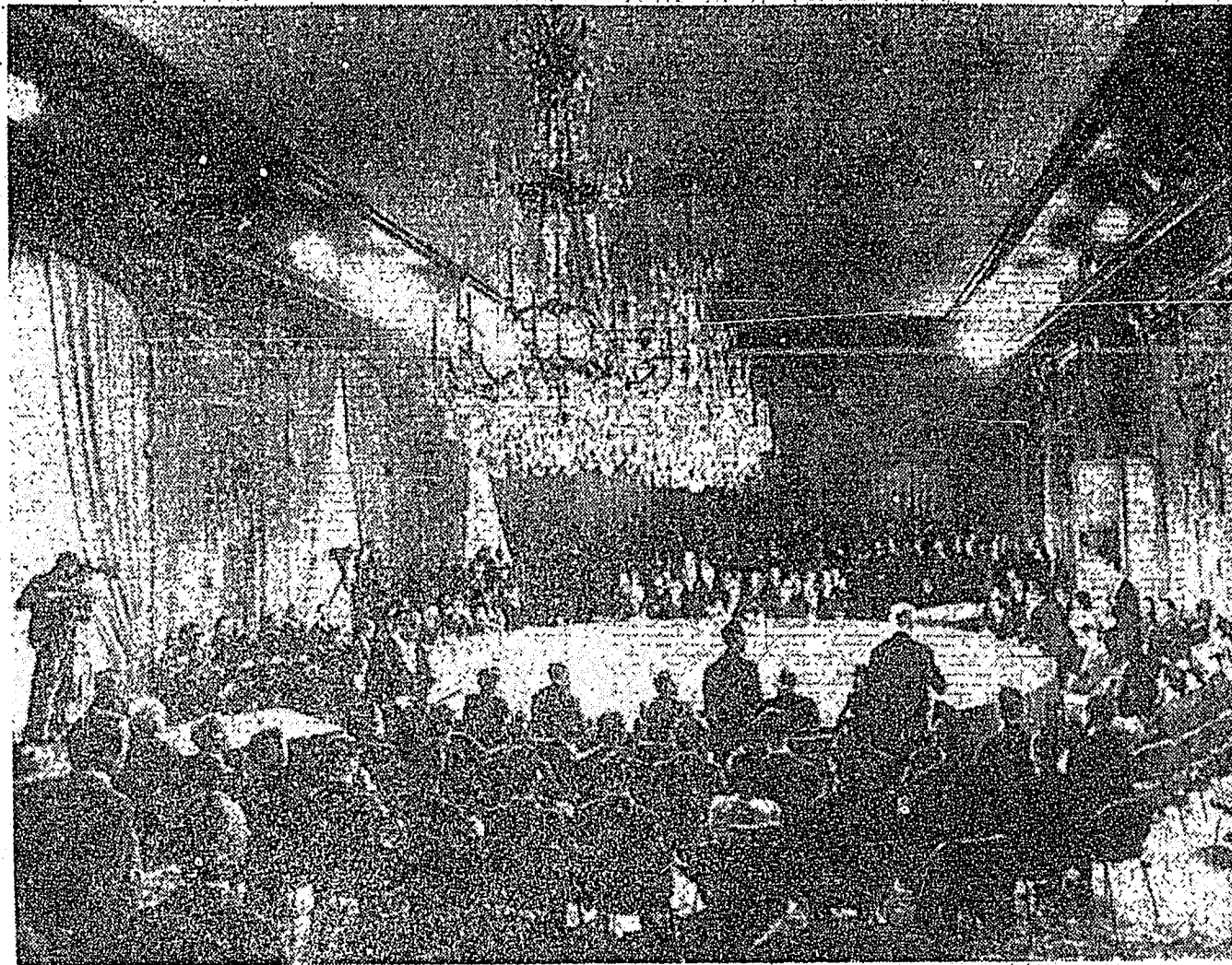


## 4 envoys sign peace accord in Paris; Cease-fire goes into effect in Vietnam

### Mood is distrustful, tense at ceremonies



Representatives of the United States (background), North Vietnam (foreground), South Vietnam (left) and Viet Cong (right) sign pact

By ARNOLD R. ISAACS  
Sun Staff Correspondent

Saigon—The Vietnam cease-fire went into effect today, guaranteeing an American exit from the war but offering less certainty of an enduring peace in Indochina.

The 3 A.M. cease-fire (7 P.M. yesterday EST) marked the start of a 60-day countdown for the total withdrawal of all United States military forces from Vietnam after more than a decade of involvement that cost 45,937 American combat deaths and caused bitter, divisive debate at home.

#### Heavy fighting

Extremely heavy fighting raged in the final hours, as Communist forces launched widespread attacks in an effort to expand their control as much as possible before the fighting ended. At least one American was killed in action yesterday and another was killed this morning—the third and fourth men to die since the cease-fire agreement was announced Wednesday in Saigon.

