

Text of the Joint

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, June 13—Following, as made public by the White House, is the text of a joint communiqué signed in Paris today by Henry A. Kissinger and Le Duc Tho, detailing means of strengthening the Vietnam cease-fire. The communiqué was drawn up in two versions. The "four party" version was signed first. Three hours later, because the Saigon Government is unwilling to imply recognition of the Vietcong's Provisional Revolutionary Government, a "two party" version mentioning that Government was signed by the United States and North Vietnam only.

Four-Party Version

The parties signatory to the Paris Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Vietnam, signed on Jan. 27, 1973,

Considering that strict respect and scrupulous implementation of all provisions of the agreement and its protocols by all the parties signatory to them are necessary to insure the peace in Vietnam and contribute to the cause of peace in Indochina and Southeast Asia,

Have agreed on the following points (in the sequence of the relevant articles in the agreement):

[1]

In conformity with Article 2 of the agreement, the United States shall cease immediately, completely and indefinitely aerial reconnaissance over the territory of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

[2]

In conformity with Article 2 of the agreement and with the protocol of mine clearance:

(a) The United States shall resume mine-clearance operations within five days from the date of signature of this joint communiqué and shall successfully complete those operations within 30 days thereafter.

(b) The United States shall supply to the Democratic Republic of Vietnam means which are agreed to be adequate and sufficient for sweeping mines in rivers.

(c) The United States shall announce when the mine clearance in each main channel is completed and issue a final announcement when all the operations are completed.

[3]

In implementation of Article 2 of the agreement, at 1200 hours, G.M.T., June 14, 1973, the high commands of the two South Vietnamese parties shall issue identical orders to all regular and irregular armed forces and the armed police under their command to strictly observe the cease-fire throughout South Vietnam beginning at 0400 hours, G.M.T., June 15, 1973, and scrupulously implement the agreement and its protocols.

[4]

The two South Vietnamese parties shall strictly implement Articles 2 and 3 of the protocol on the cease-fire in South Vietnam, which read as follows:

lar armed forces and the armed police of the parties in South Vietnam shall observe the prohibition of the following acts:

(1) Armed patrols into areas and controlled by opposing armed forces and flights by bomber and fighter aircraft of all types, except for unarmed flights for proficiency training and maintenance;

(2) Armed attacks against any person, either military or civilian, by any means whatsoever, including the use of small arms, mortars, artillery, bombing and strafing by airplanes and any other type of weapon or explosive device;

(3) All combat operations on the ground, on rivers, on the sea and in the air;

(4) All hostile acts, terrorism or reprisals; and

(5) All acts endangering lives or public or private property.

ARTICLE 3

(a) The above-mentioned prohibitions shall not hamper or restrict:

(1) Civilian supply, freedom of movement, freedom of work and freedom of the people to engage in trade, and civilian communication and transportation between and among all areas in South Vietnam;

(2) The use by each party in areas under its control of military support elements, such as engineer and transportation units, in repair and construction of public facilities and the transportation and supply of the population;

(3) Normal military proficiency training conducted by the parties in the areas under their respective control with due regard for public safety.

(b) The Joint Military Commissions shall immediately agree on corridors, routes and other regulations governing the movement of military transport aircraft, military transport vehicles and military transport vessels of one party going through areas under the control of other parties.

[5]

The Two-Party Joint Military Commission shall immediately carry out its task pursuant to Article 3(b) of the agreement to determine the areas controlled by each of the two South Vietnamese parties and the modalities of stationing. This task shall be completed as soon as possible. The commission shall also immediately discuss the movements necessary to accomplish a return of the armed forces of the two South Vietnamese parties to the positions they occupied at the time the cease-fire entered into force on Jan. 28, 1973.

[6]

Twenty-four hours after the cease-fire referred to in Paragraph 3 enters into force, the commanders of the opposing armed forces at those places of direct contact shall meet to carry out the

ARTICLE 2

(a) As soon as the cease-fire comes into force and until regulations are issued by the Joint Military Commissions, all ground, river, sea and air combat forces of the parties in South Vietnam shall remain in place; that is, in order to insure a stable cease-fire, there shall be no major redeployments or movements that would extend each party's area of control or would result in contact between opposing armed forces and clashes which might take place.

(b) All regular and irregu-

Communique on Vietnam Issued in



United Press International

Henry A. Kissinger, Presidential adviser, and Le Duc Tho of North Vietnam in suburban Paris yesterday shortly after Mr. Kissinger announced the joint Vietnam communiqué.

provisions of Article 4 of the Protocol on the Cease-Fire in South Vietnam with a view to reaching an agreement on temporary measures to avert conflict and to insure supply and medical care for these armed forces.

