, Mr Gioi said: Led by the party and Uncle Ho, our people have gone through two hard and protracted resistance wars and now have achieved peace for the entire country. We are extremely happy.

Mr Nguyen Van Nhung, a local cadre in Kham Thien ward, happily welcomed the comrade first secretary to his small home. He enthusiastically reported to Comrade Le Duan that during the days when the U.S. aggressors staged fierce air raids all his family members carried out the evacuation task satisfactorily and, as a result, escaped unhurt. He remained behind and, together with the other local cadres, firmly maintained their combat positions and contributed to maintaining public order and security and carrying out other tasks satisfactorily.



Comrade Le Duan was glad to learn that amid showering bombs and shells during the 12 days of violent fighting against the U.S. aggressors, Mr Nhuong concerned himself with the common interests of the compatriots in his ward, was fearless of danger, satisfactorily protected the cabinets containing the compatriots' food [words indistinct] and participated bravely in firefighting and rescue activities. Mr Nhuong told Comrade Le Duan that one of his children was a worker, another was a 10th-grader and yet another was a college student.

Comrade Le Duan said smilingly: This represents the fine nature of our regime. Formerly, a laborer could by no means acquire such social conditions. In the days ahead, our people's life will become even happier and more civilized. Therefore, our people must behave as masters of their own happy lives.

Comrade Le Duan had a cordial, early-spring talk with the cadres and party members on Kham Thien street, Dong Da ward, and with the cadres of the forces that recently participated in the fighting and that are now overcoming the consequences of the enemy's cruel bombing attacks. The talk stirred everyone's enthusiasm and firm confidence in the brilliant victory scored by our people in their recent, protracted and violent test of strength with the U.S. aggressors.

Comrade Le Duan cordially asked: Do you comrades find this spring a happy spring?

All present answered in unison: Yes, very happy!

The meeting site resounded with laughter.

Everyone attentively listened to Comrade Le Duan's talk about our people's recent, great victory.

After analyzing the victory of our people's anti-U.S. national salvation resistance war and the significance of this victory to the struggle for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress in the present era, Comrade Le Duan pointed out the common tasks of the people throughout the country in the new phase of the revolution. He reminded the cadres and party members in Hanoi and in Dong Da ward of the need to develop the victories, firmly maintain the genuine peace we have just achieved, step up our economic and cultural activities intensively and comprehensively, rapidly heal the wounds of war and build an ever more plentiful, civilized and progressive life. A task of prime importance is that the party organization and the administration must develop the people's right to collective ownership, combat all the bad customs and habits left by the old society and overcome the bureaucratic and overbearing behavior, violations of the people's democratic rights and deviations from the lines and policies of our party, a Marxist-Leninist party founded by respected and beloved Uncle Ho.

It is necessary to promote mutual love and protection, develop sincere and loyal relations among the people in their daily life and combat all dishonest and untruthful habits and the unhealthy way of life of small producers.

The comrade secretary of the Dong Da ward party committee, on behalf of the cadres and party members in the ward, promised to satisfactorily comply with the party Central Committee and government appeal and with the comrade first secretary's solicitous instructions.

Comrade Le Duan visited Tan Lap hamlet in the 72d bloc, Hai Ba Trung ward. In their bombing raid on the afternoon of 28 December, the U.S. aggressors destroyed more than 60 homes of the Tan Lap compatriots. Many agricultural cooperatives in Ha Tay Province sent hundreds of cooperative members to Tan Lap hamlet. With the bamboo they brought with them, these cooperative members built 60 nice, three-compartment homes for the Tan Lap compatriots. During the Tet holidays, the compatriots have prepared plates of fruit, fresh flowers, glutinous rice cakes, candy and preserved fruits. On the walls we found new couplets, including the following: Complying with Uncle Ho's instructions, we are resolved to regain freedom and independence by all means; responding to the party's appeal, we are resolved to achieve reunification and peace.

Comrade Le Duan solicitously asked the compatriots about their livelihood in the aftermath of the enemy's airstrikes, about their children's studies and about their celebration of a Tet and spring of great victory.

Pointing to the homes from which the odor of fresh bamboo still emanated, Comrade Le Duan said: These are not yet the spacious homes expected by our people, but they reflect the mutual love among the kith and kin compatriots who care for one another in times of woe. This represents the Vietnamese people's longstanding tradition and the strength with which we can rebuild our country more grandiosely and more appropriately, as Uncle Ho said.

