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AKI REPORTS NUFC-RGNUMC DELEGATION'S VISIT TO LIBERATED ZONE

CAMBODIAN INFORMATION AGENCY [Clandestine] in French to East Asia 1115 GMT 1 Jul 74 D

[Text] Cambodia, 1 July, AKI--From 11 to 13 June an NUFC and RGNUMC delegation led by Deputy Prime Minister Khieu Samphan and special adviser Ieng Sary made an official friendship visit to the liberated zone of South Vietnam. The delegation included Mrs Ieng Thirith, minister of popular education and youth; Tiv Ol, deputy minister of information and propaganda, and Sien An, Cambodian ambassador to the Republic of South Vietnam.

A solemn welcome ceremony was held in honor of the distinguished representatives of the fighting heroic Cambodian people on their arrival on 11 June in a locality of the Quang Tri liberated zone, where they would remain during their visit. The ceremony was attended by Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the NLFV Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the PRGRSV Advisory Council; Nguyen Doa, PRGRSV deputy prime minister; Hoang Bich Son, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Ho Xuan Son, member of the secretary's office of the NLFV Central Committee; Nguyen Van Dong, director ad interim of the Third Department of the Foreign Ministry; and Nguyen Quyen Sinh, deputy director of the Protocol Department of the Foreign Ministry. After the national anthem of Cambodia and the song of the PRGRSV were played, Khieu Samphan and Ieng Sary, accompanied by Nguyen Huu Tho and Nguyen Doa, inspected a PLAF detachment, which presented arms. Then the leaders and cadres of the NLFV, PRGRSV and PLAF were introduced to the delegation. The Cambodian guests met the representatives of various administrative and people's organizations and the inhabitants of Quang Tri region, who came by the thousands to welcome the fighting Cambodian people's representatives.

That evening, Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho hosted a solemn banquet in honor of the delegation. Khieu Samphan, Ieng Sary and other members of the delegation as well as many leaders of the NLFV, PRGRSV and PLAF, including Nguyen Huu Tho, Nguyen Doa, Hoang Bich Son, Ho Xuan Son, Nguyen Van Dong and Nguyen Quyen Sinh, attended that banquet.

Speaking at the banquet, Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho expressed the deep gratitude of the NLFV, PRGRSV and people of South Vietnam to the NUFC and RGNUMC delegation, for conveying the profound sentiments of solidarity and indestructible friendship as well as the good news of the resounding victories recently won on the Cambodian battlefield by the people and the CPNLF against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their Phnom Penh lackeys. Condemning the U.S. imperialists for stubbornly continuing and intensifying their aggression in Cambodia, the chairman of the NLFV Central Committee Presidium reiterated the firm and constant support of the NLFV, PRGRSV and the people of South Vietnam for the resolute and uncompromising struggle until the Cambodian people achieve total victory--a struggle aimed at totally realizing the five points of the NUFC contained in the 23 March 1970 declaration of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, chief of state and chairman of the NUFC. He said he was convinced that the NUFC and RGNUMC delegation's current visit will certainly strengthen mutual understanding and consolidate the militant solidarity and fraternal friendship between the peoples of Cambodia and South Vietnam.

In his reply to the South Vietnamese leader, Deputy Prime Minister Khieu Samphan praised the spirit of the tenacious struggle and hailed the highly significant, great victories that the army and people of South Vietnam, under NLFV leadership, have repeatedly won over the enemy. He reiterated the firm determination of the Cambodian people to preserve the friendship and militant solidarity with the people of South Vietnam, as well as with all Vietnamese people, and to continue to support the Vietnamese people's just struggle for building an independent, peaceful, neutral, democratic and prosperous South Vietnam with a view toward a peaceful reunification of the Vietnamese fatherland. He stressed the support for the Vietnamese people's struggle against the aggressive and interventionist aims of the U.S. imperialists and their lackey, the Nguyen Van Thieu puppet clique.

The chief of the NUFC and RGNVC delegation ended his speech by wishing the people of South Vietnam and all Vietnamese people new and greater victories in their struggle for the completion of total liberation of the southern part of Vietnam from U.S. neocolonialism and from the fascist and sanguinary regime of its lackey Nguyen Van Thieu clique, and for the subsequent peaceful reunification of the Vietnamese fatherland.

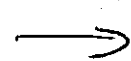
The banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere permeated with cordiality and frankness among all the attendants. Toasts were raised several times to the common victory, the indestructible friendship and solidarity between the Cambodian and Vietnamese people and the health and long life of Chief of State and Chairman of the NUFC Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and President Nguyen Huu Tho.

