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## He Gives Details of Peace Pact

(N.Y. Times Service)

Washington

Henry A. Kissinger said yesterday that the United States has "a firm expectation" that the cease-fire scheduled to go into effect in Vietnam on Saturday night will soon be extended to Laos and Cambodia.

He spoke at a 90-minute news conference after the release of the full text and the four accompanying protocols of the Vietnam accord he initialed in Paris Tuesday.

Kissinger said the U.S. has "substantially achieved" the negotiating goals it had set for an "honorable agreement."

### OVATION

President Nixon, who announced the agreement Tuesday night on television, received a standing ovation yesterday from congressmen and senators who attended a 2½-hour White House briefing on the terms of the settlement.

Mr. Nixon, according to Senate Republican leader Hugh Scott, said the agreement was "fragile," but he hopes it will endure.

Kissinger, who was personally involved throughout the four years of what he called the "peaks and valleys" of negotiations, seemed in complete command of the technical material as he forcefully presented the administration's argument that it has secured a "fair and just" settlement, one that he said could not

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UPI Telephoto

U.S. NEGOTIATOR HENRY KISSINGER  
He called it a 'fair and just' settlement

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have been achieved four years ago.

### POINTS

Besides revealing that the U.S. has had indications from Hanoi to expect a formal cease-fire in Laos and an informal, de facto halt to the fighting in Cambodia, Kissinger made the following significant points:

- As part of the provision for the release of American prisoners within 60 days, North Vietnam has agreed to allow U.S. Air Force medical evacuation planes to land at Hanoi to pick up prisoners who were confined in North Vietnam and Laos. Prisoners in South Vietnam will be released there. North Vietnam said no Americans are prisoners in Cambodia.

- The agreement makes it clear "that there is an en-

tity called South Vietnam," and that any unification of North and South Vietnam will be decided only by negotiations and not by military force — an issue of some importance to Saigon.

- The demilitarized zone was recognized in the ac-

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cord at American insistence to enforce the provision against the infiltration of men and equipment from North Vietnam into South Vietnam.

- North Vietnam was not obliged by the accord to remove its estimated 145,000 troops from South Vietnam — a goal sought by Saigon — but provisions of the accord bar any replacement or reinforcement of those forces.

Thus, the U.S. expects North Vietnam, on its own, gradually to reduce its forces in the South, even though this was not written into the agreement.

- To enforce the cease-fire, the U.S. and North Vietnam agreed to a 1160-man force to be equally divided among Canadians, Hungarians, Indonesians and Poles.

This is less than the 5000-man force originally proposed by Washington and much larger than the 250-man force suggested by Hanoi. The observers, who will be based in South Vietnam, will be assigned to regional and border areas to check on movement into the country and to report on cease-fire violations.

- Once the expected cease-fire in Laos takes place, the Ho Chi Minh trail, the main supply route from North to South Vietnam, will cease to function "as a corridor of infiltration."

The Laotian cease-fire will be a formal one, but because of the many factions in Cambodia, it is expected only that "a de facto cease-fire will come into being over a period of time relevant to the execution of this agreement."

- The agreement contains "substantially" the alterations sought by the U.S. in the original nine-point accord reached in October.

One of those was the linguistic problem dealing with the Council of National Reconciliation and Concord. Saigon feared that the North Vietnamese were seeking to use language that suggested

that this tripartite electoral commission was a disguised coalition government, but the final language eliminated such ambiguities.

● The U.S. has pledged to contribute to the future rehabilitation of the Indochina area, but discussions "of any particular sum" will take place only after the other agreements are in force.

● An international conference on Vietnam will take place within 30 days, and both the Soviet Union and China are expected to attend. No site has yet been chosen.

● The U.S. will exercise restraint in shipping military material to the area and "we believe that the other countries — the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China — can make a very major contribution to peace in Indochina by exercising similar restraint."

In his presentation, Kissinger sought to demonstrate in some detail that the modifications he said were needed in the accord during his October 26 news conference

had been essentially achieved.

