

# Saigon and Vietcong Bank on Goodwill

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By JOSEPH B. TREASTER

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SAIGON, South Vietnam, Friday, June 15—The Saigon Government and the Vietcong both said yesterday that the success of the new Paris communiqué in bringing about a true cease-fire in South Vietnam would depend upon the goodwill of the two sides.

At the same time, they accused each other of having consistently violated the original cease-fire agreement, while each insisted that it had fully respected the January pact.

Last night, in accordance with the communiqué, the military commands of the Saigon Government and the Vietcong were to issue orders to their troops to stop shooting at noon today. When such orders were issued twice before, the result was an upsurge in fighting.

## Major Problems Unsolved

Yesterday, Foreign Minister Tran Van Lam of South Vietnam acknowledged at a new conference that the communiqué had failed to resolve the major problems separating the Vietnamese.

He said that the document provided a few more details that might contribute to carrying out the cease-fire, but emphasized that it should not be regarded as a new agreement and that it did not go beyond

the scope of the earlier accord.

At one point Mr. Lam said: "I cannot assure you how far this joint communiqué can go toward bringing success. It depends a lot on the goodwill of the Communist side."

He was asked several times why the Government had resisted signing the document for at least a week and finally consented, but he refused to answer directly.

## Blocked Worst Provisions

Mr. Lam did refer to the numerous meetings in the last few days between American diplomats and South Vietnamese officials and suggested that if the Saigon Government had not gained much ground in the negotiations, it had at least managed to block some of the proposals that it regarded as most objectionable.

American diplomats said privately that Saigon officials had agreed to sign the communiqué because "they had worn it down to almost nothing."

The communiqué included almost no changes from the original accord on the critical issues of establishing zones of control and determining the political future of the country. Both problems were referred back to the two-party Vietnamese forums that have been stalemated on these topics.

Saigon was not able to get

written into the communiqué anything acknowledging the presence of North Vietnamese troops in the South. But Mr. Lam indicated that South Vietnam and the United States left the negotiations with the understanding or, as he later said, "expectation," that North Vietnamese troops would be withdrawn from Laos and Cambodia. He refused to be more specific on this point.

## Would Be Achievement

A reduction of North Vietnamese forces in these neighboring countries would be considered a major achievement by the United States and South Vietnam, which have been seriously concerned by the deteriorating military situation in Cambodia.

On the face of it, North Vietnam appeared to have gained the most from the document, being assured that American aerial reconnaissance would stop, that minesweeping would be resumed, and that discussions on receiving postwar aid from the United States would be revived.

The communiqué gave diplomatic immunity and other privileges to the Vietcong delegation to the Joint Military Commission. It also provided for the movement of the commission's headquarters from the isolated Tan Son Nhut air base to "Saigon proper."