

Proposal Assailed By North

Nixon Accused Of Breaking Secrecy Vow

Associated Press

Radio Hanoi indicated yesterday that President Nixon's Vietnam peace proposals are not acceptable because they do not abandon the Vietnamization program and do not withdraw all support from President Nguyen Van Thieu.

The North Vietnamese delegation to the Paris peace talks called the speech a political document and accused Mr. Nixon of breaking a promise by disclosing the secret negotiations.

Neither the statement nor the North Vietnamese broadcast rejected Mr. Nixon's proposals, however.

Elsewhere, in the non-Communist world, reaction to the speech Tuesday night was generally favorable, although some U.S. allies in Asia were cautious. There were expressions of hope that the plan would lead to settlement of the war.

The statement by the North Vietnamese delegation in Paris asserted Nixon made more threats and this was a "brazen challenge" to the American people. Moreover, it added, his speech "testified to his perfidious maneuver to deceive the American electorate in this election year."

Turning to the talks with Kissinger, Mr. Nixon's national security adviser, the statement continued: "In deciding to unilaterally make public the content of the private meetings that his delegates proposed and promised to keep secret, Mr. Nixon gave further proof that his adminis-

tration was very easy to break engagements."

As to the secret talks themselves, the statement went on: "At the public sessions and the private meetings, through the intermediary of the chief of the U.S. delegation, and through the U.S. President's special adviser, Mr. Kissinger,

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the Nixon administration did not respond to two questions fundamental for the just and logical peaceful settlement of the Vietnam problem:

"1. It refused to stop the Vietnamization of the war, to pull out from South Vietnam the totality of U.S. troops, military advisers, military personnel, armaments and war materials as well as those of the other foreign countries in the U.S. camp, to dismantle U.S. military bases in South Vietnam, and to cease all air and naval activities as well as other acts of war against the Vietnamese people in both zones of Vietnam.

"2. It persisted in maintaining the group of Nguyen Van Thieu and refused to give up its commitment to the latter. On the contrary, it sought by every means to impose on the South Vietnamese people the U.S.-created Saigon puppet regime, its co-called 'constitution' and its 'laws.'"

Vietcong Position

The delegation of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of Vietnam (Vietcong) said Mr. Nixon's speech was "filled with electoral propaganda." The Vietcong added:

"It sought on one hand to conceal the policy of prolongation and extension of the war of aggression followed by his administration, and on the other hand to continue to avoid a serious response to the legitimate demands of the South Vietnamese people."

Moscow's regular evening radio news program said Mr. Nixon's statement "contains not a word on readiness of the United States" to withdraw its military units—including air and naval forces—from the other countries of Indochina.

According to the Nixon plan text released by the White House, "withdrawal of outside forces from Indochina" would

be one matter subject to international supervision.

A spokesman for the Cambodian government, which receives U.S. aid in battling the North Vietnamese and Vietcong, said Cambodia welcomed Nixon's proposals, particularly the provision for guarantees for Laos and Cambodia.

[Reuter reported that Laotians expressed concern over President Nixon's new peace plan.

"You don't go into a fight telling your opponent you are going to give up first anyway," a high-ranking government official said.

[Laotians said that the

American plan created concern because its disclosure came when the military situation had never been worse in their country, Reuter reported.]

Pote Sarasin, a senior member of Thailand's ruling national executive council noted that Nixon's plans "seem to be a reasonable resolution to end the conflict."

South Korea

Since Thailand is plagued by Communist insurgents, Pote said that any cease-fire must be linked to guarantees of "noninterference in the internal affairs of all southeast Asian countries."

Foreign Minister Kim

Yong-shik of South Korea said his government fully supports Nixon's plan. South Korea contributed 50,000 troops to South Vietnam and 10,000 now are being withdrawn.

Nixon's speech also touched off favorable reaction among President Thieu's opponents in South Vietnam. Thieu has announced that he is willing to resign and to guarantee that Communists could take part in new elections.

Thich-Thien Hoa, leader of the anti-Thieu An Quang Buddhist Pagoda, said Nixon had made a "good and serious proposal" and he hoped Thieu would keep his pledge if the Communists agree to the plan.