

# Texts of Hanoi Statement and Exchange

TOKYO, Sept. 13 (AP)—Following are the texts of a statement by the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry on talks with the United States, and six diplomatic notes that Hanoi said had been exchanged with Washington. The texts were broadcast by the official Vietnam News Agency and monitored in Tokyo.

## Vietnamese Statement

On Sept. 9, 1976, W. Scranton, U.S. Ambassador to the U.N., stated that the U.S. was making the M.I.A. problem an issue at the U.N. because "there had been no progress through bilateral contacts" between Vietnam and the United States.

This is a maneuver to blatantly distort the truth. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam deems it necessary to make public the facts about this matter.

As is known to everyone, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has, on many occasions, stated its viewpoints concerning the outstanding postwar problems between Vietnam and the United States and the normalization of relations between the two countries as stipulated by the Paris agreement.

By practical deeds, Vietnam has clearly shown its serious intent and good will. Since March 26, 1976, Vietnam and the United States have, on three occasions, exchanged notes regarding the talks to be held between the two sides.

The two sides have agreed to discuss matters of either side's interest: the M.I.A. issue raised by the U.S. side, and the U.S. contribution to the healing of war wounds and, on this basis, the normalization of relations between Vietnam and the United States, raised by the Vietnamese.

### Level and Site Agreed Upon

The two sides have also agreed on the level and the site for the negotiations. In its Aug. 27, 1976, note addressed to the U.S. State Department, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam proposed that liaison officials of the two sides would meet to discuss the date of the first meeting. But so far the U.S. side has not yet replied to that note of the Vietnam side.

On Sept. 6, 1976, in order to create favorable conditions for such talks, the Vietnam Embassy in Paris conveyed to the U.S. side the information gathered about 12 U.S. pilots who had been killed in their attacks on North Vietnam.

This gesture of good will by the Gov-

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1976

## of Notes on Quest for

## Talks With U.S.

ernment of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has been welcomed by the world and American public opinion. But the U.S. Administration refused to respond seriously. It stubbornly insisted on Vietnam's full and immediate implementation of Article 8 (b) of the Paris agreement regarding the missing personnel while obdurately refusing to fulfill its obligation of contributing to heal the wounds of war in Vietnam as stipulated by Article 21 of the agreement.

On the one hand, it has not replied to the Vietnamese note of Aug. 27, 1976, and delayed the first meeting between the two sides; on the other hand, it stated that the bilateral contacts were unfruitful.

### 'Arrogant, Contrary to Reason'

This is an arrogant attitude, contrary to reason and international law. The United States cannot demand that Vietnam implement one article of the Paris agreement on Vietnam while the United States refuses to carry out another article of the same agreement.

In this situation, the Government of



The New York Times/Teresa Zabala

President Ford discusses Vietnam's desire to join the United Nations with William W. Scranton, U.S. delegate

the Socialist Republic of Vietnam decides to make public the correspondence between Vietnam and the United States in the recent past. It will be clearly seen that the United States Government has intentionally pursued an arrogant and hostile policy toward Vietnam, that it has made a volte-face and deceived public opinion.

The United States must bear full responsibility for its actions preventing the talks on the implementation of the Paris agreement provisions regarding the M.I.A. and the United States obligation in healing the wounds of war in Vietnam.

The Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has consistently maintained its serious stand and its attitude of good will in the settlement of the outstanding questions between the two sides.

If the United States really desires an early meeting between the two sides to solve these questions, it must abandon its obdurate attitude and give a prompt reply to the Aug. 27, 1976, note of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

### Exchange of Notes American Note

March 26, 1976.

His Excellency Nguyen Duy Trinh  
Minister of Foreign Affairs  
Democratic Republic of Vietnam

Dear Mr. Minister,

Congressman G.V. Montgomery, chairman, and other members of the Select Committee on Missing Persons in Southeast Asia of the United States House of Representatives have informed me about their recent visit to your country and have asked me to express their appreciation for the hospitality shown the committee by your Government. Representative Montgomery has also told me of expressions

by members of your Government of interest in discussion looking toward eventual normalization of relations between Vietnam and the United States. The United States expressed its willingness to look to the future in its relationships with Vietnam.

I believe that the interests of peace and security will benefit from placing the past behind us and developing the basis for a new relationship between our two countries.

We are prepared to open discussion with your Government in pursuit of this objective. I would appreciate receiving your views on such discussion and on what you believe might be the procedures and issues involved.

Best regards.

HENRY A. KISSINGER.

### **Vietnamese Note**

Hanoi, April 10, 1976.

The Hon. Henry A. Kissinger, Secretary of State

U.S. Government

Washington, D.C.

Mr. Secretary,

I acknowledge receipt of your message dated March 26, 1976. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam has on many occasions stated that it was prepared to discuss with the Government of the United States an early settlement of the outstanding questions concerning Vietnam and the United States in the postwar period as provided for in the Paris agreement on Vietnam, such as the U.S. contribution to healing the wounds of war and to postwar reconstruction in the two zones of Vietnam, the seeking of the Americans missing in action, the exhumation and repatriation of the remains of dead Americans.

On this basis, the Democratic Republic

of Vietnam would normalize relations with the United States in the spirit of Article 22 of the Paris agreement on Vietnam.