The second day (12 June) was devoted to a visit to the enemy air base at Ai Tu captured by the South Vietnamese PLAF. It was also devoted to official talks between the NUFC and RGNVC delegation led by Khieu Samphan and Leng Sary and the NLFV and PRGRSV delegation led by President Nguyen Huu Tho. The talks enabled the two sides to better understand the current situation in Cambodia and South Vietnam and each other's stand regarding the appropriate solution to the problem imposed on each country by the continuing and intensifying U.S. imperialist aggression. Both sides adopted a joint communique which expresses the firm determination of the two peoples and two governments to further strengthen the bonds of militant solidarity and fraternal friendship uniting them in their common struggle against the U.S. imperialists and traitors in each of their countries.

The same evening, the NLFV Central Committee organized in a liberated area of Quang Tri a mass meeting as a token of solidarity with the just struggle of the Cambodian people. Sitting on the rostrum of the meeting beside Nguyen Huu Tho, Khieu Samphan, Leng Sary and Nguyen Doa were the other members of the NUFC and RGNVC delegation and several NLFV and PRGRSV leaders.

Speaking to the meeting, Nguyen Doa and Khieu Samphan emphasized the similarity of fate uniting the two peoples of Cambodia and Vietnam, sealed by the blood shed together in their persevering and protracted struggle against the French colonialists and Japanese militarists and later against the U.S. imperialists. They stressed that the solidarity and friendship between the Cambodian and Vietnamese peoples, born in trial and based on the principles of respect for sovereignty, equality and of mutual interests, are marked for brilliant development to the great benefit of the two nations and peoples.

The meeting proceeded with general enthusiasm in a warm atmosphere of militant solidarity between the peoples of Cambodia and Vietnam. Several hundreds inhabitants in the Quang Tri liberated area who thronged the meeting hall accorded the distinguished representatives of the Cambodian people a warm and fraternal welcome.



The following day, 13 June 1974, President Nguyen Huu Tho hosted an intimate luncheon for the delegation members. The chairman of the NLFSV Central Committee Presidium and Deputy Prime Minister Khieu Samphan raised toasts to the success of the NUFC and RGNUC delegation's visit to the liberated zone of South Vietnam and to the continuous development and strengthening of the bonds of indestructible friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Cambodia and South Vietnam.

In the afternoon of the signing of the Cambodia-South Vietnam joint communique, the emissaries of the Cambodian people took leave of their hosts to return to their country. Their departure was saluted by President Nguyen Huu Tho, Vice President Nguyen Doa and many other NLFSV and PRGRSV leaders as well as several thousands of inhabitants of the area who came to express their deep revolutionary feelings to the distinguished representatives of the heroic Cambodian people, the loyal comrades-in-arms of the people of South Vietnam and all Vietnamese people.

SAIGON PRISONERS CLAIM REPRESSION IN LETTER TO ICCS

Hanoi VNA in English 1603 GMT 1 Jul 74 B

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 1st--The Nguyen Van Thieu administration continues to take savage reprisals against political prisoners detained at Chi Hoa jail in Saigon. This was disclosed in a letter sent by a group of prisoners to the International Commission for Control and Supervision and quoted by GIAI PHONG PRESS AGENCY (LPA) today.

The letter only listed a number of cases which happened in the recent past. It said that at noon on February 23, 1974, orderlies of the prison broke into ward Number 2d and took away three representatives of the prisoners there to an unknown destination. At 1600 on March 1st, nine other persons in the same ward were taken away. All the political prisoners at Chi Hoa immediately went on a hunger strike to demand the release of all the said 12 persons.

At 1630 on April 2, hundreds of orderlies broke into Ward 0B4 and beat up the detainees with sticks and even knives, wounding many, 16 of them seriously. A few hours later, when the prisoners in this room were nursing their wounds, a platoon of field police came and took away two prisoners, Vo Van Xong and Nguyen Van Muu, who were in a serious condition with wounds on their heads and backs.

The letter said that these bloody acts against political prisoners were serious violations of the Paris agreement and an intolerable insult to human conscience. The letter urged the International Commission to act quickly and effectively so that all political prisoners in Chi Hoa and elsewhere in South Vietnam could soon return to the Provisional Revolutionary Government in keeping with the letter and spirit of the Paris agreement and the joint communique of June 13, 1973.

RVN Forces Political Prisoners to Clear Land

LPA From North Vietnam [Clandestine] in English to East Europe and the Far East 1515 GMT 1 Jul 74 B

[Text] South Vietnam July 1 LPA--The Thieu administration June 16, 1974, forced more than 300 political prisoners still illegally detained by it in Hoi An to go to Cam Thanh village, Quang Da Province, to clear up recently grabbed lands.

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