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Hanoi Aide in Paris Says Raids Violate '68 Accord

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PARIS, May 8—A North Vietnamese official today renewed Hanoi's demand that the United States halt the bombing of all North Vietnam and continued to maintain that the American raids—such as that today in the Hanoi area—were in violation of the 1968 agreements suspending the bombing and opening the way to peace talks here.

Interviewed for more than two hours at the villa in suburban Choisy-le-Roi that houses his delegation, the official, who requested anonymity, said: "Don't try to make the American people believe that Nixon can go on with the bombing and have the Paris peace talks resume. That's dangerous."

The official, without explanation, insisted he was not granting an interview but agreed to publication of his remarks provided he was not identified.

In mid-April, shortly after the American raids in the Hanoi and Haiphong regions—the first such attacks since 1968—the North Vietnamese demanded that the bombing halt. However, they agreed to the resumption of talks two weeks ago without it.

Discussing the current bombing, the official said: "The situation is very serious. We maintain that they must stop the bombing and return."

Asked whether the bombing would have to end before the talks—halted by the American delegation last week—could be resurrected, the official waved the question away, saying, "It's not a reality yet."

Willingness to Talk Stressed

The North Vietnamese and Vietcong delegations have walked out of one session of the weekly meetings and skipped another, but in recent months they have stressed their willingness to negotiate at any time any place.

In an interview Thursday shortly after the talks were again broken off, Ly Van Sau, chief spokesman for the Vietcong, said: "Our people are longing for peace and suffering from American aggression. We will do everything possible to negotiate an end to the war."

The North Vietnamese interviewed today professed not to understand why the Nixon Administration had resorted to the renewed attacks, which had been widely rumored in the past week.

"No matter how disastrous the bombing is for our people, it brings about no change in our attitude," the official said. He summarized that attitude as follows:

"In order to end the war in Vietnam, Mr. Nixon must end his policy of Vietnamization, stop the bombing and negotiate seriously in Paris in response to the seven points."

The seven-point proposal, offered by the Vietcong in July, 1971, calls for a combined military and political settlement involving a change in the Saigon Government, the withdrawal of all American military and support units, and the return of all prisoners of war.

The Nixon Administration responded, in effect, with an eight-point proposal in January that called for withdrawal of American and allied forces within six months of an agreement, a prisoner-of-war exchange, a general cease-fire throughout Indochina and the resignation of President Nguyen Van Thieu of South Vietnam a month before internationally supervised elections.

'We Did Respond'

"Nixon says we never responded to his eight points," the North Vietnamese official complained. "In fact, we did respond." He said it was when the Vietcong offered two key proposals as a clarification of the seven-point plan. The clarification, while calling for the resignation of President Thieu, said that after his ouster the Vietcong would enter into negotiations with the remaining segments of the Saigon Government, instead of establishing a government of accord first, as in the earlier proposal.

"Our two points remain on the table," the official said, noting that clarification had been carefully summarized at last week's session. "The White House says we don't want to negotiate—yet it is their turn to respond."

"I tell you that these two points are very flexible," he added, emphasizing the last word. "They are our latest and most serious response."

"Even if they expand the war," the official asserted, "and prolong it in order to prevent the defeat of Vietnamization, it is hopeless. And now Nixon is bombing North Vietnam, and certainly nothing has come from that. He must come back to negotiations. But in order to have serious negotiations, he must stop the bombing and return to the Paris talks as usual."

Despite the words of crisis, all seemed serene at Choisy-le-Roi. Chickens were cackling somewhere behind a courtyard door and there were no signs of increased activity.