Throughout practical deeds, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam has constantly shown its good will and serious intent in implementing this very reasonable and sensible policy. It is much to be regretted that the U.S. side has so far refused to fulfill its obligation to contribute to healing the wounds of war and to postwar reconstruction in Vietnam. It has gone so far as taking hostile actions against the Vietnamese people and using discourteous and slanderous terms towards the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. Should your Government really desire to hold talks to normalize relations with the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the United States would have to show the same good will and serious intent as the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam is prepared to consider any concrete proposal of your Government.

Sincerely yours,

NGUYEN DUY TRINH

Minister for Foreign Affairs

Democratic Republic of Vietnam

### **American Note**

The Department of State presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and has the honor to confirm receipt of the letter of April 10 from Minister for Foreign Affairs, Nguyen Duy Trinh, to Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger.

The department reaffirms the willingness of the United States Govern-

ment to enter into discussions with the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam at an early date. In doing so, it wishes to point out that talks on the basis of the selective application of past agreements, which it appears would not be fruitful, would only lead to sterile debate rather than constructive discussion.

The United States believes that it would be more useful for representatives of the two Governments to discuss issues affecting future relations between our two countries. The humanitarian concern of a full accounting for our missing men will be one of the primary issues of the United States in such discussions. Until this issue is substantially resolved, there can be no real progress towards normalization of relations between our two countries.

At the same time, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam will be free to raise any issue of concern to it. The United States invites the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam to indicate whether it considers a meeting to discuss outstanding issues useful.

The Department of State takes this opportunity to renew to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam the assurances of its highest consideration.

Department of State  
Washington, May 8, 1976

## Vietnamese Note

The Foreign Ministry of the D.R.V.N. has received the U.S. State Department's note dated May 8, 1976.

Since the complete liberation of South Vietnam, the Foreign Ministry of the D.R.V.N. has on repeated occasions made clear its views on the Paris agreement on Vietnam. The unilateral U.S. denunciation of the agreement is aimed at evading the pledges it has solemnly undertaken in signing the agreement, especially under Article 21 thereof, which provides for a U.S. obligation to contribute to healing the wounds of war and to postwar reconstruction in Vietnam and Indochina without setting any political conditions.

On the other hand, the United States demands that the Democratic Republic of Vietnam implement Article 8 (b) of the agreement as a condition for a normalization of relations between the two countries. Obviously, it wants to renege on its obligations under the Paris agreement on Vietnam while demanding that the other side implement another article of the same. This completely runs counter to international law and practices.

For its part, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam has expressed its willingness to discuss with the United States a settlement of postwar issues that concern Vietnam and the United States, such as the U.S. contribution to healing the wounds of war and postwar reconstruction in the two zones of Vietnam, the search for information about Americans missing in the war, the exhumation and repatriation of the remains of the dead Americans. The Gov-

ernment of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam has made and will continue to make efforts to relieve the anxiety of those American families whose relatives have died or are still considered missing in Vietnam.

Once again the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam affirms its attitude of seriousness and good will. It holds that the two sides should resolve the issues of interest of each of them, thus creating favorable conditions for a normalization of relations between the two countries.

As an initial step, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam representative is prepared to meet with the U.S. representative in Paris for an exchange of views. If it really wants early discussions with the D.R.V.N. Government with a view to normalization of relations between the two countries, the U.S. Government itself should adopt an attitude of seriousness and good will.

The Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam takes this opportunity to renew to the U.S. State Department the assurances of its high consideration.

Hanoi, June 19, 1976.

## American Note

The Department of State has received the note dated June 19 of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

The United States agrees that discussions between representatives of our two Governments in Paris would be appropriate and useful. The United States would expect to be represented at any such meeting by the deputy chief of mission of its embassy in Paris, and suggests that it be held in the American Embassy or at another mutually agreed upon site.

The United States welcomes the assurances of the Vietnamese Government that it will undertake efforts to relieve the anxiety of those American families whose relatives have died or are still considered missing in Vietnam. A full accounting for those Americans missing in action and the return of the remains of those killed is a matter of primary concern to the United States. Resolution of this basic humanitarian issue will be a fundamental consideration of the United States in any discussions.

The United States does not consider that it has an obligation to provide reconstruction assistance to Vietnam, as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs alleges in its note. As the United States has made clear many times, it intends to look to the future rather than the past as far as its relations with Vietnam are concerned. The relations should develop on the basis of reciprocal interests.

If the above suggestions for a meeting are satisfactory, the United States would be prepared to discuss and work out a mutually convenient date for our representatives to meet, as well as procedures for such a meeting.

Department of State  
Washington, July 19, 1976

## Vietnamese Note

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam acknowledges receipt of the July 19, 1976, note of the State Department of the United States of America.

The Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has on many occasions made clear its viewpoint on the Paris agreement and on the normalization of relations between Vietnam and the United States. This view has also been affirmed clearly in its June 19, 1976, note sent to the United States.

Concerning the meeting of representatives of the two sides in Paris, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam suggests as follows:

The representative of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam will be the counselor of the Vietnamese Embassy in Paris.

The meeting site will be outside the embassy of either side; the two sides will arrange for it in rotation.

If the U.S. side agrees to the above-mentioned suggestions, liaison officials of both sides will meet to exchange views on the date and site for the first meeting.

Hanoi, Aug. 27, 1976.