While Americans rejoiced, South Vietnamese greeted the cease-fire warily, their relief mixed with fear that it may prove only a pause in a war that has lasted for an entire generation, leaving between 1.5 million and 2 million soldiers and civilians on all sides dead, and uprooting millions more.

"Very, very glad"

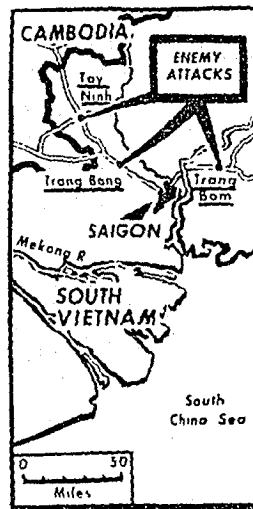
"We ordinary people are very, very glad about the cease-fire," said Nguyen Tam Hien, a Medical Corps sergeant. "But we are all concerned about the future, too. We do not know if there will really be peace."

President Nguyen Van Thieu, the stubborn, fiercely anti-Communist former general who ruled South Vietnam with increasing sternness during five war years, ordered the nation to remain on a full war footing, warning of possible cease-fire violations by the Communists.

The cease-fire agreement, signed in Paris yesterday, did not end immediately the fighting in South Vietnam's devastated neighbors, Cambodia and Laos, both of which became battlefields in a war that was fought and settled in the interests of the warring Vietnamese and Americans.

Henry A. Kissinger, President Nixon's chief negotiator, predicted last week that a formal cease-fire will come in Laos in a short time and that de facto cease-fire will follow in Cambodia.

Both countries have large areas occupied by North Vietnamese troops and used as bases for operations in South Vietnam. Both also have local



Map shows areas where Communist forces launched last-minute assaults for territory before cease-fire began.

By SCOTT SULLIVAN  
Paris Bureau of The Sun

Paris—An official agreement to end the shooting war in Vietnam came into being yesterday in an atmosphere charged with all the tension and distrust engendered by 13 years of bloody conflict.

In two brief, wordless ceremonies, the United States, North and South Vietnam and the Viet Cong formally signed the "Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Vietnam" and its attendant protocols.

Immediately after the signing, military representatives of the four parties met to exchange lists of the prisoners of war under their control—a first step to the full exchange of prisoners that is to be completed within 60 days.

#### No solution for Saigon

The ingenious set of agreements and protocols signed yesterday insures the release of prisoners, perhaps the most deeply felt of all American requirements for a peace.

It also provides for an end to direct U.S. military involvement in a futile, apparently interminable conflict that cost 45,937 American combat deaths, drained off uncounted billions of dollars and divided and demoralized the nation as no event in its history since the Civil War.

For the South Vietnamese, the agreements provide much less: no solution whatever to the country's tangled political dilemma, and a cease-fire mechanism fragile to the point of brittleness.

The ceremonies themselves eloquently reflected the grimly tentative nature of the peace and the continuing deep distrust among the parties.

#### Open distrust

The four signatories—William P. Rogers, the American Secretary of State; Tran Van Lam, the foreign minister of South Vietnam; Nguyen Duy Trinh, the North Vietnamese foreign minister, and Nguyen Thi Binh, foreign minister of the Viet Cong's Provisional Revolutionary Government—went through the signing ceremonies tight-lipped and unsmiling, uttering not a word of celebration or even satisfaction.

Mrs. Binh and Mr. Lam eyed each other with open distrust, as if each feared the other would waver at the last minute.

The morning signing session, involving all four parties, opened with a brief but bitter little squabble over who would enter the ornate main ballroom of the Hotel Majestic in what order.

The U.S. and South Vietnam See SIGNING, A4, Col. 1

### Sihanouk, Pathet Lao seek talks

By JOHN E. WOODRUFF  
Hong Kong Bureau of The Sun

Hong Kong—Prince Norodom Sihanouk pointedly said yesterday he is ready to talk about peace for Cambodia with Henry A. Kissinger, and the Pathet Lao radio quoted a pro-Communist Laotian diplomat's call for faster progress toward peace talks in Laos.

The moves by North Vietnam's Indochinese allies suggested that they plan to press the substantial advantages the Vietnam cease-fire agreement holds for them, but the circumstances of the two statements highlighted the very different prospects of any early cease-fire in the two countries.

Prince Sihanouk's comments, during a press conference in Peking, where he set up a rival government after being ousted in March, 1970, amounted not to an offer of negotiations but to a demand that Washington cut its ties with the Phnom Penh government of President Lon Nol.

"We don't see any possibility of stopping the war in Cambodia unless President Nixon abandons Lon Nol," he declared, according to an account of the press conference reaching Hong Kong via Reuter.

He said his Royal Government of National Union would be willing to negotiate with the United States—but not with his

See CAMBODIA, A3, Col. 1

### Laird ends draft 5 months ahead of all-volunteer goal

Washington (AP)—Melvin R. Laird, the Secretary of Defense, announced yesterday that "use of the draft has ended."

