

Basic points of cease-fire text

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Text of a White House summary of basic elements of the Vietnam agreement:

MILITARY PROVISIONS

Internationally supervised cease-fire throughout South and North Vietnam effective at 4 p.m. PST, Saturday, Jan. 27, 1973.

Release within 60 days of all American servicemen and civilians captured and held throughout Indochina, and fullest possible accounting for missing in action.

Return of all United States forces and military personnel from South Vietnam within 60 days.

Ban on infiltration of troops and war supplies into South Vietnam.

The right of unlimited military replacement aid for the Republic of Vietnam (South Vietnam).

Respect for demilitarized zone.

Reunification only by peaceful means, through negotiations between North and South Vietnam without coercion or annexation.

Reduction and demobilization of Communist and government forces in the south.

POLITICAL PROVISIONS

Joint U.S.-Democratic Republic of Vietnam (North Vietnam) statement that the South Vietnamese people, have the right to self-determination.

The government of the Republic of South Vietnam continues in existence, recognized by the United States, its constitutional structure and leadership intact and unchanged.

The right of unlimited economic aid for the Republic of South Vietnam.

Formation of a non-government National Council of National Reconciliation and Concord, operating by unanimity, to organize elections as agreed by the parties and to promote conciliation and implementation of the agreement.

INDOCHINA

Re-affirmation of the 1954 and 1962 Geneva agreements on Cambodia and Laos.

Respect for independence, sovereignty, unity, territorial integrity and neutrality of Cambodia and Laos.

Ban on infiltration of troops and war supplies into Cambodia and Laos.

Ban on use of Laotian and Cambodian base areas to encroach on sovereignty and security of one another and of other countries.

Withdrawal of all foreign troops from Laos and Cambodia.

In accordance with traditional U.S. policy, U.S. participation in postwar reconstruction efforts throughout Indochina.

With the ending of the war, a new basis for U.S. relations with North Vietnam.

CONTROL AND SUPERVISION

An international commission of control and supervision, with 1,160 international supervisory personnel to control and supervise the elections and various military provisions of the agreement.

An international conference within 30 days to guarantee the agreement and the ending of the war.

Joint military commission of the parties to implement appropriate provisions of the agreement.

For Americans and Vietnamese

Tho: 'Great victory'

PARIS (UPI) — North Vietnamese cease-fire negotiator Le Duc Tho said Wednesday the agreement ending what he called the most murderous war in history was a "great victory" for both the American and Vietnamese peoples.

"The just cause has won against the evil cause," he told a news conference.

Tho said the fight during the 13 years of U.S. involvement was the most difficult of the Vietnamese people's 30-year-old war for "independence and freedom."

The Hanoi Politburo member said that to guarantee a durable peace, "all parties have the obligation strictly to execute the agreement." He pledged Vietnam would seek improved relations with the United States.

In separate statements, both South Vietnam and the Viet Cong said they approved and would sign the cease-fire accord reached by Tho and American presidential adviser Henry Kissinger. The Viet Cong, however, warned "our fight is not yet finished."

A Saigon spokesman said South Vietnam will sign the cease-fire pact on a two-party basis, thus withholding recognition of the Viet Cong. The Saigon stance, however, will not affect signature of the pact Saturday.

Tho indicated one of the major obstacles during more than five years of peace talks was the United States demands for withdrawal of North Vietnamese forces from the south.

Kissinger gives details of cease-fire agreement

WASHINGTON UPI — Henry Kissinger announced Wednesday that despite concessions on both sides, the United States had won all the substantial changes it had sought in the Vietnam settlement, including firmer prospects for an early cease-fire throughout Indochina.

President Nixon's chief negotiator, at a lengthy, nationally broadcast news conference at the White House, said, "It is our firm expectation that within a short period of time there will be a formal cease-fire in Laos which, in turn, will lead to a withdrawal of all foreign forces from Laos."

He said he expects "a de facto cease-fire will come into being over a period of time" in neighboring Cambodia, linked to developments in Laos, but that "we expect the same to be true there."

He refused to elaborate, but the Washington Evening Star-News, in a dispatch from Vientiane, Laos, reported agreement on a Laotian cease-fire to begin Feb. 11, just 15 days after the Vietnam cease-fire starts on Saturday.

Laotian ambassador Peng Norindr told UPI he knew of no agreement for a cease-fire in Laos, although his government hoped a cease-fire could be established "as soon as possible," perhaps within a week.

Meeting reporters less than 24 hours after he initialed the cease-fire agreement in Paris with Hanoi's Le Duc Tho, Kissinger disclosed that the first of nearly 600 American prisoners would be freed in Hanoi within two weeks.

The prisoners are to be met by U.S. authorities and flown out aboard U.S. military planes probably to Vientiane, as their first stop on their journey home. They will be released in groups roughly every 15 days until the troop withdrawal and prisoner release is completed within 60 days, he said.

