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PHAM VAN DONG GRANTS INTERVIEW TO PAP CHIEF

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[Text] PAP Hanoi 16 Dec--The Premier of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, Pham Van Dong, has granted an interview to the editor-in-chief, Michal Hofman, and deputy editor-in-chief, Janusz Roszkowski, of the POLISH PRESS AGENCY, PAP. Here is its text:

Question: The President of the United States, Richard Nixon, presented a few days ago his point of view regarding the war in Vietnam. What do you think of his declaration? The Nixon administration proposes the conception of the "Vietnamization" of the war in Vietnam. What are, in your opinion, the motives and the aims of that plan?

Answer: The speech made by the United States President, Richard Nixon, on November 3rd, 1969, has shown that American imperialists cling stubbornly to the anachronistic global strategy which has gone bankrupt and that they continue stubbornly their policy of aggressive war in Vietnam. The declarations made during the December 8th, 1969, press conference bring even into sharper relief the intentions to continue, to prolong the aggressive war in South Vietnam, to strengthen the puppet army and to consolidate the puppet administration in order to maintain the neo-colonial regime and to prolong the division of Vietnam.

In order to achieve these aims Nixon intends to intensify the Vietnamization of the war, that is, to send to their death soldiers of the puppet South Vietnamese regime instead of American soldiers and to fight Vietnamese with the help of Vietnamese. In order to reassure the American and world public opinion, which condemns the barbarous massacre in Son My and demands from the United States an early stop of the aggressive war in Vietnam as well as an early, complete, and unconditional withdrawal of American troops, Nixon declared during his press conference that, thanks to his plan of "Vietnamization", the war in Vietnam will come to an end regardless of what takes place at the conference table. This is a deceitful assertion and a chimeric illusion. There is no doubt that the manoeuvre of the "Vietnamization" of the war will end in failure, just like so many other political and military American manoeuvres in the past.

Question: What do you think of the present state of the Paris negotiations on Vietnam?

Answer: After 46 meetings held in the course of over 10 months, the four-cornered Paris conference on Vietnam did not yield any results. The American delegation persisted all the time in its stubborn stand. It put forth absurd demands such as a mutual withdrawal of troops, which is tantamount to demanding from the Vietnamese nation to renounce its right to self-defence and to repel aggression. On the other hand, the United States has maintained the puppet administration of Thieu-Ky-Khiem and has opposed the formation of a provisional coalition government.

On their part, the National Front for the Liberation of South Vietnam and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam have submitted a reasonable and logical solution contained in a total of ten points. Its two principal points are: 1) A complete and unconditional withdrawal of the United States troops and troops of the satellite states from South Vietnam; 2) The formation of a provisional coalition government in South Vietnam whose task would be to organize free and democratic general elections, following a complete withdrawal of American and satellite troops, aimed at the formation of a final coalition government in South Vietnam.

On the basis of the global ten-point solution, the spokesman of the delegation of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam emphasized in Paris on December 7th, 1969: "If the United States announces a complete and unconditional withdrawal of its troops and of the troops of foreign countries belonging to the American camp from South Vietnam within six months, the sides will take up discussion on the subject of the dates of the withdrawal of American troops and of troops of foreign countries belonging to the American camp and on the subject of problems of security connected with that withdrawal." At his December 8th press conference Nixon rejected this statement outright.

According to Nixon, irrespective of what happens at the conference table, the United States will force through its plan of "vietnamization," that is, its plan of the continuation and intensification of the aggressive war in South Vietnam.

At present the United States is trying in fact to minimize the significance of the Paris conference on Vietnam. The Nixon administration must bear full responsibility for the continuation of the war in Vietnam and for the impasse of the Paris conference on Vietnam.

Question: What do you think about the importance of the mass movement against the Vietnam war in the United States?

Answer: The resistance of the Vietnamese people is directed against the international gendarme--the American imperialism--and is aimed at the achievement of independence and freedom by the Vietnamese nation. It contributed actively at the same time to the defence of socialist achievements in Vietnam, stimulates the national liberation movements in Asia, Africa, and Latin America, and encourages the nations of the entire world to fight for peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism. In the United States, the great losses in human life and great material losses caused by the war operations in Vietnam, the discredit of the American position in the world, and the social crisis that is its consequence have led to a situation in which wide masses of the American people participated in a movement against the Vietnam war on a scale unprecedented so far in the history of that country. This movement will gain momentum and will deepen at the same time.

A united, broad, and powerful front of the nations of all socialist countries and of wide masses of the peoples of other countries, a front fighting against the American aggression and supporting the nation of Vietnam, has emerged in the contemporary world. This great sympathy and this strong support have given the Vietnamese nation a new strength, encouraging it in the fulfillment of its national and internationalist duties and in its struggle against the American aggression, in its struggle for national salvation, for final victory.

Question: World public opinion watches with great admiration and sympathy the long struggle of the Vietnamese nation for freedom and unification. What are, in your opinion, the chances of the fulfillment of these aspirations?

Answer: "Nothing is more valuable than independence and freedom." This sacred appeal of our honourable President Ho Chi Minh reflects the lofty strivings and the unflinching will of the entire Vietnamese nation. Our nation has suffered untold sacrifices and self-denials in the name of independence and freedom. It fights against the American aggressors for the achievement of independence and freedom at any price.

As long as the Nixon administration continues stubbornly its policy of aggression in Vietnam, our nation is determined to a man to fulfill the last will and testament of President Ho Chi Minh. It will continue and intensify with determination its resistance against the American aggression until complete victory, until the liberation of the south, the defence of the north, and the peaceful unification of our beloved motherland.

In connection with the approaching of New Year, please convey to the fraternal Polish nation the best wishes of happiness. I wish you the achievement of magnificent results in the construction of socialism in Poland, with which you will contribute to the consolidation of the solidity of the socialist camp and to the defence of

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