

Conferees in Paris
Initial Pact Backing
Cease-Fire; P.O.W.
Release Tomorrow

ROGERS 'SATISFIED'

MAR 2 1973

Accord Is to Be Signed
Today by 12 Parties—
Compromises Seen

NYTimes

By FLORA LEWIS

Special to The New York Times

PARIS, March 1—The international conference on Vietnam completed its work today, and 12 foreign ministers initialed an agreement providing a means to call the conference back into session if the cease-fire breaks down. The document is to be signed tomorrow.

At the same time it was disclosed that the Communists had provided a list of American prisoners to be released on Saturday.

Secretary of State William P. Rogers said he was "very satisfied" with the result of the conference. The main achievement of the agreement was to associate the Soviet Union, China and six other Communist and non-Communist governments with the Vietnam cease-fire agreements signed here on Jan. 27.

The agreement provides that the United States and North Vietnam, or six of the other parties can reconvene the conference if the cease-fire breaks down.

Essentially a Compromise

Like the agreements it endorsed, the "act" was drafted essentially by the United States and North Vietnam, who reached compromises that some of the other participants accepted only with difficulty.

In the first part of the agreement today, the participants acknowledged and approved the Jan. 27 cease-fire agreement and its protocols.

The second point declared that the agreement fulfilled the hopes and fundamental rights of the Vietnamese people to independence, sovereignty,

unity and territorial integrity, the rights of the South Vietnamese population to self-determination and the world's wish for peace.

Can Advise Participants

In other parts, the participants "solemnly acknowledge" the commitments undertaken by the four parties to the cease-fire accord, respect the fundamental national rights of the Vietnamese people and call on all other countries to respect those rights.

The United States, North Vietnam, South Vietnam and the Vietcong can jointly or individually inform other conference participants about application of the cease-fire, the agreement says, and also can receive reports from the international control commission and forward them jointly or individually to the other conference participants.

"For information," they can

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also jointly or individually make reports or give their views to other conference participants. This permits reports to the Secretary General Waldheim of the United Nations, but only "for information." The Secretary General was the 13th participant in the conference, but will not sign the "act."

In case of violations, the four signers of the cease-fire can jointly or separately consult with other participants on what measures to take. The conference can be reconvened jointly by the United States and North Vietnam, or by six participants. There are six Communist and six non-Communist parties to the agreement.

The participants also acknowledged the independence, sovereignty, unity, territorial integrity and neutrality of Laos and Cambodia.

The document will take effect upon signing, but does not imply recognition by any participating government of any other participant that it has not already recognized.

Despite Secretary Rogers's expression of satisfaction the foreign ministers of Canada, South Vietnam and Britain voiced varying degrees of disappointment that the act adds little beyond expressions of respect and assurance that the cease-fire accords will be carried out.

The preamble to the document lists the 12 signing governments, including the Provisional Revolutionary Government, or Vietcong.

Saigon had said it would not sign a document giving the Vietcong that title.

The South Vietnamese finally went along, however, when it was specified that nothing in the document implied

recognition.

The timetable of the conference was observed with only a few hours' delay, despite a crisis that threatened yesterday over the North Vietnamese failure to release a second group of American war prisoners.

Yesterday, President Nixon instructed Mr. Rogers not to proceed with any further business until a release date and a list of men to be returned had been received from Hanoi.

A list of 106 Americans and 2 Thais was delivered in Saigon at 3 P.M., Paris time, and then the initialing ceremony began at 4:30. But it was not until after the initialing that Mr. Rogers met with the North Vietnamese Foreign Minister, Nguyen Duy Trinh, and was told that the prisoners would be freed on Saturday, exactly 48 hours after delivery of the list.

There were 13 participants in the conference, but only 12 will sign because of the Com-

munist insistence that Secretary General Waldheim be considered only a witness.

The signers will be the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council—the United States, the Soviet Union, China, Britain and France; the three Vietnamese belligerents, North Vietnam, South Vietnam and the Provisional Revolutionary Government, and the four members of the International Commission of Control and Supervision, Canada, Poland, Hungary and Indonesia.

A United States Congressional delegation will witness the signing tomorrow. The State Department spokesman, Robert J. McCloskey, said here that they had been invited by Mr. Rogers to express his "seriousness" in getting Congressional views and support for the agreements.