Comrade Le Duan urged the cadres, party members, cooperative members and other compatriots of Tan Lap hamlet to strenuously participate in labor, quickly stabilize their livelihood and steadily improve their ward.

On the occasion of the Qui Suu Lunar New Year, the comrade first secretary cordially wished the Tan Lap compatriots the happiest Tet.

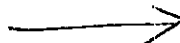
The Tan Lap compatriots, deeply moved by the concern and care of the party Central Committee, the government and the comrade first secretary, promised to strive to satisfactorily carry out his instructions.

#### Radio Station Visit

Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0300 GMT 2 Feb 72 S

[Text] In these days of greeting our people's great victorious spring, the brother and sister artists, cadres, workers and employees of the Voice of Vietnam have been boundlessly happy and proud to be presented two lofty awards--the first class resistance military service medal and the first class liberation military service medal--for their achievements in worthily contributing, together with the capital's heroic armed forces and people, to fighting staunchly and bravely for 12 consecutive days and nights, scoring marvelous feats of arms and shattering the prestige of the U.S. Strategic Air Command.

In these memorable days, the brothers and sisters working at the Voice of Vietnam on the night of 30 January 1973 were all the more elated and encouraged when they had the opportunity to welcome Comrade Le Duan, VWP Central Committee first secretary, who came to see them and attend a spring-greeting artistic performance.



Comrades Tran Lam, editor in chief of the Voice of Vietnam, and Huynh Van Tieng, deputy editor in chief of the Voice of Vietnam and chief of the Vietnam television service committee, and many brothers and sisters working at the Voice of Vietnam and the Vietnam television service gathered around venerated and beloved Comrade Le Duan.

In a cordial and warm meeting with the cadres, workers and employees of the Voice of Vietnam, Comrade Le Duan said: We have recently lived very encouraging and glorious days. The people all over the world have spoken of Vietnam with confidence, love and admiration. The Voice of Vietnam is that of a victorious people and is encouraging all the progressive mankind. You, comrades, have used your words and songs to motivate our armed forces and people throughout the country to fight and win. Today, seeing you here, I am very happy to realize that you have fulfilled your tasks. This is your greatest source of happiness, comrades. I hope that you will strive to progress constantly and contribute more worthily to the common struggle of our compatriots and combatants throughout the country.

On behalf of all the brothers and sisters working at the Voice of Vietnam and the Vietnam television service, Comrade Huynh Van Tieng sincerely thanked the party and Comrade Le Duan for their concern and care and vowed to struggle to fulfill the tasks with which the Voice of Vietnam and the Vietnam television service have been entrusted by the party and the government. On the occasion of the Qui Suu Tet, Comrade Huynh Van Tieng respectfully wished Comrade Le Duan and other party-state comrade leaders good health so as to lead our entire people to even greater victories.

#### Visit to PRGRSV Group

Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0300 GMT 2 Feb 73 S

[Text] On behalf of the VWP Central Committee, Comrade Le Duan on the afternoon of 30 January called on the PRGRSV's special representation to the DRV to acclaim the southern compatriots' and combatants' extremely glorious achievements in the anti-U.S. national salvation resistance. Accompanying the comrade first secretary, was Comrade Hoang Quoc Viet, VWP Central Committee member and VFF Central Committee Presidium member. Mr Nguyen Van Tien, PRGRSV's special representation head, the representation members and its brother and sister comrades and employees were very happy to welcome Comrade Le Duan right after peace had been restored in both the south and the north.

Comrade Le Duan praised the southern compatriots and combatants for upholding their spirit of stanch and brave fight, overcoming countless difficulties, hardships and sacrifices for more than 30 years, resolutely fighting and defeating the aggressor enemies and their lackeys and defending the fatherland's brass fortress. Comrade Le Duan expressed the conviction that although the struggle for peaceful unification of the fatherland by our people and the heroic, indomitable southern compatriots and combatants still faced many difficulties and complications, it would certainly win a glorious victory. This was because our armed forces and people were always singlemindedly united, struggled perseveringly and feared no difficulties for hardships. Our people's just struggle also enjoyed the unanimous support and wholehearted assistance from the brothers and friends all over the world. Our people would certainly succeed in realizing venerated and beloved Uncle Ho's ultimate desire, which is to build a peaceful, unified, independent, democratic, rich and powerful Vietnam.



