

New Talks Seen Soon; 4 Points Trouble Hanoi**Fears Concessions**

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PARIS, Oct. 28 — North Vietnam is unhappy about four key points in the draft peace agreement, but fears that accepting American demands for reopening negotiations will only mean more concessions, sources close to the Communist delegations said today.

The sources revealed that the crucial mid-October secret talks between presidential adviser Henry Kissinger and North Vietnamese negotiators Le Duc Tho and Xuan Thuy almost broke down over these points.

Only on one point — guaranteed democratic freedoms for all South Vietnamese after the cease-fire — did North Vietnam obtain anything near complete satisfaction for its Vietcong allies, the sources said.

Even that American concession, which would allow the Vietcong to organize politically in urban areas which have been denied to its activists during the war, was undercut.

As Hanoi minister Xuan Thuy said Thursday, North Vietnam dropped its previous demand that South Vietnam release its political detainees, including many Vietcong, in exchange for the release of American prisoners of war held in North Vietnam.

The Americans insisted, and North Vietnam reluctantly accepted, that release of political prisoners held by Saigon be decided after the cease-fire by the two coexisting governments of the present Saigon regime and the Vietcong's Provisional Revolutionary Government.

In practice, the Communists are well aware that Saigon will be able to veto any efforts to free the political prisoners, including leading neutralists and thousands of Vietcong activists, for at least three months, if not longer.

The sources also revealed that the draft accord reflected American wishes in denying detailed and concrete powers to the National Council of Reconciliation and National Concord. This tripartite body, with equal Vietcong, Saigon and

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neutralist representation, is only vaguely defined in the full accord and once again

In practice, Saigon could also delay the choice of the council's membership for months, the sources said. North Vietnam had held out for a large council while the United States wanted fewer than a dozen members representing all three factions.

Tantalizing Suggestion

Although North Vietnamese spokesman Nguyen Thanh Le Friday tantalizingly suggested in a news conference that the accord stipulated whether decisions should be taken unanimously or by majority vote, the sources insisted that no such provision is included.

The Communists originally had hoped that such a tripartite organization would become a coalition government. But the Americans, mindful of Saigon President Thieu's refusal to countenance any coalition government with the Communists, watered down the definition of the body.

Accordingly, in the Kissinger version of the text, it is called a simple "administrative structure," but the Vietnamese words used by Hanoi describe it as a "structure of power."

The Communists had wanted the council to handle not only preparations for elections which the United States accepted but also to be given the authority to arbitrate disputes over freedom of speech, press and movement.

The fourth sticky point, which Xuan Thuy alluded to Thursday, concerned resupply of armament after the cease-fire on a strict one-for-one basis.

Although the United States has been unable to stop completely North Vietnamese arms supplies along the Ho Chi Minh Trail and theoretically would have similar difficulties in policing them after a cease-fire, it is the Communists who are worried about American cheating to help Saigon militarily, the sources said.

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