

Nixon Hit By Hanoi On Talks

Radio Charges He Balks on Peace Accord

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Hanoi Radio charged yesterday that the Nixon administration was trying to undermine "the peaceful solution to the Vietnam problem" by raising questions about major points in the agreement that has been negotiated.

In an unsigned commentary that constituted a response to President Nixon's television address Thursday night, Hanoi Radio said that while presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger "said (on Oct. 26) that the problems to be discussed are not basic . . . now the U.S. President asserts the need again to discuss basic problems, central ones that could make the agreement collapse."

The Pentagon, meanwhile, announced that the United States was rushing shipments of F-5A jet fighters, C-130 transports and helicopters to South Vietnam to beef up Saigon's air force before a cease-fire.

Hanoi Radio questioned whether the United States had engaged in the talks "in a really serious manner." It asked whether the presidential speech was designed "to prepare U.S. public opinion to advance toward eliminating all commitments and sabotaging the entire solution to the Vietnam war problem, to which the U.S. side agreed and so asserted through the U.S. President's messages addressed to the DRV (North Vietnamese) Premier."

The commentary, while not

considered the authoritative view of the North Vietnamese Politburo, was taken by analysts here as a serious sign of Hanoi's concern with the current state of negotiations. It was also seen as an indication that North Vietnam was still debating how to reply officially to the U.S. request for another meeting.

The concern was echoed in Peking where the People's Daily, the official newspaper of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, said "the United States has gone back on its word and wants to amend or correct the agreement." It said that "in reality, this means revising all the principal articles in the text of the agreement." Kissinger, however, told a group of foreign correspondents yesterday that the United States stands by the essential principles of the agreement.

Kissinger told them that the United States did not anticipate that a meeting would be held prior to Tuesday's elections. He reportedly indicated that the United States was not particularly anxious to have a meeting before that time because hundreds of journalists would be around issuing "health bulletins" on the hour.

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Kissinger left several of the foreign reporters with the impression that the issue of withdrawal of some North Vietnamese troops from South Vietnam was not among those that needed clarification. He did not make clear, however, whether it had ever been an issue—as the administration indicated earlier—or whether it had been resolved in the course of recent contacts between Hanoi and Washington.

Kissinger, in fact, reportedly told the correspondents that it would be totally unrealistic to expect a withdrawal of North Vietnamese troops for that would amount to surrender. Earlier in the week administrative sources had said that the United States was seeking a clear understanding that some of the North Vietnamese troops stationed below the Demilitariz-

ed Zone would be pulled back into North Vietnam.

Yesterday Kissinger told reporters that it does not make a very great difference whether the troops, which now number 35,000, were above or below the DMZ.

Intelligence sources reported some movement of North Vietnamese troops in Military Region I, which is in northern South Vietnam, that indicated some forces might be getting ready to move north. But military sources said they anticipated no major movement before the United States stopped the bombing that continues below the 20th parallel.

Kissinger indicated that the withdrawal issue would become even less important if the cease-fire in Vietnam is virtually simultaneous with cease-fires in Laos and Cambodia. The United States reportedly is seeking to clarify the timing of the cease-fires.

Another problem that Kissinger said is holding up the agreement is the description of the role of the national council of reconciliation that is to promote the maintenance

of the cease-fire and supervise elections. Kissinger told the correspondents that there are three words in Vietnamese to describe the structure and the United States wanted the term that is least vague.

The additional jet fighters for Saigon, according to the Pentagon, will come from Iran, South Korea and Taiwan.

Those three countries have F-5As on hand which are being sent to Vietnam now with the probability that next year Saigon will get a speedier version of the plane, the F-5E, as replacement.

Jerry W. Friedheim, Pentagon spokesman, confirmed the F-5A shipments from the three countries at a news briefing yesterday. He also said that the C-130 transports—which the South Vietnamese do not know how to fly yet—already are being sent to the Saigon government.

All told, the three countries are expected to send about 100 F-5As to Vietnam to add to the one squadron already on the line. The number of C-130s is a variable one, with less than 30 one unofficial figure.

Just how much President Thieu receives from the United States in the way of aircraft and other military hardware depends on the peace negotiations, including his willingness to go along with the proposed terms.

Friedheim almost said as much publicly yesterday when asked why the United States was taking the unusual step of putting in a rush order for F-5As.

"One of the reasons," he said, "is to try to support the negotiating track and enhance the opportunities for successful conclusion of hostilities . . ."

Military officers see no great obstacle in getting the South Vietnamese trained to fly the C-130. If the peace agreement is signed soon, civilians will do the job of training the South Vietnamese pilots.