

HANOI DISCLOSES PEACE PROPOSALS IT MADE IN PARIS

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In Censuring Nixon, It Also
Makes Public the U.S. Plan
Offered Last October

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BREACH IS TERMED WIDE

North Vietnamese Say Their
Points Were Not Seriously
Studied by Americans

By HENRY GINIGER

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PARIS, Jan. 31—North Vietnam made public today the nine-point peace program it had secretly submitted to the United States last June and charged that Washington had not seriously considered it.

Obviously annoyed at President Nixon's disclosure last week of the private meetings

*Texts of Hanoi communique
and peace plans, Page 12.*

that had been held here, the North Vietnamese delegation accompanied its own program with the version of the eight-point American peace plan it said it had received in October.

Nguyen Thanh Le, the delegation's press spokesman, commented at a news conference that the differences between Hanoi's and Washington's plans were "fundamental—like night and day."

No Major Disclosures

The actions by the North Vietnamese today, it appeared, did not provide any major disclosures of position. But they did remove what seemed to be the last vestiges of secrecy from the 12 meetings that Henry A. Kissinger, President Nixon's special assistant for national security affairs, held with the North Vietnamese last year.

The North Vietnamese disclosures were evidently an effort to counteract any propaganda gains the United States might have made by its revelations.

[In Washington, the Nixon Administration, which in the course of its disclosures had refrained from publishing the North Vietnamese plan, withheld specific comment on Hanoi's decision to make it public. The White House said the North Vietnamese statements were under review and promised comment later. Page 12.]

The North Vietnamese and the United States peace plans leave intact the two essential differences between the positions of the two countries.

The private American one gives more detail on military withdrawal than Mr. Nixon announced in his telecast Jan. 25 but insists that such withdrawal come only after agreement in principle on a final settlement. The Communists want the United States to set a date for withdrawal without conditions.

The United States document calls for a presidential election run by a commission with Communist participation. It would leave the present Saigon Gov-

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ernment intact until a month before the election, when President Nguyen Van Thieu and Vice President Tran Van Huong would resign. The Communists want the United States to abandon the Thieu group immediately and agree to its replacement by a tripartite coalition that would hold the election.

At the news conference today Mr. Le, in noting the gulf between the American and North Vietnamese positions, avoided a direct answer to the question whether North Vietnam had rejected the American initiative.

"We criticize severely this maneuver by Nixon, who refuses to put an end to the war, to halt Vietnamization and give up his support of the Thieu administration," Mr. Le said. He added that his delegation would continue "to criticize severely."

American official sources heretofore refused to comment on the authenticity of the version of the

United States plan given out by Mr. Le, but no effort was made to cast doubt on the accuracy of the text.

At the news conference the North Vietnamese also made public an exchange of messages concerning cancellation of the secret meeting Mr. Kissinger was to have had on Nov. 20 with Le Duc Tho, a senior member of the North Vietnamese Communist party's Politburo.

That meeting was to have taken up the eight-point American plan, which Mr. Nixon had communicated to the North Vietnamese in a private message on Oct. 11. But on Nov. 17 the North Vietnamese said that their negotiator was ill and offered a lower-ranking substitute.

The United States wanted the talks continued on the same level, and Mr. Kissinger, according to the North Vietnamese account, called off the meeting. No further secret meetings were held.

The disclosure of the nine-

point North Vietnamese program, put forward on June 26, showed that it differed in two aspects from the seven-point plan advanced by the Vietcong July 1.

Both sought to obtain an American commitment for a peace that would cover all of Indochina. One called on the United States to respect the Geneva agreements of 1964 ending the war in Indochina and those of 1962 affirming the neutrality of Laos and to halt its "aggression." The second point called on the Indochina states to respect each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

"Foreign Intervention"
The plan that the United States put forward in October responded with a proposal for an agreement using similar language except to talk of "foreign intervention" instead of American "aggression" and to establish the principle that Indochinese countries keep their forces within their frontiers.

The American text presented today differed from the one made public last week by Mr. Nixon in specifying that a small residual force of technical, logistical and observer personnel would remain to help enforce the cease-fire that would go into effect with the final agreement.

With those exceptions, the text said all American forces would have left by next July 1 if a statement of principle had been signed by the two sides by last Dec. 1. In addition, the text also called for a seven-month withdrawal, a period now reduced by one month.

The United States text that the North Vietnamese distributed today provided that all American personnel would be withdrawn by the date of the proposed presidential election in South Vietnam.

In calling for total military withdrawal by the Americans and allied forces, Mr. Le suggested to newsmen that this would not mean the repossession by the United States of

all arms furnished to the South Vietnamese Army. Last week Mr. Kissinger said that as part of an indirect overthrow of the Saigon Government, the Communists were demanding that all American equipment be withdrawn, "even that which the South Vietnamese Army has."

Removal of Bases Sought

Mr. Le reiterated the demand that the United States not only remove its troops, arms and equipment but dismantle its bases and halt Vietnamization. He said that this applied to the "allies" of the United States, referring to foreign countries fighting alongside it.

A statement accompanying the documents said that North Vietnam had favored publishing the substance of the secret talks but had refrained on the United States' request. It noted that the United States had made the talks public unilaterally and declared:

"In so doing, the Nixon Administration wants to make

[people] believe that it has goodwill and to shift onto [the Democratic Republic of Vietnam] the responsibility for the deadlock of the negotiations. The fact is just the contrary. The United States Government has broken its commitment and created serious obstacles to the negotiations."

Mr. Le complained that American officials had "distorted the spirit" of the North Vietnamese positions and that they were trying to undermine the peace talks.