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PHAM VAN DONG VIEWS PEACE PACT, SE ASIAN EVL'NTS

Algiers Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 20 Dec 73 L

[Algiers radio-television reporter Kemal Benhoucha interview in Hanoi with DRV Premier Pham Van Dong--recorded--except where otherwise indicated, Pham Van Dong's replies have been translated from French superimposed on his voice in Vietnamese]

[Text] [Question] Prime minister, would you tell our Algerian viewers what, in your opinion, is the significance of the Paris agreements which were signed about a year ago?

[Answer] The Paris agreements on Vietnam sanctify the victorious end of the war of national resistance waged against our people by U.S. aggression. They formally reaffirm the national rights of our people and the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Vietnam, as well as the South Vietnamese people's right to self-determination.

HISTORY OF THE VIETNAM WAR ON MICROFILM

They take note of the U.S. promises to respect its inalienable rights, to withdraw their troops and those of its satellites from South Vietnam, and to end their military commitment and their interference in South Vietnam's internal affairs. Based on the true situation in South Vietnam, where, in fact, two governments, two armies, two different zones of control and three political forces exist, the agreements define the main lines for a just political solution of the Vietnamese problem--a solution of concord and national reconciliation in South Vietnam and of peaceful reunification of the Vietnamese fatherland.

[Words indistinct] of the historic events caused by the leader of world imperialism--U.S. imperialism--the Paris agreements on Vietnam also constitute a great victory for the people throughout the world who fight for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

[Question--announcer read] Prime minister, what are the great ambitions which your country has been trying to achieve since the advent of socialism?

[Answer--announcer-read] Following the signing of the Paris agreement on Vietnam, the Vietnamese people have been faced with very important tasks: reestablishing and consolidating peace to insure a lasting peace; intensifying the building of an honorable socialism and strengthening the DRV in every sphere; completing the national and democratic revolution; and, finally, reunifying Vietnam in a peaceful way on democratic bases. These four points are organically tied to one another. They are the revolutionary fighting objectives of our people in this new stage. Today in North Vietnam we are devoting all our energy to healing the wounds of war, stabilizing and improving the people's material and cultural conditions, and restoring and developing the national economy. In the near future, we shall implement a plan of socialist building on a more rapid and larger scale. Thus, we intend to consolidate the DRV in every field, with a revolutionary basis throughout the country, in order to further strengthen our people's struggle for the strict implementation of the Paris agreement, to completely fulfill our international obligations toward the fraternal peoples in Laos and Cambodia, and to contribute effectively to the revolutionary struggle throughout the world.

[Question--announcer-read] Can we speak about the new U.S. strategies in Southeast Asia? In this case, prime minister, what are their chief characteristics?

[Answer--announcer-read] At present in Southeast Asia and Vietnam, the U.S. imperialists are trying to put into practice their famous Nixon doctrine. It is aimed at maintaining the U.S. neocolonialist yoke, at destroying national liberation movements, and at holding back the revolutionary thrust in this area of the world. What is new is the change in relations between revolutionary and counterrevolutionary forces; this has caused a weakening of U.S. imperialism--annihilated by its defeat in Vietnam and Indochina. This fortunate (?change) springs from the growing awareness of the Southeast Asian peoples, who are fighting against the perfidious maneuvers of U.S. neocolonialism for their independence and freedom. One shining example is Thailand, where the people's movement overthrew the fascist Thanom-Prapat clique and shook the neocolonialist structure supported by U.S. imperialism for years. It was a great victory for the Thai people and all people of the region.

The rise in the national and democratic forces in Southeast Asia is irreversible. It means that the new U.S. strategy will end inevitably in a fiasco.

[Question--announcer-read] Prime minister, you represented your country at the Bandung Conference in 1955. Since then much progress has been made by the peoples of the third world. Could you give us your opinion of the current phase of this struggle?

[Answer--announcer-read] Indeed, between Bandung and Algiers much progress has been made by the peoples of the third world. Since that historic conference at Bandung, most of the oppressed peoples have broken the shackles of colonialism, created independent states, and forged and consolidated their active solidarity--which was expressed so brilliantly at the Algiers Nonaligned Conference. As for us, this short period has seen the collapse of the colonial empires and the decline of U.S. neocolonialism, as shown by the U.S. aggressors' total failure in South Vietnam. Future prospects are bright. The impetuous revolutionary current of the national liberation forces in Asia, Africa and Latin America, which is parallel with the two other revolutionary currents in our time--the world socialist system and the movement followed by capitalist countries--will continue its irresistible development in its struggle against old and new imperialism and colonialism, headed by U.S. imperialism, and will be a powerful contribution to the victory of forces fighting for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

[Question] Prime minister, Algeria and Vietnam supported and helped each other during their respective struggles for freedom and independence. How do you view the solidarity between our two peoples? What are the potentials for cooperation between our two countries?

