

## Declaration on Vietnam Cease-Fire Accords Signed by 12 Foreign Ministers in Paris

ROGERS INDICATES  
U. S. IS SATISFIED

MAR 3 1973

He Also Says U.S. and China  
Have Agreed in Principle to  
Settle Financial Claims

By BERNARD GWERTZMAN

Special to The New York Times

PARIS, March 2—The United States, the Soviet Union, China and nine other parties—including the opposing Vietnamese forces—joined today in signing a formal declaration obliging them to respect the Vietnam cease-fire agreement strictly and do nothing to upset it.

In a 40-minute ceremony, marking the end of the five-day international conference on Vietnam, the 12 foreign ministers put their signatures a total of 720 times on various copies of the final text, whose language represented a compromise worked out during the week mostly by the United States and North Vietnam.

Secretary of State William P. Rogers, who led the American delegation, later told of an agreement in principle with the Chinese Foreign Minister, Chi Peng-fei, on financial matters. But he said that lower-level talks would have to be held to reach a detailed agreement.

He said that the two governments had agreed that the framework for the accord should be an exchange of letters between President Nixon and Premier Chou En-lai. At stake are \$196-million in United States property seized by the Peking Government, and \$78-million in Chinese assets frozen in 1950 in the United States.

The document signed here today was formally described as the "act" of the Vietnam conference. It says that the signers "solemnly acknowledge" last month's Vietnam agreement and that it should be "scrupulously" carried out.

## Some Are Disappointed

The document was signed around a large table, covered with gold cloth, in the same ornate room of the former Hotel Majestic where the Vietnam cease-fire was signed by the United States, North Vietnam, South Vietnam and the Vietcong on Jan. 27.

Although the final document was a disappointment to some governments, especially those of Canada and South Vietnam, which wanted stronger enforcement machinery, it was gen-

erally praised today by the signers.

Mr. Rogers said at a news conference after the ceremonies that the conference was very successful and "met all our principal goals."

## Only One Jarring Note

Mr. Rogers was most pleased by the fact that Moscow and Peking, North Vietnam's main arms suppliers, had given their word by the signing to "refrain from any action" not in accord with the cease-fire agreement.

The only jarring note at the formal ceremonies was an unexpected speech by Mr. Peng, who, only minutes after the signing, accused the Saigon government of cease-fire violations.

But despite the attack, Mr. Chi said: "I solemnly state on behalf of the Chinese government that we shall strictly abide by the provisions of the act. It is our hope and demand that all the other parties signatory to the act will do the same."

Tonight, Mr. Chi, as well as most of the other foreign ministers to the conference, attended a party given by Mr. Rogers at the American Ambassador's residence. The three Vietnamese foreign ministers attended, as did the Soviet Foreign Minister, Andrei A. Gromyko, and all clinked glasses individually with American officials on the future success of the effort to achieve a peace in Vietnam.

Mr. Rogers, in his news conference at the American Embassy earlier, told of the agreement with China and made the following additional points:

¶ In meetings with Mr. Chi, agreement in principle was reached on financial problems, but further lower-level talks will be needed. At stake are \$196-million in United States property seized by the Peking Government, and \$78-million in Chinese assets frozen in 1950 in the United States.

¶ His talks with Mr. Gromyko on Tuesday night were "significant, friendly and constructive," and included discussions on the Middle East, the parley on reduction of forces in Europe, now at a standstill in Vienna, and bilateral trade matters.

¶ In private meetings with the North Vietnamese Foreign Minister, Nguyen Duy Trinh, Wednesday and yesterday, Mr. Rogers spoke only of the prisoner release issue, but after Mr. Trinh provided details on the release, Mr. Rogers said the United States would look into Hanoi's cease-fire complaints.

¶ On talks by Secretary General Waldheim with Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, the Viet Cong

Foreign Minister, on a Vietcong liaison office at the United Nations in New York, Mr. Rogers said he had not been told ahead of time of the discussions. He said, however, that he was sure that Mr. Waldheim would decide it would be

a "wrong decision" to invite the Vietcong. Privately, American officials were angered at Mr. Waldheim for having such talks without prior consultation.

The key elements in the conference's "act" on the machinery for reconvening a conference and for making public the reports from the international control team on cease-fire violations.

In addition, the United States succeeded in getting a clause that called on the parties to abide by the call for a cease-fire in Cambodia and Laos and to urge others to do the same.

The language on this was vague in the Paris agreement signed last month, but does call for the withdrawal of foreign forces from both Laos and Cambodia.

In return for the clause on Laos and Cambodia, the United States dropped its effort to call on the signers to provide rehabilitation aid for the area.

Hanoi had made it clear that it opposed international aid programs, and wanted such aid on a direct basis. The United States is committed to some post-war aid.

One of the most contentious matters was settled in a compromise fashion. Against Saigon's strong wishes, the Communist side succeeded in getting the Vietcong listed as the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam.

But the United States was able to get a line included in Article 9 that said, "Signature of this act does not constitute recognition of any party in any case in which it has not previously been accorded."

The United States has publicly declared that it recognizes the Saigon regime of President Nguyen Van Thieu as the "sole, legitimate" government of South Vietnam and has opposed efforts to upgrade the Vietcong's status.

The act allows the conference to be convened in two ways, either at the joint request of Hanoi and Washington, or of any six of the signers.

The reports of the international control group will be sent to the United States, North Vietnam, Saigon, and the Vietcong and these parties, "shall be responsible, either individually or through joint action, for forwarding them promptly to the other parties to this act," Article 6 said.