

# Javits Foresees Vi

## Vietnam Pullout by Mid-1972

Senator Jacob K. Javits said yesterday that he believed President Nixon would announce on Nov. 1 "that Vietnamization has been completed and that we are getting out just as rapidly as our troops and matériel can be redeployed."

Mr. Javits, interviewed on "WABC Press Conference," added that he thought this would mean that the United States would be disengaged from Vietnam "some time well around the middle of 1972."

The New York Republican said also that he still felt the United States ought to announce a specific withdrawal date, especially because of "the renewed declaration of the North Vietnamese that as soon



The New York Times

Senator Jacob K. Javits

as we announce a date of withdrawal, they'll begin to release the prisoners of war."

Asked whether he felt the North Vietnamese offer was sincere, the Senator replied: "Well, we can never find out unless we try it . . ."

He said that he had arrived at the Nov. 1 date because the would make "a definite announcement" on that date, and because of what he called "the whole confluence of events."

Senator Javits, asked about the ability of the South Vietnamese military to fight on by itself, said that he felt substantial economic support for South Vietnam would be necessary after the withdrawal of United States forces. He estimated that \$2-billion annually would be needed "for a few years."

In reply to another question, Senator Javits said that he did not share the President's conviction that the Vietnam conflict would not be an issue in the 1972 elections.

"I'm not convinced of that at all," he said. "I do believe, because of what I think is going to be his future posture, that it'll probably taper off as an

issue." But he added, "There are lots of eventualities I can think of which would make it a burning issue in the next election."

Such an eventuality, he indicated, would be "keeping in any material force, or continuing, roughly, our present posture, or assuming some guaranteed position for a Saigon government."

Another Senator, Mike Gravel of Alaska, a Democrat, said on "Face the Nation" on the C.B.S. television network yesterday that he had decided to read aloud from the Pentagon papers so that the American people could "make a judgment" on United States policy.

Senator Gravel alluded to criticism on his behavior while reading aloud from the papers at a midnight Senate hearing, saying that it was not "immature" to have cried.

"I wept because it hurts . . . to see our nation dragged in the mud . . . to be part of a . . . nation that is killing innocent human beings," he said.

On another television-interview program, Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, a former ambassador to South Vietnam and a key policy adviser to Presidents Kennedy and Johnson, said he thought the Pentagon papers had been made public "in an atmosphere that suggests there was conspiracy by governmental officials to deceive the nation."

General Taylor, interviewed on "Issues and Answers" on ABC, said that no conspiracy had existed, adding: "The overall impression, I fear, is that . . . the Government was caught doing things that nobody ever knew about."

"But this is old stuff. This is nothing but the language going on in the huddle between the players. What was important was the play, the game, the outcome. Here we're seeing nothing but what the coaches talked about in the dressing room."

### Peace Proposal Criticized

General Taylor was also critical of the peace proposal submitted by the Vietcong representatives at the Paris talks last week. He said it was ambiguous.

"I see nothing in it, although obviously it should be explored," he said. "It is really an ultimatum to us that we are to get out, we are to take our equipment with us, and we can't even discuss it."

The offer was for the release of all American prisoners of war on conditions that included the withdrawal of all United States forces by the end of this year.

He rejected the notion that the Johnson Administration had tried to avoid negotiations, saying, "It's incredible the effort we went through to try to get [negotiations] started. In fact, we paid with our shirt in order to sit down eventually in Paris and be insulted for . . . two and a half years."