

New Accord on Vietnam Calls for Halt Tomorrow on All Cease-Fire Violations

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By NAN ROBERTSON
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PARIS, June 13—The United States, North Vietnam, the Saigon Government and the Vietcong joined today in calling for an end of all cease-fire violations this Friday.

This new truce deadline was set in a 2,500-word joint communique containing in 14 points provisions to improve observance of the original Vietnam cease-fire agreement Jan. 27.

The United States negotiator, Henry A. Kissinger, emphasized at a news conference that the agreement signed today was not new but an "amplification and consolidation" of the basic Paris accord.

Communique Page 18; comments on accord, Page 19.

Like the original agreement, the 14 points were worked out by Mr. Kissinger, President Nixon's adviser on national security, and Le Duc Tho, a member of the North Vietnamese Politburo. The two South Vietnamese adversaries agreed to them after Washington had overruled objections from Saigon.

The document orders all armed forces still fighting in Vietnam to end hostilities at 4 A.M. Friday, Greenwich mean time (12 o'clock Thursday night, New York time).

As for the war still going on in Cambodia, it noted only that

Article 20 of the January cease-fire agreement, calling on all foreign countries to halt military activities there and to withdraw their troops and military equipment, "shall be scrupulously observed."

The communique said nothing about stopping American bombing of Cambodia.

At his news conference after the signing, Mr. Kissinger said, in response to a question: "There is nothing in this communique that commits the United States to cease such operations."

Results and New Events

At another point he said: "There have been long discussions on the whole complex of issues raised by Laos and Cambodia. However, the final determinations depend on the solemn decisions of other parties. We will not discuss this subject here, and we will leave it to the results, and new events."

In the communique, the United States pledged to halt all reconnaissance flights over North Vietnam. This was more specific than the provision of the original accord that was interpreted to ban such flights. The United States subsequently resumed these flights to check on what it charged were North Vietnamese violations of the cease-fire.

The United States also pledged to resume minesweeping in North Vietnamese waters and to re-enter talks with North Vietnam on reconstruction aid. Both had been suspended in April, United States officials explained, in retaliation

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for violations of the January agreement.

The communique directs the commanders of the opposing forces in South Vietnam, where sporadic fighting has gone on since the cease-fire of Jan. 28, to meet within 24 hours of the new truce to work out temporary measures to avoid further conflicts.

The wording of the communique calling for demarcation of "areas of control" as soon as possible indicates that President Nguyen Van Thieu of South Vietnam won a point with one of his objections. The draft document reportedly spoke of the "territory" controlled by the two sides, and Mr. Thieu is said to have objected that such language implied a permanent division of South Vietnam.

However, he appears to have lost out on his demand for a reference to North Vietnamese troops in South Vietnam and his reported insistence on connecting the formation of a National Council on National Reconciliation and Concord to a defining timetable for the elections it is supposed to arrange.

The communique sets no date for elections but calls for the three-party council, to be made up of representatives of the Saigon Government, the Vietcong and a neutral South Vietnamese faction, to be established as soon as possible.

At his news conference, Mr. Kissinger stressed that goodwill continued to be needed for observance of the cease-fire. He said:

"I'm not naive enough to pretend to you that the mere fact of again having agreed to certain words in itself guarantees peace.

"But I will also say that since all parties have worked so seriously for the past three weeks, we have every hope

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that they will match this effort with performance."

The communiqué was the culmination of more than 45 hours of talks in May and June. Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Tho initiated the agreement early this afternoon in a villa at suburban Gif-sur-Yvette. The two men later signed the accord here at the same round table in the ballroom of the former Hotel Majestic, now known as the International Conference Center, where the January cease-fire was signed by foreign ministers.

Deputy Premier Nguyen Luu Vien signed for Saigon and Minister of State Nguyen Van Hieu for the Vietcong's Provisional revolutionary government.

This was the first of two signing ceremonies. It took place at 4 P.M., lasting less than 10 minutes. A second was concluded three hours later at the same site, with only Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Tho signing the document.

Today's joint communiqué said the four original signers had "agreed on the following points" to insure peace in Vietnam:

1. The United States will cease "immediately, completely and indefinitely" its reconnaissance flights over North Vietnam.

2. The United States will resume mine sweeping within five days of the date of signature and complete them within 30 days.

3. Tomorrow at noon, Greenwich mean time (8 A.M., New York time), the two Vietnamese parties will issue "identical orders" to "all regular and irregular armed forces and armed police" under their commands to cease hostilities as of 4 A.M. Friday, Greenwich mean time.

4. The Saigon Government and the Vietcong's Provisional Revolutionary Government "shall strictly implement" Ar-

ticles 2 and 3 of the original cease-fire protocol. They call for a general end to all combat operations, hostile acts and terrorism and the establishment of routes of communication across rival zones. Those original articles were quoted in full without change in today's text.

5. The two-party Joint Military Commission will "immediately" begin its task of determining "the areas controlled by the two South Vietnamese parties" and complete it "as soon as possible." It is also ordered to accomplish the return of the armed forces of both sides to the positions they occupied when the original cease-fire officially went into effect on Jan. 28.

6. Commanders of the opposing forces in South Vietnam will meet at "places of direct contact" within 24 hours after the new cease-fire becomes effective to prevent new outbreaks of fighting and insure supplies and medical care for all.

7. This point is a repetition of Article 7 of the January agreement prohibiting the introduction of troops and military advisers into South Vietnam or the replacement of arms except on a one-for-one replacement basis. Those replacements must enter South Vietnam through designated points of entry, including the demilitarized zone.

8. Civilian prisoners held by each side are to be released, with both parties to "do their utmost to accomplish this within 45 days" from today's signing. Permission is provided for International Red Cross visits to prisoners within 15 days, and there is to be cooperation with investigations into the fate of those missing in action and the location of graves.

9. Article 11 of the January agreement is reiterated, calling on the Vietnam adversaries to prohibit all acts of reprisal and insure freedom of speech, the

press, beliefs, movement, residence and other "democratic liberties."

10. The original provision calling for "genuinely free and democratic elections under international supervision," is restated. These are organized by a three-party National Council of National Reconciliation and Concord "as soon as possible." The two sides will "do their utmost" to sign an agreement "on the internal matters of South Vietnam" within 45 days and consult "as soon as possible" to settle the problem of "Vietnamese armed forces" in South Vietnam.

11. The provisions of the January agreement according full diplomatic privileges and immunities to members of the two-party Joint Military Commission are to be carried out immediately. The two parties are the Saigon Government and the Vietcong.

12. Total freedom of movement and help from both sides are to be provided the International Commission of Control and Supervision.

13. "Article 20 of the [January] agreement, regarding Cambodia and Laos, shall be scrupulously implemented."

14. The United States and North Vietnam will resume talks on economic aid to reconstruct North Vietnam within four days of the signing of the communiqué.

At a news conference immediately preceding Mr. Kissinger's, Nguyen Xuan Phuong, deputy head of the Saigon delegation, made two main points:

"Not only must infiltrations cease," he said, "but troops that are not Vietnamese must leave South Vietnam" to permit the South Vietnamese population to settle its political problems itself and exercise its right to self-determination."

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