On the occasion of the Qui Suu Tet, Comrade Le Duan wished the southern compatriots and combatants a happy and victorious Tet.

On behalf of the southern people, Mr Nguyen Van Tien expressed his gratitude to venerated and beloved Uncle Ho for his great services. Uncle Ho struggled for the fatherland's independence and freedom during his entire lifetime and when alive he never ceased for one minute thinking of the southern compatriots and concerning himself with achieving national unification.

Mr Nguyen Van Tien also expressed the southern compatriots' and combatants' wholehearted assistance to the southern people in the national salvation resistance, for further strengthening the militant unity between the kith-and-kin south and north and for glorifying our brave national tradition of unity in the struggle against foreign aggression.

Mr Nguyen Van Tien stressed: The southern people are determined to singlemindedly unite around the NFISV and the PRGRSV, strive to develop their past victories, to struggle perseveringly to firmly maintain peace, to achieve independence, democracy, national concord and a better livelihood, and to advance toward peaceful unification of the fatherland.

#### PAPER PRAISES HEROISM OF NORTHERN PEOPLE

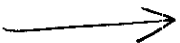
Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0300 GMT 1 Feb 73 S

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 1 February article: "Vietnam, the Land of Heroic People"]

[Text] Vietnam is the conscience of the era. It is not by chance that this beautiful acclaim has been accorded to us by friends the world over. Under the party's leadership, our armed forces and people have created incomparable spiritual values. This is Vietnamese revolutionary heroism--our invincible weapon in the revolutionary war.

Our Vietnam is a country with 4,000 years of history, and each inch of its land is saturated with the blood of heroism. These 4,000 years the Vietnamese people's patriotic and indomitable spirit of the Ho Chi Minh era have been further strengthened, heightened and imbued with a heroic nature. All Vietnamese are fully aware that to lose their country is the most excruciating agony, that to live in slavery is the greatest shame and that nothing is more precious than independence and freedom. Everybody knows that the path of resistance is full of difficulties and danger as well as challenges and hardships and that it requires extremely great sacrifices. However, no one wavers or hesitates. All are ready to fight and sacrifice. Youths have set out in great numbers. Even old people and children have engaged in battle.

During the very first days of this fight, everybody felt great confidence: we will surely win and the enemy will surely be defeated. Our people vested their confidence in the talented leadership of the party and great Uncle Ho, in the force of a whole uprising nation, in the new era--an era in which the just cause will triumph over injustice, civilization over brutality and the revolution over counterrevolutionary forces--in the gigantic force of all progressive mankind siding with us and in their strong awareness of the fact that they had taken a firm grasp of the principles of the development of history and were following them correctly.



During the very first days of this fight everybody was filled with pride that Vietnam was not fighting for itself alone but was also fighting for a great cause and for the short- and long-term interests of all nations and of working mankind.

We embarked on a protracted battle with flowers in our hats, with poems on our rifle butts and with our singing drowning out the blasts of bombs amid a jubilant atmosphere of a great festival. In the face of our enemy, all Vietnam is a fortress and our enemy is faced with a labyrinth of battle positions of the people's war. Each Vietnamese is a combatant. Each unit, village, hamlet and street is a fortress to annihilate the Americans.

In all combat positions heroic legends and individual heroes appeared daily and hourly. The shout "long live President Ho" by Nguyen Van Troi was followed by the slogan "let us aim accurately at the enemy and shoot" by Nguyen Viet Xuan. Chiming in with the U.S.-annihilating gunfire of Sister Ut Tich under the shadows of the coconut trees in Nam Bo were the rhythmic rowing strokes by Mother Suot on the Nhat Le River. No sooner had the attack in which Le Ma Luong stood out as a hero ended than several hundred new Le Ma Luongs appeared in Quang Tri.

The history of Vietnam has recorded such brilliant place names as Ben Tre, Ba To, Van Tuong, Plei Me, Bau Bang, Da Nang, Quang Tri, Quang Binh and Hanoi. It has recorded such glorious names of mountain and rivers as Thanh mountain and the Mekong, Be, Gianh and Ma rivers. It has recorded such glorious roads as the Ho Chi Minh Trail, a legendary road and a big artery that links the rear to the frontline. Although the enemy poured thousands of tons of bombs on this trail, he could not stop its traffic flow.

