

Over - Cambodian Asserts Hanoi Vows to Pull Out Troops,
by Henry Kamm, Paris

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Tho's Statement and Excerpts From His

Special to The New York Times

PARIS, June 14—Following are the text of a statement delivered at a news conference today by Le Duc Tho, special North Vietnamese representative, and excerpts from questions and answers at the conference. The statement was issued in English by the North Vietnamese, and the questions and answers were recorded and translated from the French by The Times.

OPENING STATEMENT

The signing of the Paris agreement on Vietnam was a very great victory of the Vietnamese people. It was also a very important victory of the forces of socialism, national independence, democracy and peace throughout the world.

Over four months have elapsed since the signing of the Paris agreement on Vietnam. Ever since, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam have correctly implemented the agreement and its protocols with a view to really ending the war, restoring lasting peace in Vietnam, and contributing to the cause of peace in Indochina and Southeast Asia. However, as I pointed out to you when I came to Paris on May 14, 1973, many important provisions of the agreement and the protocols were seriously and systematically violated by the United States and the Saigon administration, which created a grave situation and menaced peace in Vietnam.

The recent negotiations between the DRVN and the U.S. have achieved good results. The parties signatory to the Paris agreement in Vietnam have reviewed the implementation of the agreement and its protocols and agreed on urgent measures to insure the full implementation of all the provisions of the agreement and its protocols.

'Main Points' Highlighted

The joint communiqué signed and published yesterday, June 13, 1973, records the results that have been reached. I would like to draw your attention on the main following points of the joint communiqué:

1. The U.S. shall cease immediately, completely and indefinitely aerial reconnaissance over the territory of the DRVN.
2. The U.S. shall continue the mine-clearance operations and complete them within 30 days.
3. The U.S. shall resume the meetings of the DRVN-U.S. Joint Economic Commission and complete the first phase of the commission's work within 15 days thereafter.
4. In South Vietnam since the signing of the Paris agreement, shooting has not ended because the Saigon administration, with U.S. support, has seriously violated the cease-fire order.

'Important Significance'

That is why the issuance of orders by the two South Vietnamese parties' high commands to strictly observe a cease-fire and the adoption of measures to insure a stable cease-fire throughout South Vietnam have an important significance. Accordingly, the Saigon administration shall stop all encroaching attacks, all police and pacification operations, all purges and coercion measures against the people, and let the people move and earn their living freely.

Starting from the reality that there are in South Vietnam two Governments, two armies and two areas, acknowledged by the Paris agreement, and in order to insure a stable cease-fire, the joint communiqué emphasizes the necessity for the two South Vietnamese parties

to determine without delay the areas controlled by each of them and the modalities of troop stationing.

At the same time, in order to enable the Two-Party Joint Military Commission to deploy and operate effectively, the locations of the headquarters must be determined and privileges and immunities fully insured to the commission. Only by carrying out such measures can one insure a strict observance of the cease-fire, and only through a strict respect of the cease-fire can conditions be created for the scrupulous implementation of the other provisions of the agreement.

Political Prisoners

5. There are at present hundreds of thousands of political prisoners in South Vietnam who have not yet been allowed to join their families and who are still kept in jails, ill-treated and tortured by the Saigon administration. Many of them have been taken to unknown destinations or liquidated.

That situation has aroused shock and indignation in Vietnam as well as throughout the world. Many mass organizations, political parties, religious and social bodies, personalities, journalists, all people of conscience have raised their voice to demand the immediate release of political prisoners in South Vietnam and the abolishment of the extremely cruel detention regime there.

With a view to scrupulously implementing the provisions of the agreement and the protocol regarding the return of Vietnamese civilian personnel captured in South Vietnam, the joint communiqué has stressed the urgency and extreme importance of the immediate return of all these personnel; the two South Vietnamese parties have undertaken to do their

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utmost to complete this work within 45 days. Moreover, they have undertaken to abide by the provisions of the agreement and the protocol regarding the humane treatment of the above-mentioned captured and detained persons.

Only by so doing can we meet the Vietnamese people's aspirations and sentiments as well as the requirements of all progressive people.

6. At present in South Vietnam, in the areas under the control of the Saigon administration, there exists absolutely no democratic liberty, while operations of terror, reprisal and purge against the people are daily occurrences. The South Vietnamese people dearly cherish peace, independence, democracy and national concord; that is the reason why many political organizations, press organs and personalities have been raising their voices to demand that the Saigon administration scrupulously implement Article 11 of the agreement.

Under such circumstances, the joint communiqué has underlined the special importance of the implementation of Article 11 of the agreement and demanded that all democratic liberties be fully insured to the South Vietnamese people, immediately after the cease-fire enters into force.

Step to 'Free Elections'

7. The setting up of the National Council of National Reconciliation and Concord of three equal segments is extremely important in promoting the two South Vietnamese parties' implementation of the agreement, achievement of national reconciliation and concord, guaranteeing of democratic liberties and in insuring truly free and democratic general elections. That is precisely why the parties have agreed that the council should be set up as soon as possible and that the two

South Vietnamese parties should do their utmost to sign an agreement on the internal matters of South Vietnam within 45 days.

