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CONFERRING ON JOINT PEACE PROPOSAL: William Porter, chief U.S. delegate at the Paris talks, with Pham Dang Lam, South Vietnam's chief delegate, after meeting.

Texts of Hanoi and Vietcong Statements

Special to The New York Times

PARIS, Jan. 26—Following are the texts of statements in response to President Nixon issued today by the delegations of North Vietnam and the Vietcong at the Paris talks. The North Vietnamese statement was issued in English and the vietcong statement in French.

By North Vietnam

At the session of the Paris conference on Vietnam as well as at private meetings, the delegation of the DRVN Government has always made it clear to the U.S. delegates that the Government of the DRVN was sincerely desirous to reach through negotiations a political settlement of the Vietnam problem on the basis of respect for the Vietnamese people's fundamental national rights.

At the sessions of the Paris conference and at the private meetings, we put forward many logical and reasonable proposals to put an end to the war in Vietnam, to guarantee the South Vietnam peoples right to self-determination, to insure the respect of the independence, the unity, the sovereignty and the territorial integrity of Vietnam, and to contribute to the restoration of peace throughout Indochina.

At the public sessions and the private meetings, through the intermediary of the chiefs of the U.S. delegation and through the U.S. President's special adviser, Mr. Kissinger, the Nixon Administration did not respond to the 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 personnels, 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 Vietnam people the U.S.-created Saigon puppet regime, its so-called Constitution and its laws.

While refusing to engage in serious negotiations, the Nixon Administration has done its best to carry out and to step up the policy of Vietnamization of the war in South Vietnam, expanded the war to the whole of Indo-

china and indulged in continuous acts of war against the DRVN.

Mr. Nixon nurtures the illusion of using military force to subdue the Vietnamese people. In his Jan. 25, 1972 speech he once again uttered his threats of war against the Vietnamese people. This is a brazen challenge to the Vietnamese people, the American people and peace-loving people throughout the world.

We have often pointed out that Mr. Nixon talked one way and acted another, he spoke of sham peace but made real war. In deciding to unilaterally make public the content of the private meetings that his delegates had proposed and promised to keep secret, Mr. Nixon gave further proof that his Administration was very easy to break its engagements. Moreover, his Jan. 25, 1972, speech testified to his perfidious maneuver to deceive the American electorate in this election year.

Mr. Nixon must bear entire responsibility for all the consequences arising from his obdurate continuation of the war of aggression in Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos, from his pursuance of the Vietnamization of the war and from his refusal to respond to the correct proposals of the Vietnamese people.

By the Vietcong

In his speech filled with election campaign propaganda arguments, President Nixon seeks on the one hand to conceal his policy of prolonging and widening the aggressive war waged by his Administration for the last three years and continues on the other hand to sidestep a serious answer to the legitimate demands of the South Vietnamese people.

In order to deceive public opinion, Mr. Nixon acts as if his Administration had not spared its efforts in the search for peace. However, as everyone knows, this Administration is doing its utmost to pursue a policy of Vietnamization of the war aiming at "changing the color of the skin of the corpses," at prolonging and spreading American aggres-

sion. This Administration has poured millions of tons of bombs on all of Indochina and carried out countless massacres similar to that of Sonmy.

The "eight points" presented by Mr. Nixon are in fact nothing but a plan aiming at prolonging the American "commitment" in South Vietnam, at pursuing Vietnamization and at imposing the neocolonialist yoke of the United States on the people of South Vietnam.

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The so-called cease-fire in all of Indochina proposed by Mr. Nixon is equally only a maneuver aimed at forcing the peoples of South Vietnam and Laos and Cambodia to renounce their just patriotic struggle while the United States continues to maintain regimes in its pay in those countries. As to the so-called "new presidential elections in South Vietnam" mentioned by Mr. Nixon, this is also only a maneuver aimed at forcing the South Vietnamese people to allow the present Saigon administration set up by the United States "to gain the right to participate in the vote" within the framework of the regime and the fascist laws of the said administration, while the United States endeavors to come to its aid and keeps intact all of the military administrative and police apparatus as well as the whole system of concentration camps and prisons of Nguyen Van Thieu, including the "tiger cages."

The delegation of the P.R.G. reserves the right to make known its observations on Mr. Nixon's speech of Jan. 25 in the course of the 142d session of the Paris conference on Vietnam. On that occasion we will reaffirm that the seven-point peace plan, presented by the P.R.G. in July, 1971, contains reasonable, logical and realistic proposals to clear the way to a correct solution of the problem of South Vietnam in order really to put an end to the war and restore peace on the basis of the fundamental national rights of the Vietnamese people and of the right of self-determination of the people of South Vietnam.