

Pact Result of

PARIS—(UPI)—Both sides made major concessions under the terms of the new peace agreement announced today by Hanoi and confirmed by presidential adviser Henry Kissinger.

The new accord represents substantial give-and-take negotiating of the Viet Cong's seven-point plan presented July 1, 1971, and President Nixon's eight-point plan announced Jan. 25, 1972.

The Viet Cong and North Vietnam lost their demand that South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu resign immediately before any change in administrative power in South Vietnam.

No Deterrent to Thieu

But the United States also lost its insistence that only democratic elections in South Vietnam change the political picture.

Under the yet-to-be-signed agreement, Thieu is not prevented from remaining in power until the elections which may or may not overthrow him.

The agreement appears to leave Thieu in power in the areas that his administration controls.

The new accord calls for "an administrative structure"

of three equal segments to carry out the peace agreement and organize elections. The Viet Cong peace plan specified a three-segment "government" that would prepare general elections, hold a constituent assembly and draft a constitution.

The accord does not use the word "government" nor does it give the "structure" such duties as writing a constitution. All the "structure" can do is organize elections and draw up lists of candidates.

U.S. Scores on Cease-Fire

Gone from the new agreement is the Viet Cong's demand that members of Thieu's administration but not Thieu himself can compose one part of the three-part "structure."

The United States won its demand for a cease-fire first, and troop withdrawal later. The Vietnamese Communists in effect demanded the reverse order.

But Washington had wanted to withdraw its troops six months after the cease-fire. U.S. Troops, war materiel, bases and munitions and those of all of Saigon's allies must be out 60 days after the cease-fire under the new agreement.

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Major Concessions

The United States' plan also outlined a cease-fire throughout Indochina. The new plan agrees only on a cease-fire in South Vietnam but provides for eventual withdrawal of foreign troops in Laos and Cambodia.

Nixon's plan had insisted there be no infiltration of troops into Indochinese nations and each country's troops had to stay in its own nation.

The new accord says only that the parties to the agreement must not use Laos or Cambodia to threaten other nations. No mention is made of Thailand and no provision is made for North Vietnamese troops to stay only in North Vietnam.

Settles for Vietnam Conference

Both sides' old peace plans had agreed on prisoner release simultaneously with U.S. troop withdrawal, and the new agreement includes this provision. The old peace plans also had agreed on peaceful reunification of both Vietnams.

President Nixon had called for an international Conference on all of Indochina but Washington settled in the new agreement for a conference only on Vietnam.

Hanoi won its claim to war reparations. President Nixon's

peace plan had mentioned economic assistance only to South Vietnam.

The Communists won their point that "the question of Vietnamese troops (North Vietnamese) in South Vietnam will be settled by the two South Vietnamese parties without foreign interference in accordance with the postwar situation." But Washington won its demand that elections be carried out "under international supervision."

Calls for Military Commission

One, point six, calls for "a joint military commission" and "international control commission for South Vietnam."

Another, point four, provides for the "two South Vietnamese parties" — a phrase never used before, meaning the Viet Cong and the present Saigon administration — to consult about forming village councils.

Still another provides that the two South Vietnamese sides will reduce their troops, not accept any outside troops or advisers, and replace spare parts on their existing military equipment on an equal basis.

And yet another says they must come to an agreement within three months of the ceasefire.