8. The situation in South Vietnam clearly points out that only through a strict implementation of the cease-fire and the insurance of all democratic liberties to the people immediately after the cease-fire takes place can favorable conditions be created for national reconciliation and concord. Without real peace, without democratic liberties, without national reconciliation and concord, there definitely can be no truly free and democratic general elections.

9. The questions of Cambodia and Laos fall under the sovereignty of the Cambodian and Lao peoples. For its part the government of the DRVN always respect the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Cambodia and Laos. We always closely unite with the Khmer and Lao peoples. We always strongly approve and support the just position taken by Samdech [Head of State] Norodom Sihanouk and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, and by the Lao Patriotic front. We undertake to scrupulously implement Article 20 of the Paris agreement on Vietnam, regarding Cambodia and Laos, and demand that the other parties signatory to the Paris agreement on Vietnam also scrupulously implement this article.

The provisions of the joint communiqué clearly constitute a new and important victory of the Vietnamese people's struggle for the scrupulous implementation of the Paris agreement on Vietnam and its protocols. They also represent a victory of the peace- and justice-loving people over the world.

Repulsing 'Dark Schemes'

Experience from the past four months—no sooner was the agreement signed than it was immediately violated—has taught the Vietnamese people that they must remain closely united and heighten their vigilance so as to firmly oppose any dark scheme of reactionary forces to violate the agreement, its protocols and the points agreed upon in the joint communiqué.

Consequently, once this joint communiqué has been signed, what matters first and foremost is the strict respect and scrupulous implementation of the points agreed upon by all parties concerned. Only by so doing can we insure the implementation of every provision of the Paris agreement on Vietnam and its protocols.

For their part, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam will strictly respect and scrupulously implement the joint communiqué as well as the Paris agreement on Vietnam and its protocols.

At the same time we demand that the other parties do the same. Only in this way can one preserve a stable and lasting peace in Vietnam, end hatred and enmity, achieve national reconciliation and concord in South Vietnam, respond to the South Vietnamese people's deep aspirations for peace, independence, democracy and for eventual peaceful national reunification, and contribute to the cause of peace in Indochina and Southeast Asia.

Only in this way can conditions be created for a rapid normalization of relations between the DRVN and the U.S.A. on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, respect for each other's independence and sovereignty, and noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

I avail myself of this op-

portunity to extend, on behalf of the Government of the DRVN, our sincere thanks to the peoples of socialist countries, to all peace-, freedom- and justice-loving peoples, including the American people, for their active support to the Vietnamese people's struggle for a correct implementation of the Paris agreement on Vietnam. We are convinced that the Vietnamese people will continue to enjoy this powerful and precious support. Victory will certainly be ours! Thank you.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q. Do you have the feeling, this time, of having obtained a durable peace?

A. The Paris accord constitutes a basis from which we will establish a durable peace in Vietnam while contributing to the defense of peace in Indochina, Southeast Asia and the world. However, in the four months when this accord was applied, the United States and the Saigon administration have seriously violated these bases.

We came to Paris this time in order to proceed, together with the American party, to an examination of the implementation of the accord and to discuss the measures to be taken with a view to a correct application of the accord as well as of its protocols.

The result of this is the joint communiqué, which constitutes a victory of reason and impels the parties who signed the accord to implement it as well as the protocols correctly and strictly. If the Paris accord, its protocols and the present communiqué are scrupulously respected, then we think that a durable peace will be assured in Vietnam.

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A. All along during the negotiations we have had with Dr. Kissinger there have been plenty of rumors, the echo of which reached the press, and among those rumors, naturally, those concerning Cambodia. I can tell you that all of these speculations are unfounded and do not conform to reality. There is no tacit agreement on Cambodia. Our position on this subject is always the

same: The destiny of Cambodia belongs to the Cambodian people.

We continue to support firmly the just position of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk. We pledge to scrupulously implement Article 20 of the Paris agreement concerning Cambodia, and we insist that the other parties do likewise.

Stand on Cambodian War

Q. In his press conference yesterday Mr. Kissinger said that nothing in the joint communiqué opposed the United States' pursuing military operations in Cambodia. Do you agree to that interpretation?

A. The war of aggression conducted by the United States in Cambodia, with all that this atrocious war implies, has always met on our part with the strongest protests. We continue in our firm solidarity with the Cambodian people in its fight in defense of its just cause.

Q. Yesterday Dr. Kissinger told us that you and your friends of the Provisional Revolutionary Government expressed reservations about a possible date for elections in South Vietnam, which surprised us a little since in the past it had always been your side that wished to have elections quickly, when now we are told it is Saigon that is pressing for elections soon. Could you specify your Government's attitude on the question of fixing a date for those elections?

A. It is our ardent wish that there be real, free and democratic general elections in South Vietnam so that the existing regime of which the least one can say is that it is not democratic, is done away with.

The question that arises is how, in the present situation of South Vietnam, where not all arms have been laid down, where there are no democratic liberties—how, in these circumstances, one can hold elections conceived as truly democratic and free. This is why to talk of democratic and free elections before talking of cease-fire and democratic liberties amounts to putting the plow before the buffalo or, if you will, before the bull.

This is why, at the present moment, it is before everything else necessary in South Vietnam to achieve a veritable cease-fire, to respect democratic liberties and to effect national concord.

It is on these bases that free and democratic general elections will be possible. That is our unvarying position.