No history book can record all these heroic legends and heroes and the various manifestations of Vietnamese revolutionary heroism. Each street corner, each plot of land, each forest, each tree, each bridge, each mound of dirt, each vehicle trip, each factory, each storage facility, each laboratory, each classroom took credit for its exploits and reflected the bravery, heroism and creativeness of the Vietnamese people.

Besides the well-known heroes remembered by our people were countless ordinary men and unknown heroes whose contributions to the victory were great. While over the fatherland's skies such pilot combatants as Tran Hanh and Nguyen Van Coc scored glorious feats of arms, on the ground there were countless silent exploits and ordinary acts shining with heroism.

These heroes include the road maintenance combatant who day after day swept every pebble off the endless road; the engineer combatant who extracted dud bombs from deep craters or defused delayed action bombs; the old militiamen on combat duty in the ricepaddies in the middle of the flash flood season; the comrade warehouse keeper in the dense jungle, who woke up in the middle of the night, lit a lamp and resisted the typhoon; the signal combatant who was on duty for a whole year on a 2,000-meter mountain top; manual transportation girl combatant who carried goods across high hills and deep ravines; the assault girls who supported a bridge with their shoulders so our troops could cross a creek on schedule; the father who personally called on the troop recruitment commission and insistently requested that his only son be allowed to join the army; the comrade doctor who provided intensive care for and voluntarily transfused his blood to the wounded combatants; a combatant's loyal and diligent wife who led the other compatriot villagers in production; and the young pupil, wearing a hat, who studied and worked diligently, helped the wounded combatants and camouflaged artillery guns with branches and leaves.

That is our Vietnam. Heroes are found everywhere. Everyone is a hero. Vietnamese revolutionary heroism is a whole jungle of flowers of all colors and scents. Vietnamese revolutionary heroism has been lucidly demonstrated by our people's armed forces, the assault army of all the people in the resistance war of national salvation. Younger brothers following their older brothers and sons following their fathers, workers, peasants, teachers and young students and cadres have put on military uniforms, conducted operations and fought the enemy throughout the past 25 years. They have endured countless hardships and defied death. However, their determination has remained unflagging, their strength has become even more powerful and their victories have become even more brilliant.

The U.S. aggressors sent 1,000, 2,000, 10,000, 20,000 then 500,000 troops and the most up-to-date weapons and other war materiel to the south. They mobilized thousands of modern supersonic aircraft and dozens of warships to bombard the north. They made the most extensive efforts to realize their mad ambition of quickly quelling our resistance war. However, they had to prolong the war for thousands of days and, in the end, had to fold.

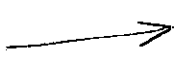
The Vietnamese combatants not only attacked the enemy resolutely but also knew how to attack him with their unexcelled ability, skillfulness, creativeness and mastery of military science and technology. When will the American computer minds be able to explain why our tanks and big artillery guns could reach Loc Ninh and An Loc, why more than 100 U.S. aircraft were destroyed within a few minutes at the Bien Hoa airbase, why the unimproved MIG's were able to down almost all types of U.S. supersonic aircraft and why the combat efficiency of the Vietnamese people's armed forces steadily increased to such a degree that one could defeat 20, one could defeat 50 and, in some battles, one could defeat 100?

Our armed forces' invincible strength is the combined strength of man and weapons and of morale and technology. Of these factors revolutionary heroism is the prime factor.

Vietnamese revolutionary heroism has been demonstrated very lucidly by our marvelous mothers and sisters. In speaking of Vietnamese women in the past thousands of days of fighting, everyone's emotion, pride, admiration and love are stirred. Everyone's emotion and pride were aroused by scenes of unarmed, long-haired troops surging forward and blocking the advance of enemy tanks with their bodies, by the examples of loyalty and heroism set by Le Thi Hong Gam and Tran Thi Tam and by the story about a southern mother who, determined not to make any confession nor to reveal secrets of the revolution, tearfully watched the enemy burn her small child alive.

Vietnamese women are present everywhere, on the burning frontline, in the armed forces, in the assault youth, medical evacuation and ammunition transportation groups and in all combat and combat support positions. They have fought courageously, contributed to winning victories and, with their spirit of sacrifice, patience and loyalty, provided great encouragement for their husbands and brothers to devote their minds and intellect to killing the aggressors and scoring achievements.

