

History of the Negotiations *Vietcong Hail New Agreement* *As 'Victory' for Cause of Peace*

MAY 13, 1968—In the wake of the Communist's Tet offensive and President Johnson's curbing of the bombing of North Vietnam, W. Averell Harriman and Xuan Thuy, North Vietnam's Minister of State, begin peace talks in Paris.

JAN. 25, 1969—Henry Cabot Lodge attends first full session as President Nixon's negotiator in Paris. The talks remain unfruitful for three and a half years.

MARCH 23, 1972—The United States suspends the Paris negotiations, charging that the other side refuses to negotiate seriously. In the following months President Nixon expands the air war over North Vietnam and mines ports and offshore waters.

JULY 13, 1972—Peace talks resume in Paris.

OCT. 26, 1972—Henry A. Kissinger announces that "peace is at hand" in Vietnam. The President's adviser on national security asserts that a handful of remaining negotiating points can be ironed out in one more session with the North Vietnamese "lasting not more than three or four days."

DEC. 18—After talks in Paris reach an impasse, with both sides reportedly reviving old issues, President Nixon orders heavy bombing of Hanoi and Haiphong. As bombing continues, North Vietnamese and Vietcong walk out of talks.

DEC. 30—Mr. Nixon orders a halt of the bombing north of the 20th parallel and announces that Mr. Kissinger will return to Paris on Jan. 8, 1973, for resumed talks.

JAN. 27, 1973—Agreement of Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Vietnam signed at unemotional, wordless ceremony in Paris by the United States, North Vietnam, the Saigon Government and the Vietcong's Provisional Revolutionary Government. The detailed and somewhat ambiguous document calls for immediate cessation of hostilities, exchange of prisoners of war, withdrawal of American troops.

FEB. 21—The Loatian Government and the Communist-led Pathet Lao sign a peace agreement in Vietiane, officially proclaiming an end of 20 years of war and establishing an interim coalition government. The pact appears to enhance the Pathet Lao position.

MARCH 15—President Nixon issues a veiled threat to resume the bombing of North Vietnam if what he says is movement of men and weapons into the South in violation of the peace accords does not stop. Fighting and "land-grabbing" continues in South Vietnam, with both sides accused of breaking the peace.

APRIL 19—The United States suspends minesweeping off North Vietnam.

MAY 16—Mr. Kissinger returns to Paris for new talks to "strengthen the peace in Indochina." Some fighting sputters on in South Vietnam. American B-52's continue to bomb Cambodia.

JUNE 13—Mr. Kissinger and Le Duc Tho, a member of the North Vietnamese Politburo, issue communiqué in Paris calling for the carrying out of the January accord.

By **JOSEPH B. TREASTER**

Special to The New York Times

SAIGON, South Vietnam, Thursday, June 14—A spokesman for the Vietcong Provisional Revolutionary Government said this morning that the new communiqué to strengthen the truce was "a victory for all those who want the peace agreement on Vietnam to be respected and seriously implemented."

Saigon Government officials declined to comment on the communiqué, which was signed in Paris last night, but said that Foreign Minister Tran Van Lam would hold a news conference on the subject.

President Nguyen Van Thieu's decision to have his Government sign the communiqué—after balking for a week—reportedly came yesterday morning in a three-hour meeting of his National Security Council. It was not immediately clear what convinced the President to accept the document, but it is known that the United States has been exercising its powers of persuasion on Mr. Thieu.

Government officials had insisted earlier that there was no "arm-twisting" by the United States.

Might Jeopardize Aid

But it had been widely believed in Government circles that Saigon might refuse to sign and thereby jeopardize both the huge financial support it receives from the United States and the possibility of renewed American bombing in its behalf.

William H. Sullivan, a Deputy Assistant Secretary of State and Henry A. Kissinger's principal aide in the latest Paris negotiations, came to Saigon late last month to explain the communiqué drafted by the United States and North Vietnam and to urge South Vietnam to endorse it.

Since then there have been American diplomats and South Vietnamese officials.

Many of these sessions have been held in late evening and early morning, which is daytime in Washington and Paris. The Acting United States Ambassador, Charles S. Whitehouse, and Foreign Minister Lam met about 2:30 yesterday morning.

Mr. Whitehouse also saw Mr. Lam twice briefly during the day yesterday and met in the late afternoon with Premier Tran Thien Khiem.

From the beginning, the two main roadblocks for Mr. Thieu had been what he considered the critical details of establishing zones of control and the formation of a National Council of National Reconciliation and Concord to organize elections.

Mr. Thieu had insisted that the zones of control be temporary areas of military occupation, and he struggled against Communist efforts to make them more permanent and political.