[7]

In conformity with Article 7 of the agreement:

(a) The two South Vietnamese parties shall not accept the introduction of troops, military advisers and military personnel, including technical military personnel, into South Vietnam.

(b) The two South Vietnamese parties shall not accept the introduction of armaments, munitions, and war material into South Vietnam. However, the two South Vietnamese parties are permitted to make periodic replacement of armaments, munitions and war material, as authorized by Article 7 of the agreement, through designated points of entry and subject to supervision by the Two-Party Joint Military Commission and the International Commission of Control and Supervision.

In conformity with Article 15(b) of the agreement regarding the respect of the demilitarized zone, military equipment may transit the demilitarized zone only if introduced into South Vietnam as replacements pursuant to Article 7 of the agreement and through a designated point of entry.

(c) Twenty-four hours after the entry into force of the cease-fire referred to in Paragraph 3, the Two-Party Joint Military Commission shall discuss the modalities for the supervision of the replacements of armaments,

munitions and war material permitted by Article 7 of the agreement at the three points of entry already agreed upon for each party. Within 15 days of the entry into force of the cease-fire referred to in Paragraph 3, the two South Vietnamese parties shall also designate by agreement three additional points of entry for each party in the area controlled by that party.

[8]

In conformity with Article 8 of the agreement:

(a) Any captured personnel covered by Article 8(a) of the agreement who have not yet been returned shall be returned without delay, and in any event within no more than 30 days from the date of signature of this joint communiqué.

(b) All the provisions of the agreement and the protocol on the return of captured personnel shall be scrupulously implemented. All Vietnamese civilian personnel covered by Article 8(c) of the agreement and Article 7 of the protocol on the return of captured personnel shall be returned as soon as possible. The two South Vietnamese parties shall do their utmost to accomplish this within 45 days from the date of signature of this joint communiqué.

(c) In conformity with Article 8 of the protocol on the return of captured personnel, all captured and detained personnel covered by that protocol shall be treated humanely at all times. The two South Vietnamese parties shall immediately implement Article 9 of that protocol and, within 15 days from the date of signature of this joint communiqué, allow national

Red Cross societies they have agreed upon to visit all places where these personnel are held.

(d) The two South Vietnamese parties shall cooperate in obtaining information about missing persons and in determining the location of and in taking care of the graves of the dead.

(e) In conformity with Article 8(b) of the agreement, the parties shall help each other to get information about those military personnel and foreign civilians of the parties missing in action, to determine the location and take care of the graves of the dead so as to facilitate the exhumation and repatriation of the remains, and to take any such other measures as may be required to get information about those still considered missing in action. For this purpose, frequent and regular liaison flights shall be made between Saigon and Hanoi.

[9]

The two South Vietnamese parties shall implement Article 11 of the agreement, which reads as follows:

"Immediately after the cease-fire, the two South Vietnamese parties will:

"Achieve national reconciliation and concord, end hatred and enmity, prohibit all acts of reprisal and discrimination against individuals or organizations that have collaborated with one side or the other:

"Insure the democratic liberties of the people: personal freedom, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of meeting, freedom of organization, freedom of political activities, freedom of belief, freedom of movement, freedom of residence, free-

Paris by Kissinger and Tho

dom of work, right to property ownership and right to free enterprise."

[10]

Consistent with the principles for the exercise of the South Vietnamese people's right to self-determination stated in Chapter IV of the agreement,

(a) The South Vietnamese people shall decide themselves the political future of South Vietnam through genuinely free and democratic general elections under international supervision.

(b) The National Council of National Reconciliation and Concord consisting of three equal segments shall be formed as soon as possible, in conformity with Article 12 of the agreement.

The two South Vietnamese parties shall sign an agreement on the internal matters of South Vietnam as soon as possible, and shall do their utmost to accomplish this within 45 days from the date of signature of this joint communiqué.

(c) The two South Vietnamese parties shall agree through consultations on the institutions for which the free and democratic general elections provided for in Article 9(b) of the agreement will be held.

(d) The two South Vietnamese parties shall implement Article 13 of the agreement which reads as follows:

"The question of Vietnamese armed forces in South Vietnam shall be settled by the two South Vietnamese parties in a spirit of national reconciliation and concord, equality and mutual respect, without foreign interference, in accordance with the post-war situation.

Among the questions to be discussed by the two South Vietnamese parties are steps to reduce their military effectiveness and to demobilize the troops being reduced. The two South Vietnamese parties will accomplish this as soon as possible."