Our Vietnamese women today, the glorious children and grandchildren of the Trung sisters and Madame Trieu and the glorious younger sisters of Nguyen Thi Minh Khai, are worthy of holding a position of honor in the golden record of all our people's anti-U.S. national salvation resistance.



From the highest-ranking party and government leaders, who have raked their minds day and night and closely associated themselves with the women's movement to the ordinary laborers and from the high-ranking command cadres, who have gone from one battlefield to another fighting the enemy nearly all their lifetime, to the militiawoman holding a plow in one hand and a rifle in the other, our party and people have developed revolutionary heroism to an unprecedented climax.

In the anti-U.S. national salvation struggle the Vietnamese people's fighting determination, revolutionary quality and minds have created the strength with which the Vietnamese people have been able to split the Truong Son mountain range, which has stunned the world and which is beyond all calculations in military science.

Our revolutionary heroism, which represents a continuation of our ancestors' tradition of fighting for national defense, has been enhanced by the thoroughly revolutionary spirit of the Vietnamese working class and the advanced ideology of the Marxist-Leninist era. Vietnamese revolutionary heroism represents an extremely significant intercourse between national quintessence and the era's quintessence, represented by great President Ho Chi Minh, who is a brilliant example and who assiduously improved and trained us.

In our glorious country today, revolutionary heroism has become a moral code of conduct in daily life. Vietnam is regarded by our friends as the native land of revolutionary heroism and as a new sacred land to which the lovers of independence, freedom, peace and justice will go on a pilgrimage in order to obtain an insight into the strength of truthful men and the inevitable victory of the truth and noble communist ideals.

Rejoicing at our victory, we realize even more keenly the immeasurable, meritorious service rendered by Uncle Ho and our party. The prouder we are of Vietnamese revolutionary heroism, the harder we will try to preserve, improve and further sharpen this moral weapon in order to continue to advance steadfastly along the path charted by President Ho, insure unity, endeavor to build a peaceful, unified, independent, democratic, prosperous and powerful Vietnam and contribute meritoriously to the world revolutionary cause.

#### GENERAL ADDRESSES VFF SPECIAL VICTORY MEETING

Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0300 GMT 1 Feb 73 S

[Speech by Maj Gen Le Quang Dao, representative of the VPA, at the VFF Central Committee special conference 29 January--recording]

[Text] Respectfully to the presidium and the representatives, amid the heroic, victorious, and enthusiastic spirit of the people throughout our nation, today I am very honored to represent the cadres and combatants of the Vietnamese people's armed forces in attending the third conference held by the VFF Central Committee to greet the great victory of our people's anti-U.S. national salvation resistance.

After almost 20 years of struggling bravely and stalwartly and enduring thousands of difficulties, hardships, and sacrifices, our people have ended victoriously their anti-U.S. national salvation resistance.

On 27 January 1973 the agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in Vietnam was signed. This is an extremely great victory for our people--a victory of the heroic Vietnamese people's anti-U.S. national salvation resistance, the most glorious and greatest resistance against foreign aggression in the history of the Vietnamese people. In this 20th century our Vietnamese people have again added to their glorious 4,000-year history of founding and defending the country many golden pages recording very famous armed exploits in defeating the greatest, longest, and cruelest war of aggression, conducted by the U.S. imperialists against our fatherland.

In this sacred resistance the Vietnamese people's war has developed to new heights. Our Vietnamese people's armed forces, with giant leaps to maturity, have defeated the U.S. imperialists' biggest and most modernly equipped aggressive army. The military sciences of Marxism-Leninism and the military art of the Vietnamese people's war have triumphed over the modern military art of imperialism. Once again our people have triumphed over foreign aggression, firmly defended our ancestors' precious mountains and rivers, further glorified the Vietnamese people's noble character, and heightened Vietnam's position and prestige before the world.

This great victory has opened the way for our people to achieve a very brilliant future and advance toward fulfilling their glorious revolutionary undertaking. This victory is a victory for our party's revolutionary line and its correct, independent and creative military line. It reflects the strength of patriotism, love of socialism, and a deep hatred for the country-robbing and selling clique. It also reflects the tradition of unity in combat, national single-mindedness, and the entire people fighting the enemy upheld by our people, and the tradition of unity between the army and the people, as well as the combination of our party's and people's talents and our ancestors' tradition of fighting the enemy to defend the country with Marxist-Leninist military ideology.

