

Hanoi and Vietcong at Paris Talks Cite

MOVES TO BLOCK ARTICLES DECRIED

Spokesman Says That Nixon
'Fears the Truth as an
Owl Fears Daylight'

By HENRY GINIGER

Special to The New York Times

PARIS, June 17—The Vietnamese Communists today cited the parts of the Pentagon report on Vietnam published this week in The New York Times as further proof of their contention that the United States was an aggressor.

Nguyen Than Le, North Vietnam's spokesman at the peace talks here, denounced the efforts to halt further publication and declared that "Mr. Nixon fears the truth as an owl fears daylight."

Duong Dinh Thao, the Vietcong spokesman, said that if the report "helps Mr. Nixon to reflect on past errors and put an end to the war it will have served the interests of peace in Vietnam and in the world."

U.S. 'Lies' Cited

The Communist attitude was expressed principally during the briefings that followed the 117th plenary meeting. Among the delegates only Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, the Vietcong representative, referred directly to the report.

"These documents," she said, "confirm a truth that we have often expressed at this table, to wit, that the American Administration with the goal of imposing a neocolonialist regime in Vietnam conceived plans for unleashing war and to spread it stage by stage."

She asserted that the report unmasked "all the lies advanced by American administrations for more than 10 years."

Since the peace talks began in 1968 the basic Communist contention has been that the United States is the sole aggressor and therefore must withdraw unconditionally both its forces and its support for the "puppet" regime in Saigon.



United Press International



Associated Press

ARRIVE FOR PARIS PEACE TALKS: Xuan Thuy, North Vietnam's chief negotiator, and Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, the head of the Vietcong delegation, before session.

Deadlock Laid to North

Although asserting that he had no desire to engage in "unprotective debate about the past," David K. E. Bruce, the chief American delegate, declared, "The root of the problem remains North Vietnam's aggression and subversion against its neighbors."

Mr. Bruce said that the United States had moved to limit the conflict and to offer "reasonable proposals" for peace. He added:

"It is your side that is responsible for the continuing conflict and for the deadlock at these talks."

Neither Stephen Ledogar, the

American spokesman, nor Nguyen Trieu Dan, the spokesman for Saigon, would comment on a question as to whether the revelations had hurt their side's negotiating position.

In apparent reaction to The Times's series, the North Vietnamese brought out a six-year-old white paper for newsmen.

FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1971

Times Series

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Is Aggressor

The white paper said that this plan was amended by one drawn up by Under Secretary of Defense John T. McNaughton calling for bombing attacks as a means of bringing pressure on North Vietnam and reversing the military situation.

The Communist side continued to press the United States to propose a "reasonable" date for withdrawal of all its forces as well as other foreign allied troops. According to the Communist plan, the setting of a date would lead to immediate discussion on freeing all war prisoners and on security arrangements for departing troops.

But Mr. Le made it clear that his side also wanted the United States to halt all political, economic and military support to the Saigon regime.

The document from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, dated Hanoi, 1965, is called "Twenty years of American intervention and aggression in Vietnam."

Rostow Plan Mentioned

"From the beginning of 1964" it says, "American governmental circles envisaged carrying the war to North Vietnam."

It mentioned a plan No. 6 by Walt W. Rostow, then chairman of the State Department's Policy Planning Council, calling for three stages: blockade of the port of Haiphong, naval attack on North Vietnamese coast installations and aerial bombardment.