

U.S.-North Vietnamese Communique

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WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (AP) —Following is the text of the United States-North Vietnamese communique issued today after Henry A. Kissinger's visit to Hanoi:

Dr. Henry A. Kissinger, assistant to the President of the United States, arrived in Hanoi on Feb. 10, 1973, and left Hanoi on Feb. 13, 1973. He was accompanied by Mr. Herbert G. Klein, director of communications for the executive branch, Ambassador William H. Sullivan, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State, and other American officials.

During his stay in Hanoi, Dr. Henry A. Kissinger was received by Premier Pham Van Dong, Special Adviser Le Duc Tho and Vice Premier Nguyen Duy Trinh. The DRVN side and the U.S. side had frank, serious and constructive exchanges of views on the implementation of the Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Vietnam, which was signed in Paris on Jan. 27, 1973, as well as postwar relations between the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the United States, and other subjects of mutual concern. Special Adviser Le Duc Tho and Dr. Kissinger also held discussions in a continuation of their meetings which took place in Paris during the past four years. In addition to these working sessions, Dr. Kissinger and his party visited a number of points of interest in Hanoi.

The two sides carefully reviewed the implementation of the Paris agreement on Vietnam in the recent period. They discussed various imperative measures which should be taken to improve and expedite the implementation of the agreement, and also agreed that they would continue to

have periodic exchanges of views in order to insure that the agreement and its protocols are strictly and scrupulously implemented, as the signatories have undertaken.

Discussions Are Welcomed

The two sides welcomed the discussions between the two South Vietnamese parties for the purpose of carrying out the provisions concerning self-determination in South Vietnam, in accordance with the stipulations of the Paris agreement on Vietnam.

The Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the United States declared that the full and scrupulous implementation of the Paris agreement on Vietnam would positively contribute to the cause of peace in Indochina and Southeast Asia on the basis of strict respect for the independence and neutrality of the countries in this region.

The two sides reaffirmed that the problems existing between the Indochinese countries should be settled by the Indochinese parties on the basis of respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. They welcomed the negotiations between the parties in Laos, which are intended to produce a peaceful settlement in that country.

The two sides exchanged views on the manner in which the United States will contribute to healing the wounds of war and to postwar economic reconstruction in North Vietnam. They agreed to establish a DRVN-U. S. Joint Economic Commission. This commission, which will be composed of equal number of representatives from each side, will be

charged with the task of developing the economic relations between the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the United States.

The two sides also exchanged views on the convening of the international conference on Vietnam, as provided for in Article 19 of the Paris agreement on Vietnam. They will continue their consultations with the other participants in the conference so as to prepare the ground for a success meeting.

The two sides considered the postwar relationship between the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the United States, and examined concrete steps which can be taken to normalize the relations between the two countries. They agreed on certain general principles which should govern their mutual relations:

¶All provisions of the Paris agreement on Vietnam and its protocols should be fully and scrupulously implemented.

¶The Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the United States should strive for a new relationship based on respect for each other's independence and sovereignty, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit.

¶The normalization of the relations between the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the United States will help to insure stable peace in Vietnam and contribute to the cause of peace in Indochina and Southeast Asia.

Dr. Kissinger and his party expressed warm appreciation for the hospitality extended by the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. Both sides hope that this visit will mark the beginning of new bilateral relations.