

4 Nations Are Said to Agree To Form a Cease-Fire Unit

Canada, Hungary, Indonesia and Poland Have Accepted Proposal in Principle, the State Department Announces

NYTimes

By BERNARD GWERTZMAN

Special to The New York Times

NOV 16 1972

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15—The State Department announced today that Canada, Hungary, Indonesia and Poland had agreed in principle to participate in the international commission that will help supervise a cease-fire once it takes effect in Vietnam.

But the department noted that the details of the supervisory commission's work had not yet been worked out with the four countries, all of which are reportedly less than enthusiastic about taking part in what is seen here as an extremely difficult assignment.

The announcement, made by Charles W. Bray 3d, the department's spokesman, was the first confirmation that the four nations had agreed, even tentatively, to replace the old three-nation International Control Commission, made up of

India, Poland and Canada, which proved ineffective in policing the 1954 Indochina agreement.

[In Bangkok, the Thai leader, Marshal Thanom Kittikachorn, said a Vietnam settlement would also cover Laos and Cambodia, Agence France-Presse reported.]

Negotiations to achieve a cease-fire, a major part of the projected nine-point Indochina settlement, will resume in the next few days when Henry A. Kissinger, President Nixon's chief adviser on foreign policy, flies to Paris to meet with Le Duc Tho, Hanoi's chief negotiator, who arrived in Moscow today on his way to Paris from Hanoi.

The White House said it would announce the Kissinger-

Continued on Page 18, Column 1

Continued From Page 1, Col. 7

The meeting in advance, a departure from the usual practice of disclosing sessions only after they have begun.

Mr. Kissinger and his deputy, Gen. Alexander M. Haig Jr., were both working in the White House today, conferring by phone several times with President Nixon, who is at Camp David in the nearby Maryland mountains, Ronald L. Ziegler, the White House press secretary, said.

One matter that is expected to be resolved at the Paris session concerns the functions of the four-nation supervisory group. Mr. Kissinger has said that the United States would like it functioning as soon as a cease-fire goes into effect.

Apparently, in the original nine-point draft agreement, Mr. Kissinger had agreed that the commission would not go into action until after an international conference was held, 30 days after the cease-fire began. That conference would discuss details relating to the financing functioning of the commission.

Mr. Kissinger said that the United States wanted the commission in place to avoid last-minute attempts by either side to seize territory.

Mr. Bray, noting that the four nations' agreement was only tentative, stressed that there was a need "to explore at some greater length and precision" the details "and fine print" of the final arrangements.

American officials have said that it has been contemplated that each of the four countries would provide 1,250 men and officers to the 5,000 man force. But so far, none of the countries has made any such commitment, both diplomatic and administration sources said.

Reservations Are Expressed

Diplomats from the four countries have expressed strong reservations privately about whether the international commission would be able to function effectively.

The old International Control Commission never was able to prevent renewed fighting in Indochina. And Poland, Canada and India all complained about being asked to carry out impossible functions.

The memory of the ineffectiveness of the old commission has played a part, officials have said, in the skepticism expressed about the new commission, whose duties and roles have not been made public in detail yet.

The most forthright statement has come from Adam Malik, Foreign Minister of Indonesia, who has expressed his Government's willingness to send observers to police the cease-fire.

Mitchell Sharp, Minister of External Affairs of Canada, said on Nov. 2 that Canada would

turn over its 19-man group assigned to the old International Control Commission in Vietnam to the new supervisory commission.

Would Await Conference

But anything further would depend on the outcome of the international conference, Mr. Sharp said, and whether Canada believed such a commission "held the promise of success and it seemed likely that Canada could play a useful and effective role in it."

Neither Poland nor Hungary has commented officially, but privately some diplomats here have said that their countries have many questions that must be answered before they can commit significant resources to the operation.

Mr. Bray said the United States would be prepared, along with other countries, to help finance the operation.

Under the nine-point draft agreement there would be three separate control mechanisms. The first would be a four-party joint military committee, made up of United States, South Vietnamese, the Vietcong and North Vietnamese representatives. The second would be a two-party Vietcong-Saigon military committee, and the third would be the international commission.

Mr. Kissinger, in his Oct. 26 news conference, said jokingly that the section on supervision of the cease-fire was so "long and complex" that it would "no doubt occupy graduate students for many years to come."

He said that only William H. Sullivan, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian Affairs, who is the Administration's top expert on Southeast Asia, understood those provisions completely.

Thanon Tells of Scope

BANGKOK, Thailand Nov. 15 (Agence France-Presse) — The peace agreement on Vietnam will cover Laos and Cambodia as well, Marshal Thanom Kittikachorn, President of the Thai National Executive Council, said here today.

He said he had been given this information by the American Ambassador, Leonard Unger this week.

The marshal told reporters that Mr. Unger had said that the withdrawal of North Vietnamese troops from South Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia was one of the conditions set for a cease-fire agreement.

"The question of a tripartite coalition government in Saigon is not the essential question at present for reaching a cease-fire," he added.

Marshal Thanom said Thailand's security depended on a cease-fire covering the whole of Indochina, "without which Communist infiltration into Thailand through Laos and Cambodia will continue."