His action, placing the nation's armed forces on an all-volunteer footing for the first time in nearly 25 years, came five months ahead of President Nixon's goal.

In a message to senior defense officials, Mr. Laird said: "With the signing of the peace agreement in Paris today [Saturday], and after receiving a report from the secretary of the Army that he foresees no need for further inductions, I wish to inform you that the armed forces henceforth will depend exclusively on volunteer soldiers, sailors, airmen and marines."

#### Recruit 5,000 more

Mr. Laird's decision cancels plans to draft about 5,000 men before June 30, when legal authority to induct young men into the armed forces will expire.

Pentagon manpower officials said the flow of volunteers, spurred by military pay raises and improved fringe benefits, has encouraged them to believe these 5,000 men can be raised by recruiting.

Mr. Laird also issued a strong appeal for congressional approval of new bonuses and other legislation designed to make military service more attractive, particularly to national guardsmen and reservists.

The Nixon administration has set a policy that, in any future war emergency, the nearly a million national guardsmen and reservists will be called before the country turns to the draft for the necessary military manpower.

Defense officials said there still is a possibility that a few doctors might be drafted. The Pentagon is pressing for passage of a bill that would give doctors extra pay, in hopes of attracting more medical professionals to a military career.

The special doctor draft has not been used since 1971, when the Pentagon asked for 1,600 physicians and osteopaths.

There are skeptics in the military services and among civilians, who doubt that the Pentagon can maintain an adequate military force entirely with volunteers, in the absence of the draft at least as a prod for enlistment.

The last time the nation at

See DRAFT, A6, Col. 1



Nguyen Duy Trinh, North Vietnam's foreign minister, (left), and William P. Rogers, the



Secretary of State, sign the Vietnam cease-fire treaty at the Hotel Majestic in Paris.

### U.S. receives prisoner of war list, begins calling anxious families

Washington (AP)—The names of the first American military servicemen on a prisoner of war list provided by the North Vietnamese were released last night by the Pentagon.

No home towns or other information was released by the Defense Department other than the men's names and ranks. These were the first men that the Pentagon had confirmed that their next of kin had been notified by military notification officers with either a personal visit or a telephone call.

The Pentagon said it would

continue releasing additional names once it had confirmed the notification of next of kin.

There was no indication of how many names were on the list which was provided by the North Vietnamese immediately after the cease-fire signing in Paris.

Military officers fanned out across the country carrying good news—or bad—to nearly

2,000 families anxiously waiting to be told if North Vietnam listed their men as living or dead.

The officers, each responsible for the family of one of America's 591 captured and 1,334 missing servicemen, were to go to each family's home to tell them if their man's name

See POW's, A2, Col. 6

### Indochina hesitates on rebuilding

By a Sun Staff Correspondent

Saigon—Even with a tenuous peace established, it may be a long time before South Vietnam and the other countries of Indochina can begin to repair the deep social and economic wounds of a generation of war.

#### Index

- Art ..... D6, 7, 12, 14
- Books ..... D1, 4, 5
- Bridge ..... D12
- Crossword ..... D16
- Editorial ..... K4
- Financial ..... K7, 8, 9, 10, 11
- Lottery ..... B2
- Movies ..... D1, 3, 6, 8, 9, 10, 17
- Music ..... D7, 10, 11, 15
- Obituaries ..... A13
- Shipping ..... K9
- TV and Radio ..... D14, 17
- Theater ..... D3, 7, 8, 9
- Travel ..... H8, 9, 10, 11

"First we must see what kind of peace we have," a government official said, echoing the extreme caution that pervaded the South Vietnamese administration, as it approached the cease-fire deadline. "If we have a lasting peace, then perhaps we can truly consider that we are in the postwar period and dealing with postwar problems."

In the initial weeks or possibly months of the cease-fire, it seems, certain the government's emphasis will remain on preserving security, not on looking ahead to the problems of reconstruction.

In a spate of public announcements in recent days, President Nguyen Van Thieu has not mentioned postwar programs at all but has spoken exclusively of the need to re-

main on a wartime footing in case the peace agreement breaks down.

The prevailing attitude was summed up by one of South Vietnam's top-ranking generals in the 3d Military Region command, which surrounds Saigon. Asked what the government should do to repay the soldiers who have fought for so many years, the general shook his head impatiently and snapped: "We have had no time to think about that. That question you will have to ask me later."

But the problems remain to be faced, and though under wartime restraints there has been little visible evidence of social unrest, many observers believe that once the fighting

See REBUILD, A5, Col. 1



A group of 300 Viet Cong and North Vietnamese prisoners of war held at Bien Hoa, South

Vietnam, run to trucks that will carry them to release points. They are the first prisoners

to be released by Saigon since the signing of the Vietnam cease-fire agreement.

AP