The delegation is composed of the Senate majority and minority leaders, Mike Mansfield and Hugh Scott, the house minority leader, Gerald Ford, and Representative John J. McFall representing Speaker Carl Albert, who was unable to come.

They were accompanied by their wives and William E. Timmons, White House Assistant for Congressional Relations.

The text of the document is to be published tomorrow. But soon after it was completed by the drafting committee, which had worked most of the night, North Vietnam's spokesman Nguyen Thanh Le, provided a full outline to international news agencies.

Mr. McCloskey said in answer to questions that he did not know just what had been said in the private meeting between Mr. Rogers and Mr. Trinh after the initialing.

Pressed on whether the United States had received as-

surances that there would be no further interruptions in the return of prisoners, Mr. McCloskey replied that this was the "assumption."

Vietcong delegation members said, however, that they had received no satisfaction in a parallel meeting between their Foreign Minister, Mrs. Nguyeh Thi Binh, and South Vietnam's Foreign Minister, Tran Van Lam. Mrs. Binh sought guarantees against cease-fire violations of which she accused Saigon.

Canada's Foreign Minister, Mitchell W. Sharp, was the most outspoken critic. He said in a statement before the initialing and later in a news conference that he was "very disappointed" with parts of the text on truce supervision.

The arrangements have "one major shortcoming," he said. "It is essentially a closed circuit." This was a reference to Canada's failure to win acceptance of the idea setting up an

independent outside authority to receive reports from the international control teams.

"Canada will now have to assess the situation very carefully," he said. "It may not function but we are prepared to give it a try."

If truce policing is frustrated as it was in the 19 years since the 1954 Geneva accords on Indochina, Mr. Sharp said,

Mr. Sharp said, "we'll pull out."

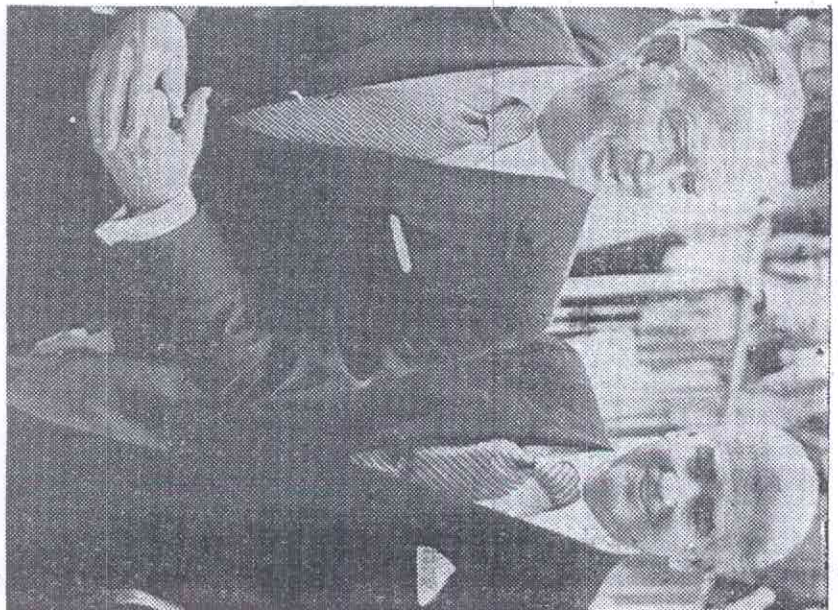
He also announced the withdrawal of a Canadian Red Cross team from South Vietnam, sent out to comply with a cease-fire provision for inspection of prison camps within 15 days after the cease-fire. The team has returned to Canada, he said, because the Vietnamese belligerents could not agree on letting it go to work.

Asked why Canada had "backed down" and initialed despite her warnings that she would withdraw if cease-fire control arrangements seemed ineffective, Mr. Sharp retorted that the conference had "backed down" and made somewhat better provisions than it would have in Canada's absence.



Associated Press

Nguyen Thanh Le, North Vietnamese spokesman, displaying part of a draft of the document under consideration to reporters in Paris as he arrived at the conference yesterday.



United Press International

William P. Rogers, Secretary of State, and William H. Sullivan, deputy, arriving at Vietnam conference.

Paris Conferees Initial Cease-Fire as P.O.W. Release Is Set