The slightly more than 100 Americans still held captive within South Vietnam will be released at the same time at yet undetermined sites in the south. The others are held in North Vietnam or Laos.

After the White House released the full text and four accompanying protocols of the agreement to be signed formally in Paris on Saturday, Kissinger also disclosed in the one-hour, 40-minute session that:

— The agreement permits North Vietnam to leave an estimated 145,000 troops in the south, but that there will be a "substantial reduction" in those forces largely through attrition because of flat prohibitions against infiltration of new troops across the Demilitarized Zone or through Laos or Cambodia.

— Hanoi agreed to respect the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) as a military line of demarcation, with the implied recognition of South Vietnam as a separate, sovereign country.

— Agreement was reached on stationing an international supervisory team of 1,160 men from Canada, Poland, Indonesia and Hungary to police the cease-fire along the DMZ, border crossing points and fixed localities throughout South Vietnam. All supervisory teams will be on duty within a maximum of 30 days after the cease-fire begins, he said.

— There is no restriction on the estimated 84,000 U.S. servicemen stationed at bases in Thailand and on offshore vessels of the U.S. 7th Fleet, although he indicated they would be withdrawn as the need for them diminishes. Kissinger dismissed the possibility of a re-introduction of U.S. troops in South Vietnam as a "hypothetical situation we don't expect to arise."

— He expects the Soviet Union and China to join an international conference to be established 30 days after the cease-fire begins, and that their restraint in Indochina would be a "major contribution to peace."

Referring to delays encountered after his Oct. 26 announcement that "peace is at hand" in Vietnam, Kissinger indicated that major obstacles to agreement until a breakthrough was achieved in Paris on Jan. 9 centered on the status of the DMZ and the size and function of the international supervisory team.

But, he said, "We believe that we have achieved the substantial changes . . . the substantial adjustments that we asked for on Oct. 26."

Among these he listed making sure the control machinery was in place when the cease-fire began, removing ambiguities in language to avert the possibility of a "disguised coalition" government in Saigon, and specific references to "the right of the South Vietnamese people to self-determination."

As a result of these changes, Kissinger said, "We can say with confidence that the formal cease-fire in Laos will go into effect in a considerably shorter time than was envisaged in October. And since the cease-fire in Cambodia depends to some extent on developments in Laos, we expect the same to be true there."

Kissinger described the past four years of negotiations as "peaks and valleys . . . of extraordinary intensity," but said the bargaining ended successfully with the conclusion on both sides that no agreement was possible as long as each side held out for all its demands.

"And now that at last we have achieved an agreement in which the United States did not prescribe the political future to its allies; an agreement which will preserve the dignity and self-respect of all of the parties, that together with healing the wounds in Indochina, we can begin to heal the wounds in America."

Watergate defense rejected

WASHINGTON UPI — The judge in the Watergate trial Wednesday accused one defendant of taking the law into his own hands by breaking into Democratic Party Headquarters last year and said it was "ridiculous" to claim he sought to protect President Nixon.

After sending the jury out of the courtroom, U.S. District Judge John Sirica made the statements while rejecting James McCord Jr.'s request to build his defense around the argument that he waged political espionage against the Democrats to guard the President and other top Republican officials.

McCord, security chief for Nixon's re-election committee at the time of the June 17 break-in, and G. Gordon Liddy, then the committee's finance counsel, are charged with conspiracy, bugging and wiretapping at the Watergate offices of the Democratic National Committee.

UPI Roundup

An insight?

LOS ANGELES — Documents taken from secret files by Daniel Ellsberg could have given enemy powers an insight into operations of the Central Intelligence Agency, a witness testified Wednesday at the Pentagon Papers trial. Brig. Gen. Paul Gorman told the jury in the espionage-conspiracy trial of Daniel Ellsberg and Anthony Russo Jr. that the papers identified specific CIA agents, told how they operated under "covers" and could be useful years later in analyzing the timing and methods of America's vast intelligence network.

Diplomats released

MEXICO CITY — A Haitian DC-6 airliner carrying three kidnapers arrived here safely Tuesday night after the abductors succeeded in exchanging 12 political prisoners for the release of the U.S. ambassador and the U.S. consul to Haiti and \$70,000 ransom money in Port-au-Prince. Foreign Secretary Emilio Rabasa said Wednesday night the terrorists would be permitted to enter Mexico as political refugees and given "political asylum." The gunmen freed Ambassador Clinton Knox, 64—one of the highest ranking Black career diplomats in the State Department—and Consul Ward Christensen, 53.

For sale: One Weirdo

WEST POINT, Calif. — Weirdo, a mean 22-pound rooster who has killed two cats and crippled a dog, was for sale Wednesday. Grant Sullens, a high school senior and amateur chicken breeder, owns Weirdo and a flock of Weirdo's offspring—all of whom are giants of the chicken world. Having won a truckload of chickens in a dice game several years ago, Sullens crossed and re-crossed them until he got the superchicken king of his flock. Now Sullens wants to get out of the chicken raising trade and go to college.