[Answer] You have correctly stated that Vietnam and Algeria supported each other during their respective struggles for freedom and independence. Loyal to this tradition of fighting solidarity, which was shown in a consistent, effective manner in the past--during our common struggle against French imperialism--the Algerian people gave invaluable support to the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. imperialism, for our national well-being. To our Algerian brothers, to the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Algeria, led by President Boumediene, I should like at this point, by way of the (?APS) [Algerian Press Service] to express our feelings of friendship, admiration and deep gratitude. Cooperation between our two countries, which was born in the difficult circumstances of war, must at all costs develop at the present time in every sphere--political, economic, cultural and technical. I should like to take this opportunity to reiterate the firm and energetic support of the Vietnamese people and the DRV Government for the Algerian people and for the peoples of other Arab countries in their just and certainly victorious struggle against Israeli aggression, supported and encouraged by U.S. imperialism.

[Question] Prime minister, on behalf of the Algerian viewers I should like to thank you most sincerely for giving us this interview. Thank you.

[Answer--in French] It is for me to thank you.

MAJ GEN VUONG THUA VU HEADS VPA DELEGATION TO CUBA

Hanoi VNA in English 1624 GMT 24 Dec 73 B

[Text] Hanoi VNA December 24--At the invitation of the Ministry of Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Republic of Cuba, a delegation of the Vietnam People's Army led by Major General Vuong Thua Vu, [words indistinct] chief of the general staff of the VPA, has left here for Havana to attend the 15th anniversary of the national day of the Republic of Cuba.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON USSR DELEGATION'S VISIT RELEASED

For the text of the communique on the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation's visit to North Vietnam, see the Indochina section of the 27 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

QUAN DOI NHAN DAN SCORES 'SAVAGE MASSACRE BY SAIGON, U.S.'

Hanoi in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1030 GMT 22 Dec 73 S

[Excerpts from QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 22 December commentary: "Another Savage Crime by the U.S.-Thieu Clique"]

[Text] On 20 November 1973, the Nguyen Van Thieu clique sent troops to conduct a sweeping-nibbling operation against Co Phong village in Quang Ngai Province. After setting many homes and a school ablaze and pillaging the people's rice and property, the diehard cruel troops of the 2d division of the Saigon army arrested and beat several people. Many old people were crippled. But even more savagely they hanged or buried alive seven children from 11 to 15 years old. The commentary points out: In Quang Ngai Province, the U.S. aggressors' criminal hands were soaked with the South Vietnamese people's blood at Son My and Ba Lang An, which horrified all progressives. After 10 months of implementing the Paris agreement, the U.S. lackeys have continued to commit acts of war and perpetrated the massacre of children at Co Phong, Quang Ngai, thus arousing the indignation of mankind against the followers of Hitler.

Many similar massacres took and still are taking place everywhere in South Vietnam. From the wanton shooting at hundreds or thousands of people during nibbling and pacification operations, to bombing and strafing and to the bloody massacres of prisoners, the Nguyen Van Thieu clique's unpardonable crimes are piling up higher than the mountains.

Compelled to adopt mass killings as state policy, the Thieu clique has proven its impotence and bewilderment in the face of the people's struggle against its sabotage of the Paris Agreement and national concord. This bloody and brutal policy has proven that the U.S. lackeys have been driven into an impasse. Through this inhuman act, the bellicose Nguyen Van Thieu clique has bared its country-betraying, people-harming and brutal face before the public at home and abroad.

The commentary warns: The U.S.-Thieu clique must surely pay for its crimes. The spirit of the aged and children killed at Co Phong call for revenge and appropriate punishment and demand that the aggressors' hands be stayed. The Vietnamese armed forces and people are indignant over this bloody crime by the U.S.-Thieu clique.

The most correct attitude which the South Vietnamese people and combatants can take toward the stubborn and bellicose clique is to seriously implement the Paris agreement, persist in struggling for peace and national reconciliation and concord, and resolutely deal appropriate punitive counterblows to the criminals and saboteurs of peace. The United States and the puppet Thieu administration must bear all the consequences resulting from their savage crimes at Co Phong as well as at other places in South Vietnam.