He noted, in running through the chronology of the last few months, that the talks had broken down last month and he said the heavy bombing of the Hanoi area, from December 18 to 29, was necessary then "to make clear that the United States could not stand for an indefinite delay in the negotiations."

#### SUCCESS

He declined the invitation from a questioner, however, to attribute the success of the last session of talks, from January 8 to 13, solely to the bombing attacks.

But he did say: "I can only say that we resumed the negotiations on January 8 and the breakthrough occurred on January 9 and I will let those facts speak for themselves."

Kissinger ended his lengthy opening remarks with a plea for reconciliation, not only in Indochina but also in the U.S.

"It should be clear by now that no one in the war has had a monopoly of anguish and that no one in these debates has had a monopoly of

moral insight," he said.

"And now at least we have achieved an agreement in which the U.S. did not prescribe the political future to its allies, an agreement which should preserve the dignity and the self-respect of all the parties. And together with healing the wounds of Indochina, we can begin to heal the wounds in America."

#### TEXT

The actual text of the document is called the "Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Vietnam." It was accompanied by four protocols, or implementation documents. One deals with the return of captured military and civilian personnel, foreign and Vietnamese.

Another deals with an American obligation to remove and deactivate the mines which were laid in the ports and waterways of North Vietnam since Mr. Nixon's order of May 8, 1972, to step up military action against that nation.

A third protocol concerns the implementation of the cease-fire in South Vietnam and the Joint Military Commissions made up of Americans and the three Vietnamese parties. The fourth concerns the International Commission of Control and Supervision.

The broad sweep of the documents does not seem to go much beyond the nine-point draft agreement reached by Kissinger and Le Duc Tho, the chief Hanoi negotiator, in Paris last October, but not signed then.

At that time, Kissinger said the U.S. was seeking modifications but did not intend to reject the nine-point accord altogether.

The actual text of the October draft was not made public, only Hanoi's summary which Kissinger did not dispute. So without that draft, it is difficult to make a detailed comparison.

But the main provisions remain the same. The military sections now call for an internationally supervised cease-fire, to be followed by the withdrawal of all American forces within 60 days, and the release of

American prisoners in the same period of time.

#### FUTURE

The new agreement also provides — as did the draft — for the South Vietnamese to decide their own future, and for the end to foreign troops and bases not only in South Vietnam but also in Cambodia and Laos.

Yesterday Kissinger listed the changes that were sought and achieved since October 26.

He said the U.S. wanted the International Control Commission to be in place at the time of the cease-fire to avoid last-minute efforts by Communist forces to grab territory.

Under the current agreement, the International Commission, as well as the four-party group of Americans and the three Vietnam parties, will meet within 24 hours of the cease-fire. Some forces will be in place within 48 hours and the rest within 15 to 30 days, Kissinger said.

#### GOAL

The second goal was the desire for a cease-fire in Laos and Cambodia about the same time as the one in Vietnam, he said. The U.S. now expects the fighting in Laos and Cambodia to stop sooner than it would have in October, he said.

Kissinger, recalling the linguistic problem over the Council of National Reconciliation, said it had been resolved.

"I pointed out on October

26 that we would seek greater precision with respect to certain obligations, particularly without spelling them out as they applied to the demilitarized zone and to the obligations with respect to Laos and Cambodia," he said. "That, too, has been achieved."

#### LANGAUGE

He also asserted that the American effort — made public at his December 16 news conference — to find some language which would make clear that the two Vietnams should live in peace with each other, has proved productive.

