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**Hanoi and Peking Critical  
Of Nixon's Stand on Truce**

**North Vietnam Says President's Speech  
Contradicts Statements of Kissinger  
—New Talks Are Not Ruled Out**

By **BERNARD GWERTZMAN**  
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3—North Vietnam responded today with a mixture of perplexity and irritation to President Nixon's insistence last night that an Indochina peace settlement could not be signed until all remaining issues were resolved.

In a radio commentary broadcast within hours of Mr. Nixon's televised campaign speech, North Vietnam suggested that the United States was hardening its terms for a settlement beyond those negotiated in draft form last month by Henry A. Kissinger and Le Duc Tho, a North Vietnamese politburo member.

Hanoi also said that Mr. Nixon's firm statement was in contradiction to the conciliatory remarks made by Mr. Kissinger at a news conference eight days ago.

In Peking, Jenmin Jih Pao, the Communist party newspaper, featured prominently a

commentary that said the issues being raised by the United States were significant and not minor matters that could quickly be resolved.

Administration officials, taking note of the Hanoi and Peking statements, regarded them as signs of the basic mistrust that still exists between them and the United States.

The officials said, however, that North Vietnam, as well as China and the Soviet Union, had carefully not ruled out the additional round of negotiations sought by the Nixon Administration, but had made clear that it regarded the newly-raised issues as not insignificant.

Mr. Nixon surprised some officials here by his remarks last night, which seemed to go beyond what Mr. Kissinger said.

For example, Mr. Nixon, in

Continued on Page 5, Column 3

Continued From Page 1, Col. 3

outlining what the agreement under discussion would include, cited "a cease-fire throughout Indochina."

The nine-point draft agreement, made public by Hanoi on Oct. 26 and confirmed by Mr. Kissinger, called only for a cease-fire in Vietnam. The draft said that the "internal affairs" of Laos and Cambodia would be settled by them without foreign interference.

Jenmin Jih Pro, in a specific reference to this problem, said that "such issues as international supervision and the relationship between the ending of the war in Vietnam and cease-fire in Indochina, far from being insignificant, are important issues of substance."

An Administration official said, "I can't argue with that."

The chief difference between Mr. Kissinger's remarks and Mr. Nixon's seemed to be one of tone. Mr. Kissinger, who is Mr. Nixon's national security advisor, asserted dramatically that "peace is at hand," and then proceeded to treat the unresolved issues as relatively unimportant.

"It is inevitable that in a war of such complexity that there should be occasional difficulties in reaching a final solution, but we believe that by far the longest part of the road has been traversed and what stands in the way of an agreement now are issues that are relatively less important than those that have already been settled," he said.

Later in the news conference

Mr. Kissinger spoke about differences in "nuances" and "ambiguities in formulation" requiring one more negotiating session "to straighten out."

He then mentioned "six or seven very concrete issues," that "can easily be settled."

As he outlined them, he left the impression that they were minor. Later, it developed that he had omitted what is considered as perhaps the most significant one: a desire to get reassurances from Hanoi that it would withdraw many of the 35,000 troops it is said to have in the northern parts of South Vietnam.

"We remain convinced that the issues that I have mentioned are soluble in a very brief period of time," Mr. Kissinger said.

Mr. Nixon, in his broadcast, put heavy stress on the need to resolve these matters. He said, "My study of history convinces me that the details can make the difference between an agreement that collapses and an agreement that lasts—and equally crucial is a clear understanding by all of the parties of what those details are."

**U.S. Accused of Reneging**

Special to The New York Times

PARIS, Nov. 3—The North Vietnamese delegation to the peace talks here issued a statement today saying that President Nixon's speech last night showed an "American refusal to respect its commitments."

"The war should have been over years ago," the statement said, accusing Mr. Nixon

of "acting to delude public opinion and to prolong the war."

The statement avoided any flat indication of whether or not North Vietnam would agree to another negotiating session.

**Home Tells of Peking Talks**

Special to The New York Times

HONG KONG, Nov. 3—Sir Alec Douglas-Home, the British Foreign Secretary, said here today that Britain and China had agreed that the nonalignment of Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos should be the ultimate aim of any Indochina settlement. Sir Alec was speaking at the

news conference after spending five days in China, where he had talks with Premier Chou En-lai and other officials.

In reply to a question, Sir Alec said that neither China nor Britain had been approached on any supervisory role in policing a cease-fire, but added that they would have to "consider very seriously" any proposition put forward.

In Peking today, Jenmin Jih Pao carried an article signed "Commentator" accusing the United States of making complications that caused the failure of peace to "materialize as scheduled."