

Some Hanoi Suggestions On Proposed Coalition

By Anthony Lewis
N.Y. Times Service

Hanoi

Nguyen Duy Trinh, North Vietnam's foreign minister and deputy premier, suggested in an interview that the coalition government the Communists propose for South Vietnam should include some Vietnamese now living abroad.

Discussing some significant aspects of this proposed coalition, he said Thursday night that the Saigon government itself could designate its members in the coalition.

The only name excluded was that of President Nguyen Van Thieu, whose departure is a fundamental Communist demand.

Trinh also suggested that the various elements in the coalition would agree on who would head it. Some diplomats here think the North Vietnamese would prefer the choice of someone now abroad.

Trinh, 62, has been a member of North Vietnam's Communist party politburo since 1956.

By request of officials a large number of questions were submitted in writing in advance. These covered such areas as why peace terms offered by President Nixon in May 8 speech were not acceptable, what the Communist proposals mean and the effect of the recent bombing and mining in North Vietnam.

A lengthy written statement was provided in a general reply to all questions. Then Trinh discussed them further in a one-hour meeting in the grand salon of what was once the palace of the emperors delegate in Tonkin — this area of Vietnam.

The comments, both written and oral, included much strong language terming the Americans aggressors. But in the discussion of the central question of transferring political power in South Vietnam the replies seemed relatively moderate and careful.

Trinh expounded the proposal for a "three-segment" interim government made

TV Debate Tomorrow

Senators Hubert H. Humphrey and George S. McGovern will debate for an hour tomorrow at 6 p.m. on the "Face the Nation" program, KPIX-TV, Channel 5.

last July by the provisional revolutionary government, the organization proclaimed by the Viet Cong. The three components would come from the present Saigon regime, the Viet Cong group and unattached elements.

American negotiators have suspected that the last element would be inclined toward the Communists also.

In the prepared statement, Trinh repeated the familiar requirement that people in the third segment should "stand for independence, peace, neutrality and democracy." It is this that some American officials regard as a code phrase for Communist sympathizers.

But Trinh then added the thought that "many political and religious figures have had to live abroad to avoid persecution by the Thieu administration." A little later he said again that the Vietnamese now "at home or abroad" could serve in a "national concord government."

Like other leaders here, Trinh said North Vietnam would go on fighting unless a satisfactory settlement is reached, no matter what the U.S. did.

He discussed North Vietnam's position on one question that evidently puzzles many Americans — why Mr. Nixon's proposal for a

cease-fire has been turned down.

The Nixon plan, he said, called for a cease-fire first and then the political reshaping of the South Vietnamese government by means of elections. The revolutionary forces would have to lay down their arms, Thieu would resign a month ahead but the election would be conducted by the "present institutions," Trinh commended.

"What the U.S. president calls generous terms are nothing but liquidation of the other side before the holding of elections."

He added that last October's presidential election in South Vietnam in which Thieu was the only candidate would indicate to Americans what elections under such conditions would amount to.

On the subject of a possible "bloodbath" among anti-Communist Vietnamese in the south if the U.S. pulls out completely, Trinh said the Viet Cong proposals called for prohibiting "all acts of terror, reprisal and discrimination against persons who collaborated with one or the other party."

Trinh referred the correspondent to a statement issued April 24 by the revolutionary committee in Quang Tri province, northernmost in South Vietnam, which was captured by the Communists in the current offensive. The statement called for "protection of private trade" and ordered "no discrimination by the revolutionary power against former functionaries and personnel in the Saigon administration." It added that "those who wish to work for the revolutionary administration will be welcomed and assigned to suitable posts."