

VIETNAM FIGHTING GOES ON AFTER CEASE-FIRE STARTS

Treaty Signed In Paris

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PARIS — (AP) — The United States and North Vietnam formally called an end to their long undeclared war yesterday.

They were joined by representatives of the South Vietnamese government in Saigon and the Viet Cong's Provisional Revolutionary Government in signing the documents that call for a cease-fire, the exchange of prisoners, a withdrawal of all U.S. forces from Vietnam and provide mechanisms for a political solution in South Vietnam.

Later representatives of the four parties met to comply with the first requirement of the agreement, the exchange of lists of war prisoners they hold.

The time for the cease-fire on Vietnam's battlefields was midnight Greenwich Mean Time — 8 a.m. today in Vietnam.

To skirt the refusal of Saigon and the PRG to recognize each other, Secretary of State William Rogers and North Vietnam's foreign minister, Nguyen Duy Trinh, signed a separate set of documents later in the day.

The two ceremonies, the first lasting 18 minutes and the other 10 minutes, in the ornate gray-and-gold ballroom of the former Hotel Majestic, were followed by toasts with champagne provided by France, the host country.

Witnesses said all the envoys taking part clinked glasses, including Foreign Minister Tran Van Lam of South Vietnam and Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, the PRG foreign minister.

All four were silent during the signing ceremonies held under the floodlights of television cameras.

But while Lam and the

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other South Vietnamese officials wore grim expressions throughout, Rogers and Hanoi's Trinh twice exchanged nods and a flicker of a smile.

tended only the first ceremony, which began and ended with a noisy "victory" celebration by several hundred pro - Communist Vietnamese in front of the hotel.

Lam later called on the French Foreign Minister, Maurice Schumann, to lodge a formal protest that the demonstration was tolerated by French police. South Vietnamese delegation sources said Schumann expressed regrets.

As Rogers and Lam arrived for the ceremony, they were booed by the crowd, while Trinh and Mrs. Binh were cheered. By the afternoon, police had broken up

the demonstration and kept crowds several hundred yards away.

Official Witnesses

Soon after the ceremonies, Rogers and Lam left Paris together for Washington. Rogers, who had been in Paris less than 24 hours, called it "a great day," described the agreement as a "milestone" and added:

"I have every reason to expect that it will take hold and remain in effect."

Two high-ranking French diplomats and the ambassadors to France of the four control commission members were the official witnesses of the signing ceremonies at a round table.

The shape of that table was the only agreement ever reached during the 174 sessions of semi-public peace talks in the same room.

The agreement was negotiated elsewhere, in secret talks between Henry A. Kissinger of the United States and Le Duc Tho of North Vietnam. They initialed it last Tuesday, but neither was present for the signing ceremonies.

At the first ceremony, each of the four ministers signed 32 times — four English and four Vietnamese texts of the agreement and three protocols, covering the release of prisoners, the Joint Military Commission

and the International Control and Supervisory Commission.

At the second ceremony, Rogers and Trinh signed 30 times — 10 fewer than scheduled.

They signed two English and four Vietnamese texts of the agreement, the three protocols and a fourth protocol covering the removal of mines from North Vietnamese waters.

Lists Exchanged

The text of all the documents signed at the first ceremony mentioned only the "parties to the Paris conference" without identifying them. Rogers and the South Vietnamese signed on one page and Trinh and the Viet Cong on another.

The text of the documents signed in the afternoon was identical, except that it mentioned the Saigon government and the Viet Cong by their formal designations, the Republic of Vietnam and the Provisional Revolutionary Government.

At the last minute, Lam

refused to permit Rogers and Trinh to sign the two English-language texts that mentioned the Provisional Revolutionary Government. Officials said it had no effect on the agreements since Rogers and Trinh signed four Vietnamese and the two other English texts.

Within an hour of the second signing ceremony, the Joint Military Commission held its first meeting in the same building and it was then that the lists of prisoners of war were exchanged.

American officials said the Viet Cong as well as the North Vietnamese observed it.

It was the first time the

Viet Cong had given the United States a list of U.S. military men held in its jungle prison camps. They are believed to number about 100.

The names of most of the 450 or so Americans held in North Vietnam have been known for some time.

The lists were being ca-

bled to Washington and were expected to be published as soon as they have been checked and the Pentagon has informed the families concerned.

The Joint Military Commission, comprising officers of the United States, North Vietnam, Saigon and the Viet Cong, will set up its headquarters in Saigon.

The deputy commanders of the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong elements of the commission flew to Saigon, escorted by American officers, before the signing was even completed.

The four delegations each provided the commission with a set of copies of the agreement and its four annexes known as protocols.

The protocols included maps, not yet published but believed to pinpoint locations of detachments of the Joint Military Commission and the International Control and Supervisory Commission to be composed of Canada, Indonesia, Poland and Hungary.

Maps showing the areas controlled by the Saigon government and the Viet Cong will be drawn later by the two commissions.