

Other War Developments

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APPEAL BY THIEU—President Nguyen Van Thieu, declaring that South Vietnam was in danger, appealed for national unity and a moratorium on politics and requested that he be invested with emergency powers. He vowed in a television address that territory lost because of enemy pressure and mistakes by Saigon commanders would be retaken. [Page 20.]

EMPHASIS ON U.N.—Secretary General Waldheim said in a statement that "the full machinery of the United Nations should be used" to halt the war and arrive at a settlement. He singled out the Security Council as the body charged with maintaining peace. [Page 16.]

EXPLANATION BY KISSINGER—Henry A. Kissinger, the President's adviser, described the peace proposal outlined by Mr. Nixon as a modification of previous American offers and expressed the hope that North Vietnam might accept it because of its improved position on the battlefield. He said the offer to withdraw all United States troops within four months of a return of American prisoners of war by Hanoi and an internationally supervised cease-fire would leave "the determination of Vietnam's political future to the Vietnamese." [Page 19.]

PROTEST IN WASHINGTON—Senate Democrats, in a caucus, adopted a resolution "disapproving the escalation of the war in Vietnam." The vote was 29 to 14 [Page 19.]

PROTESTS AROUND U. S.—Antiwar forces in various parts of the country staged mass marches, rallies and traffic-blocking demonstrations. Most demonstrations began on college campuses, and most were peaceful. But some, as at the University of California in Berkeley, where six were arrested, involved violence and confrontations with the police. [Page 23.]

REGRET IN EUROPE—Most comment, official and unofficial, in Western Europe on the President's decision was unfavorable, with regret expressed that he had chosen to open a new phase of military action. A major exception was the British Government. A Foreign Office statement, while stopping short of endorsing the Nixon move, said "counter measures by the United States were, in the circumstances, inevitable." [Page 20.]