[11]

In implementation of Article 17 of the agreement:

(a) All the provisions of Articles 16 and 17 of the protocol on the cease-fire in South Vietnam shall immediately be implemented with respect to the Two-Party Joint Military Commission. That commission shall also immediately be accorded the 11 points of privileges and immunities agreed upon by the Four-Party Joint Military Commission. Frequent and regular liaison flights shall be made between Saigon and the headquarters of the regional Two-Party Joint Military Commissions and other places in South Vietnam as required for the operations of the Two-Party Joint Military Commission. Frequent and regular liaison flights shall also be made between Saigon and Loc Ninh.

(b) The headquarters of the central Two-Party Joint Military Commission shall be located in Saigon proper or at a place agreed upon by the two South Vietnamese parties where an area controlled by one of them adjoins an area controlled by the other. The locations of the headquarters of the regional Two-Party Joint Military Commissions and of the teams of the Two-Party Joint Military Commission shall be determined by that commission within 15 days after the entry into force of the cease-

fire referred to in Paragraph 3. These locations may be changed at any time as determined by the commission. The locations, except for teams at the points of entry, shall be selected from among those towns specified in Article 11(b) and (c) of the protocol on the cease-fire in South Vietnam and those places where an area controlled by one South Vietnamese party adjoins an area controlled by the other, or at any other place agreed upon by the commission.

(c) Once the privileges and immunities mentioned in Paragraph 11(a) are accorded by both South Vietnamese parties, the Two-Party Joint Military Commission shall be fully staffed and its regional commissions and teams fully deployed within 15 days after their locations have been determined.

(d) The Two-Party Joint Military Commission and the International Commission of Control and Supervision shall closely cooperate with and assist each other in carrying out their respective functions.

[12]

In conformity with Article 18 of the agreement and Article 10 of the protocol on the International Commission of Control and Supervision, the International Commission, including its teams, is allowed such movement for observation as is reasonably required for the proper exercise of its functions as stipulated in the agreement. In carrying out these functions, the International Commission, including its teams, shall enjoy all necessary assistance and cooperation from the parties concerned. The two South Vietnamese parties shall issue the necessary instructions to their personnel and take all other necessary measures to insure the safety of such movement.

[13]

Article 20 of the agreement, regarding Cambodia and Laos, shall be scrupulously implemented.

[14]

In conformity with Article 21 of the agreement, the United States-Democratic Republic of Vietnam Joint Economic Commission shall resume its meetings four days from the date of signature of this joint communiqué and shall complete the first phase of its work within 15 days thereafter.

Affirming that the parties ment all the provisions of the Paris agreement, its protocols and this joint communiqué, the undersigned representatives of the parties signatory to the Paris agreement have decided to issue this joint communiqué to record and publish the points on which they have agreed.

Signed in Paris, June 13, 1973.

[Separate numbered page]

For the Government of the United States of America:

HENRY A. KISSINGER
Assistant to the President
of the United States of
America

For the Government of the Republic of Vietnam:

NGUYEN LUU VIEN
Representative of the
Government of the Republic
of Vietnam

[Separate numbered page]

For the Government of the

Democratic Republic of
Vietnam:

LE DUC THO
Representative of the
Government of the
Democratic Republic
of Vietnam

For the Provisional
Revolutionary Government of
the Republic of South
Vietnam:

NGUYEN VAN HIEU
Minister of State of the
Provisional Revolutionary
Government of the Republic
of South Vietnam

Two-Party Version

From May 17 to May 23, from June 6 to June 9, and on June 12 and June 13, Dr. Henry A. Kissinger, on behalf of the Government of the United States of America, and Mr. Le Duc Tho, on behalf of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, reviewed the implementation of the Paris Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Vietnam and its protocols and discussed urgent measures to insure the correct and strict implementation of the agreement and its protocols.

The Government of the United States of America, with the concurrence of the Government of the Republic of Vietnam,

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, with the concurrence of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam,

considering that strict respect and scrupulous implementation of all provisions of the Paris agreement and its protocols by all the parties signatory to them are necessary to insure the peace in Vietnam and contribute to the cause of peace in Indochina and Southeast Asia,

have agreed on the following points (in the sequence of the relevant articles in the agreement):

[Text of joint communiqué Articles 1 to 14 same as above]

Affirming that the parties concerned shall strictly respect and scrupulously implement all the Provisions of the Paris Agreement, its protocols, this joint communiqué and a joint communiqué in the same terms signed by representatives of the Government of the United States of America, the Government of the Republic of Vietnam, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam, the representative of the United States of America, Dr. Henry A. Kissinger, and the representative of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, Mr. Le Duc Tho, have decided to issue this joint communiqué to record and publish the points on which they have agreed.

Signed in Paris, June 13, 1973.

For the Government of the United States of America:

HENRY A. KISSINGER
Assistant to the President
of the United States of
America

For the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam:

LE DUC THO
Representative of the
Government of the
Democratic Republic
of Vietnam