

# U.S. AIDES DISCLOSE SECRET PARIS PACT

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Say Accords Do Not Cover  
Laos and Cambodia Till  
Cease-Fires There

NY Times

By R. W. APPLE Jr.  
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9—The United States and North Vietnam agreed secretly in their negotiations in Paris last month that a ban on foreign military activity in Laos and Cambodia would not take effect immediately, sources in the Nixon Administration reported today.

The sources said that Henry A. Kissinger and Le Duc Tho, the chief negotiators, entered into an explicit oral agreement that only when the principals in the civil wars in the two countries agreed to cease-fires would the United States and North Vietnam cease military activities in Laos and Cambodia.

According to the sources, they also agreed that Washington would urge the Vientiane Government and Hanoi would urge the Pathet Lao to approve a cease-fire within 15 days of the Vietnam cease-fire, which was signed on Jan. 27.

A cease-fire in Laos, under the reported agreement, would immediately bring into effect Article 20 of the Vietnam accords, which requires all foreign countries "to put an end to all military activities" in Laos. The same principle applies to Cambodia.

The allotted 15 days from the

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date of signature runs out next Wednesday, Feb. 14. A highly informed diplomatic source in Vientiane reported yesterday that agreement in principle for a cease-fire to begin on Feb. 14 had been reached between the Vientiane Government and the Communist-led Pathet Lao.

The allotted 15 days from the date of signature runs out on Sunday. A highly informed diplomatic source in Vientiane reported yesterday that agreement in principle for a cease-fire to be signed on Tuesday at the latest and to take effect on Wednesday had been reached between the Vientiane Government and the Communist-led Pathet Lao.

Mr. Kissinger made a brief visit to Vientiane today to in-

sure that the cease-fire would take place as planned, he Washington sources said.

They also reported that Mr. Kissinger, President Nixon's adviser for national security, and Mr. Tho, the Hanoi Politburo member, had agreed in some detail as to the meaning of "foreign military activity"; their understanding provided for a cessation of all American air raids and for a withdrawal of the 50,000 to 60,000 North Vietnamese troops currently believed to be in Laos.

A clue to the reported understanding lies in the text of Article 20, which makes no reference whatever to when "all military activities" by foreign countries in Laos and Cambodia shall be "put to an end." The omission, the Administration sources said, was no accident.

A provision in the cease-fire agreement dealing with other matters—such as an international conference and the peace-keeping machinery—was a great deal more explicit.

The reported secret agreement would appear to explain the apparently blatant violation of Article 20 by both sides, by the United States in the air and by the North Vietnamese on the ground, in the days since the accords were signed.

Jerry W. Friedheim, Acting Assistant Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs, announced today that United States warplanes had attacked Communist forces in Cambodia for the first time since the Cambodian Government declared a unilateral cease-fire on Jan. 30.

Presumably, under the terms of the Kissinger-Tho agreement, the United States will feel free to stage such raids until a cease-fire is observed by both sides in Cambodia.

Mr. Friedheim also said that, for the last 10 days, about 280 American fighter-bomber and B-52 strikes have been flown daily against North Vietnamese and Pathet Lao troops in

Laos. The Defense Department spokesman said that strikes in both countries were flown at the requests of their respective governments.

"We will continue to hope and expect that a lasting cease-fire will be observed by both sides in Cambodia," he added. "We will continue to respect the views and consider the requests of the Government of Cambodia in the interim." He made a similar statement about Laos.

Two days before the signing of the agreement, a report from Laos originating with senior officials of the Laotian Government spelled out some of the provisions of the Kissinger-Tho understanding as reported today. It also said that Mr. Tho had agreed privately to the withdrawal of some North Vietnamese troops from South Vietnam—an element of which the Administration sources said they had no knowledge.

In his televised news conference on Jan. 24, Mr. Kissinger specifically denied that any secret protocols or understandings had been reached in Paris: "The only protocols that exist are the protocols that have been made public," he said. The White House press secretary, Ronald L. Ziegler, denied the existence of any understandings at his regular briefing last Tuesday when asked to explain the apparent contradiction between Article 2 and the bombing. (6 FEB)

## Kissinger Stops in Laos

Special to The New York Times

By Malcolm W. Browne  
VIENTIANE, Laos, Saturday,

Feb. 10—Henry A. Kissinger arrived here last night for dinner with the Laotian Premier, Prince Souvanna Phouma.

Mr. Kissinger did not meet newsmen on his arrival, but went directly to the residence of the United States Ambassador, G. McMurtie Godley, where he was to spend the night. He was scheduled to leave here for Hanoi this morning.

Mr. Kissinger's visit to Laos, an Embassy spokesman said, is to discuss the status of cease-fire negotiations, currently in their final phase between Prince Souvanna's Government and the Pathet Lao.

No meeting between Mr. Kissinger and any Pathet Lao official was planned, the spokesman said.

Prince Souvanna had predicted earlier this week that a cease-fire in Laos would go into effect next Monday or, at the latest, by next Thursday. But diplomatic sources said last night that some major problems remained to be resolved by the Premier and Phoumi Vongvichit, the secretary general of the Neo Lao Hak Xat party, the Pathet Lao's political form.

## Challenge to Souvanna

The main difficulty seems to involve Pathet Lao insistence that Prince Souvanna no longer leads the true neutralist center, but must be classed as a rightist in a future coalition government made up of rightists, neutralists and Pathet Lao.

Since the neutral center would hold the balance of power in any coalition government, the replacement of Prince Souvanna's neutralists by pro-Pathet Lao neutralists would be

a de facto Communist victory.

It was expected that a major point for discussion by Mr. Kissinger and Prince Souvanna would be the problem of continued American military support to Vientiane's forces in the event that a cease-fire agreement broke down.

The Prince has given many visitors to understand that the Americans have assured him that, after a cease-fire, they would answer major attacks by the other side with "appropriate ripostes."

Mr. Kissinger was accompanied on his trip here by William H. Sullivan, a deputy Assistant Secretary of State for East Asia and Pacific Affairs, and a former Ambassador to Laos. Mr. Sullivan was to accompany Mr. Kissinger to Hanoi, but is scheduled to return here several days later and will not go with Mr. Kissinger to Peking.

## Agnew Visits Manila

Special to The New York Times

MANILA, Feb. 9—Vice President Agnew expressed the hope today that the Philippines and the United States would continue to work to-

gether toward creation of a Southeast Asian community of secure and free nations. Mr. Agnew made his statements in a toast to President Ferdinand E. Marcos at a luncheon in the presidential palace with top government officials.

The two-and-a-half-hour visit with the Philippine chief of state and his official family was the final phase of Mr. Agnew's eight-nation tour of Southeast Asia, including South Vietnam, Cambodia, Thailand, Laos, Singapore, Indonesia and Malaysia.

The Vice President said before his departure that while the United States intended to meet its treaty commitments in Southeast Asia, particularly in the Philippines, "we should devote more attention to the economic and social problems in the area."

Mr. Agnew thanked the Government here for "generous support and cooperation" in the work of returning of American prisoners of war from Vietnam. Three offices of the Philippine Government are cooperating with the command at Clark Air Base in preparing for the return of the P.O.W.'s.

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