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U.S. Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker outside the South Vietnamese Senate building in Saigon yesterday. Mr. Bunker did not comment on President Nguyen Van Thieu's silence.

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Saigon Sets 2 Requirements for Accord

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 By JOSEPH B. TREASTER

Special to The New York Times

SAIGON, South Vietnam, Oct. 30—Foreign Minister Tran Van Lam of South Vietnam emphasized again today that North Vietnam must agree to withdraw all of its troops from the South and recognize the demilitarized zone before his country will sign a peace accord.

Neither issue was mentioned in the nine-point peace proposal made public last week by North Vietnam and the United States.

Talking informally with newsmen this morning at the South Vietnamese Senate, where President Nguyen Van Thieu had gone to attend a ceremony, Mr. Lam also stressed his country's objection to the National Council of Reconciliation and Concord that would be established under the nine-point plan to supervise a peace agreement and organize a general election.

Legislature Is Packed

The Senate was packed in the anticipation that the President would speak. But Mr. Thieu said nothing, and officials at the Presidential Palace said that he had not planned to speak.

One senior Government official said he believed that President Thieu had chosen not to make an address because the President did not want to give the impression that only he, and not the rest of the South Vietnamese, objected to elements of the peace program.

Until Saturday, when Mr. Lam gave a long interview to The New York Times, President Thieu had been the only South Vietnamese official to speak out against the peace plan.

Council Called Coalition

This morning, Mr. Lam reiterated the main points of the Saturday interview, at one juncture saying that the South Vietnamese regarded the Council of Reconciliation as "a coalition government in disguise."

For years the Communists have proposed setting up a coalition government in Saigon, but the South Vietnamese have rejected this solution, saying that it would be only a matter of time before such an organization would be taken over by the Communists.

Henry A. Kissinger, President Nixon's principal negotiator with the North Vietnamese, said last week that the United States did not regard the council as "anything comparable" to a coalition government. The North

Vietnamese and Vietcong have said, however, that they regard the recognition of a three-part structure as a major concession by the United States.

Mr. Lam said this morning that some of the ambiguity on this question stemmed from a language problem, which Mr. Kissinger is supposed to deal with at his next meeting with the North Vietnamese.

Wording in Question

Mr. Lam said that the Vietnamese words "chinh quyen" were used to describe the council in the North Vietnamese text of the peace plan, and that these words could be translated into English as either "governmental structure" or "administrative structure." He said the South Vietnamese understood the first meaning to apply in the peace proposal.

Last week Mr. Kissinger said that some linguistic problems existed, but added that the words "administrative structure" had been given to the Americans in English by the North Vietnamese.

On Saturday Mr. Lam said re-establishment of the demilitarized zone—created by the Geneva accords of 1954—must be linked with a withdrawal of North Vietnamese troops. He said that Hanoi must recognize a clear line of demarcation—a common border—as the basic definition of the territory of each country. This line, he suggested, would serve as a base line for withdrawal and give South Vietnam some basis in law against possible future infiltration by the North.

Neutralist Criticizes Accord

By RICHARD EDER

Special to The New York Times

PARIS, Oct. 30—A prominent South Vietnamese neutralist said today that the published version of the agreement to end the Vietnam conflict failed to provide sufficient guarantees of political democracy.

Au Truong Thanh, who served as finance minister in

Saigon in the mid-sixties but has since become a political exile, asserted his willingness and that of other neutralists to cooperate with the peace arrangements. But he deplored what he termed the lack of political guarantees in the draft of the agreement, a summary of which was published by Hanoi last week and generally confirmed later by American spokesmen.

In a bitter reference to the remark last week by a North Vietnamese spokesman that the American and North Vietnamese representatives had only to meet to drink champagne and sign the accord, Mr. Thanh said:

"After 30 years of sacrifice and suffering, of rivers of blood and mountains of corpses, there really is nothing to toast."

Thanh May Participate

The agreement, which the North Vietnamese want to sign immediately and which the United States still wants to discuss, provides for a council to prepare for elections. Mr. Thanh is one of the neutralists who has been mentioned in press reports as a possible member of this council.

At a press conference this afternoon the principal spokesman for the Vietcong here, Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, assailed the United States for not being willing to sign the agreement tomorrow. North Vietnamese spokesmen have insisted that Henry A. Kissinger had made a firm commitment to sign by this date. United States spokesmen say that there was no definite commitment.