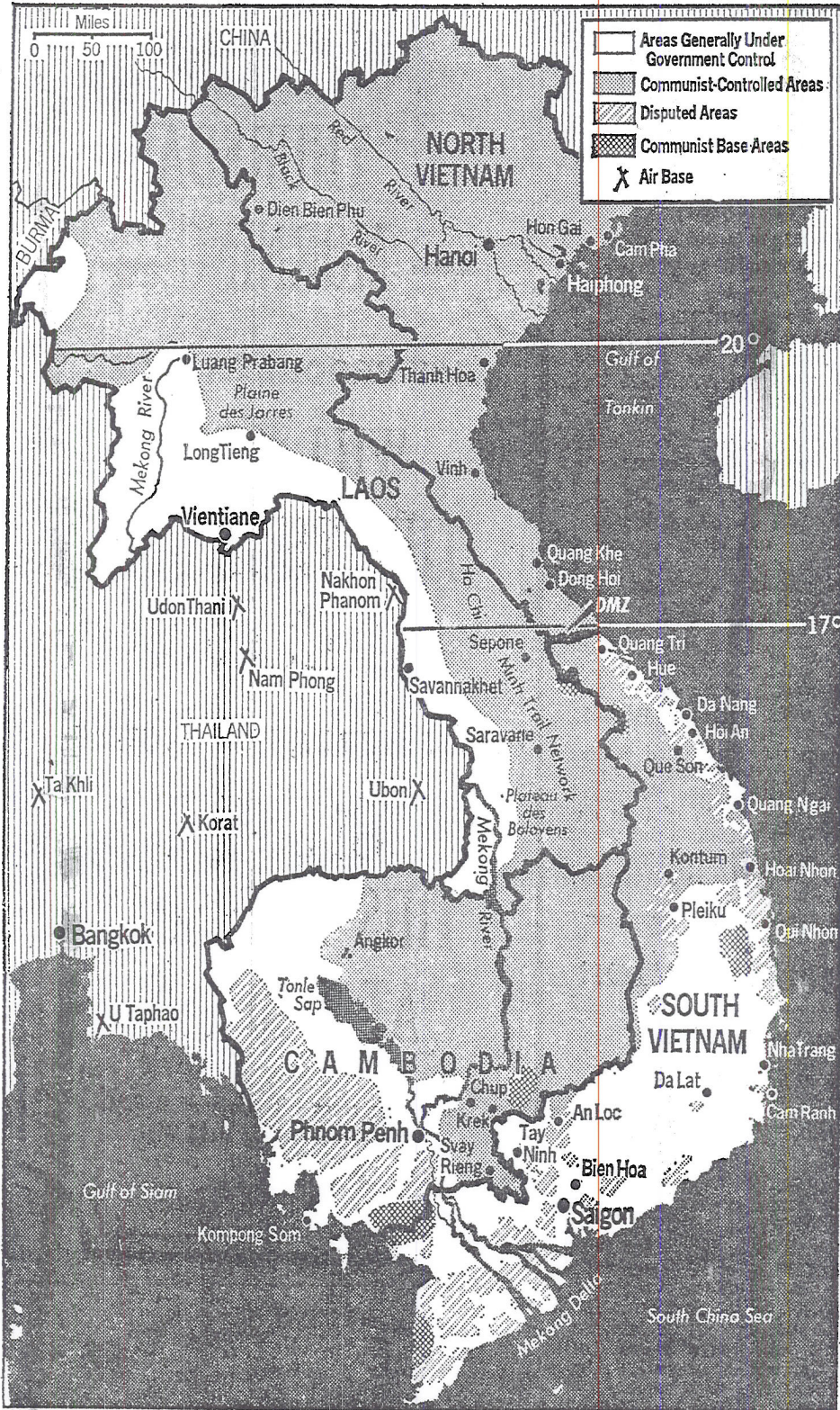
"We did not increase our demand after October 26 and we substantially achieved the clarifications which we sought," he said.

Throughout Kissinger's news conference, he returned to the need for reconciliation and for healing wounds.

He said it is clear that "whether this agreement brings a lasting peace or not depends not only on its provisions but also on the spirit in which it is implemented.

"It will be our challenge in the future to move the controversies that could not be stilled by any one document from the level of military conflict to the level of positive human aspirations and to absorb the enormous talents and dedication of the people of Indochina . . ."

# NER TALKS OF CEASE-FIRE



N.Y. Times

This map of Indochina shows approximate areas controlled by the Communists and by the governments of South Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, as well as areas in dispute and Communist base areas.