This is also a victory for the strength of unity in fighting the common enemy displayed by the people and the people's armed forces in the three Indochinese countries, a victory of the national liberation movement in the world, a victory of the great support and assistance given by the fraternal countries in the socialist camp, and a victory of the sympathy and support given by all progressive mankind, including the American people, to our people's just resistance.

This glory belongs to our pioneer party, the VWP, and the heroic Vietnamese people. This glory belongs to great President Ho, the teacher of the Vietnamese revolution and the beloved father of the Vietnamese people's armed forces, who expended much effort to build, educate, and train our army so it could mature and win victories. Amid the national joy over this great victory, the people's armed forces deeply and earnestly appreciate his boundless dedication and pledge to always prove themselves worthy of him.

The people's armed forces are very proud and elated over the great victories achieved by our people. However, we are deeply aware of the fact that our immediate duties are still extremely heavy and that our people's revolutionary undertaking continues in order to consolidate the victories already achieved and advance toward winning new victories.



The reactionary and bellicose forces are still unwilling to give up their dark design of aggression aimed at implementing neocolonialism in the southern part of our country and perpetuate the partition of our country. They are still trying by every means possible to sabotage the agreement, sabotage peace, and sabotage national concord.

All the cadres and combatants of the people's armed forces pledge absolute confidence in the VWP Central Committee's and the government's leadership; [words indistinct] and resolutely carry out all policies and lines of the party, state, and the front; seriously implement the VPA High Command's orders; strive to develop the army's revolutionary nature and heroic traditions; constantly heighten their fighting will and vigilant spirit; stand ready to smash all schemes and acts of war undertaken by the imperialist aggressors and their lackeys; actively and intensively build their forces in all respects; further improve their fighting strength so that our armed forces will have a high political awareness, good scientific and technical military skills, and ever-improving equipment and weapons; and make our army ever stronger and more regular and modern so it can defend the fatherland, maintain peace, protect the results of our people's revolution, act as a firm support for our entire people in their struggle for peace, national independence, democracy, and national concord, advance toward peace and national unification, and actively contribute to building the country and socialism.

In the anti-U.S. national salvation resistance, the Vietnamese people's armed forces have been wholeheartedly cared for, loved, and protected by various member organizations of the VFF and our entire people, and they have been given all conditions for building themselves, maturing, and winning glorious victories.

On the occasion of this conference held to greet the nation's victory, on behalf of the people's armed forces I would like to express our most sincere and profound gratitude to our entire people and all member organizations of the VFF. We firmly believe that all member organizations of the front will mobilize all forces and develop their great influence in the new stage of our people's glorious revolutionary undertaking and will continue to actively contribute to building strong people's armed forces.

The cadres and combatants of the people's armed forces are determined to continue their struggle along with the entire people, resolutely carry out respected and beloved President Ho's sacred testament, build a peaceful, unified, independent, democratic, and prosperous Vietnam, and make their worthy contributions to the world's revolutionary undertaking.

#### PAP CORRESPONDENT REPORTS ON HANOI RECONSTRUCTION WORK

Warsaw PAP in English 0811 GMT 1 Feb 73 L

[Hanoi Is Rising From Ruins--PAP Heading]

[Text] PAP Hanoi 31 Jan--Reconstruction is in full swing of industrial plants in Hanoi which have been partially or completely destroyed during the carpet bombing last December conducted by the American Air Force, PAP correspondent Ryszard Rymaszewski cables from Hanoi.

Under the first phase of reconstruction of production enterprises emphasis has been placed on rebuilding factories which manufacture the most needed consumer goods. It is also the ambition of the municipal authorities to prepare well for the celebrations of the Tet new lunar year. This year it will be particularly festive as for the first time in eight years it will take place in peace conditions.

Next the correspondent writes about the rapid rhythm of reconstruction of industrial plants in Hanoi. As an example he cites the Hat Chat food industry plant which he saw immediately after the air raid on December 28th last year. Many departments of the factory were destroyed and most of the machinery was rendered unusable. At present, the rubble has been cleared and production has started in many departments.

#### BULGARIAN, POLISH PEOPLE AID RECONSTRUCTION IN DRV

Hanoi VNA in English 1451 GMT 31 Jan 73 B

[Text] Hanoi VNA January 31--Bulgarian architects are working on a project of reconstruction of the Thai Binh provincial capital in the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, which was destroyed during the war.

The project of the building of an entirely new city with a population of 120,000 has been approved, and detailed plans are being elaborated in Sofia and will have been completed by the end of this year.

In Poland, the young people are enthusiastically taking part in voluntary work and money collection to raise funds for the reconstruction of the Nguyen Van Troi hospital in Hanoi.

#### FORMER BRITISH CABINET OFFICIAL TO VISIT HANOI

Paris AFP in English 1924 GMT 30 Jan 73 C--FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

[Excerpt] Hanoi, Jan 30--by Jean Leclerc du Sablon--Former British Labour Home Secretary and Chancellor of the Exchequer James Callaghan is to visit Hanoi next month, an informed source here said today. Mr. Callaghan, who is expected on February 17, will be the first British politician of his stature received here since North Vietnam became independent after the Second World War.

He will be accompanied by Labour M.P. Ian Mikardo, a former Labour Party chairman, the source said.

Mr Callaghan, it was learned, himself sought the invitation by North Vietnamese authorities.

But although his visit will be unofficial, it will be significant in that the last British Labour figure who proposed coming to North Vietnam, Former Secretary of State Harold Davies, who is said to belong to the Labour Party's leftwing, waited for his visa in 1965 in vain.

Britain, which has an ambassador in Saigon and a consul general--Timothy Evarard--here, has indifferent relations with North Vietnam, whose government reproaches London with following U.S. policy in Vietnam too closely for Hanoi's taste.

Mr. Callaghan's visit, observers hold, comes as Hanoi readies itself to study North Vietnamese relations with the Western world with new interest.

## TRAN VAN LAM COMMENTS ON PARIS, WASHINGTON VISITS

Saigon VIETNAM PRESS in Vietnamese 2 Feb 73 Morning Edition S

[Text] In his statement this morning [1 February] at Tan Son Nhut airport after his return from Washington with Secretary Tran Huu Loc and RV Foreign Minister Spokesman Pham Dang Sum, RVN Foreign Minister Tran Van Lam said: "The RVN Government certainly will respect the signed agreement. We hope that the other side will do the same so that both sides can rebuild the country and bring about prosperity for all the Vietnamese people."

After the signing of the agreement Foreign Minister Lam left for Washington, where he had a 50-minute meeting with U.S. President Nixon at which both of them exchanged views on the future relations between the United States and the Republic of Vietnam.

On that occasion, Foreign Minister Lam said, President Nixon recognized the RVN Government headed by President Nguyen Van Thieu as the sole Government of South Vietnam. President Nixon also affirmed the support and cooperation of the U.S. Government for the South Vietnamese Government and people.

During his 11-day official trip, between 21 January and 1 February 1973, Foreign Minister Tran Van Lam also met with U.S. Secretary of State Rogers and French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann. We have exchanged views on all relations, especially on the agreement and the efforts to properly implement it, the minister said.

Foreign Minister Lam said that the purpose of his trip to Paris to represent the RVN Government to sign the cease-fire agreement and other attached protocols was to end the war and manifest the RVN Government's love for peace and its eagerness to rebuild the country in a spirit of national love, reconciliation and elimination of hatred.

Foreign Minister Lam looked very happy. He said: "I am very glad to be back after 10 days full of important events."

## COMMUNIQUE ON AGNEW VISIT STRESSES U.S. SUPPORT FOR RVN

Saigon Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 1 Feb 73 S

[Text] U.S. Vice President Spiro Agnew said on 1 February that he had assured RVN President Nguyen Van Thieu of the deep and constant concern of the United States for the security and happiness of South Vietnam.

In a communique issued before leaving Saigon for Cambodia, Vice President Agnew said he was much moved by the self-confidence that the RVN Government has displayed in coping with the present challenges. Vice President Agnew also said that in his sincere and candid discussions in the past 2 days with President Nguyen Van Thieu and other RVN Government officials, he conveyed the admiration of the American people for the diligence that the South Vietnamese people have displayed in the struggle to protect the right to decide their future. It was known that the main topic of the discussions of Vice President Agnew in Saigon was the postwar relations between the United States and the Republic of Vietnam and U.S. technical and financial aid to South Vietnam.