

Hanoi Pressing Its Charge That U.S. Snagged Talks

NYTimes DEC 29 1972

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Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 — North Vietnam has undertaken an effort to convince Americans and others that the Vietnam negotiations broke down in Paris not because of its recalcitrance, as charged by Washington, but because the United States made new demands that reopened the entire scope of the negotiations.

According to Hanoi's account, Henry A. Kissinger sought major changes in at least five areas of the draft agreement reached in October, and this produced counterdemands by North Vietnam and the acknowledged impasse.

Hanoi has also asserted that Mr. Kissinger, the chief American negotiator and President Nixon's adviser on national security, said at the Paris talks on Nov. 24 and 25 that the President would launch heavy bombing raids over North Vietnam if the United States proposals were not accepted.

Several Channels Used

North Vietnam's rationale for the collapse of the negotiations, and the stepped-up American bombing, is being made known through several channels. Xuan Thuy, the chief Hanoi delegate to the regular, semipublic Paris talks, provided a public explanation when he appeared last Sunday on the American Broadcasting Company program "Issues and Answers."

Additional amplification has been given to Tom Hayden, a leading antiwar activist, and David Livingston, a New York labor leader who opposes the war, by Hanoi officials in Paris in recent days. The Americans have relayed these views to The New York Times in separate interviews.

Hanoi's arguments occasionally parallel the official American explanation given by Mr. Kissinger at a news conference on Dec. 16, but they are more often at odds with his remarks.

The North Vietnamese sources said that Mr. Kissinger made the following substantive proposals, which, they said, would have changed the agreement drastically if they had been accepted.

NORTH VIETNAM TROOPS

The Hanoi officials said that Mr. Kissinger, claiming to be speaking for Saigon, indirectly raised the issue of withdrawal of North Vietnamese troops from South Vietnam. For instance, Mr. Thuy said, "Kissinger insisted that there should be some phrase, some sentence in the agreement, implying the total withdrawal of North Viet-

namese forces."

North Vietnam has always refused to acknowledge the 145,000 troops it is said to have in South Vietnam, and Mr. Kissinger said on Dec. 16 that although Saigon might want a total withdrawal, that was not the American position. The United States, Mr. Kissinger said, wanted language, however, that would "make clear that the two parts of Vietnam would live in peace with each other."

VIETCONG RECOGNITION

Hanoi claimed that the original draft accord called for formal recognition of the Provisional Revolutionary Government, or Vietcong, as one of the two political forces in South Vietnam after a settlement.

But the Hanoi officials said that Mr. Kissinger wanted to eliminate any mention of the Provisional Revolutionary Government. They said that he was trying to get language in which only the Saigon Government would be recognized as a legitimate force in South Vietnam. This issue has not been discussed by the United States in public, and Hanoi did not provide specific examples.

NATIONAL COUNCIL ROLE

The original draft accord called for the establishment of a Council for National Reconciliation and Concord, with representatives from Saigon, the Vietcong and neutralists participating.

The Hanoi officials said that because of Saigon's concern, Mr. Kissinger wanted to reduce the importance of this council. They said that the original agreement provided that the council would be organized on a national and a local level, but that Mr. Kissinger, in the latest talks, wanted to eliminate the lower levels of the council.

Mr. Thuy said that the original accord had set up the council as a body to oversee "the implementation of the signed agreements, of the cease-fire, of preserving the peace, and of deciding the modalities and procedures for the general elections and to organize the elections." He said that in the latest talks, Mr. Kissinger wanted the council only to organize the general elections.

Mr. Kissinger, in discussing the council, said that the United States wanted to make sure that the group could not be interpreted as a disguised coalition government, to which Saigon objects.

SUPERVISORY FORCE

Mr. Kissinger said at his news

conference that Hanoi's proposal for an international supervisory force was inadequate to maintain the cease-fire since it would allow only 250 inspectors instead of the 5,000 sought by the United States. The North Vietnamese sources said that the American plan would impinge on the right of Vietnamese to conduct their own affairs. Hanoi insisted that it would live up to the cease-fire provisions and rejected American claims that it was preparing to violate the cease-fire.

Mr. Hayden said that the North Vietnamese had asserted that the military provisions of the 1954 Indochina agreement had been carried out without violation even though the international supervisory force had been limited to 350 men. American officials have asserted that in October, Hanoi agreed to the 5,000-man force. Hanoi, however, has not acknowledged this.

PRISONERS

The original accord called for the release of American prisoners of war within 60 days, parallel with the withdrawal of American forces from South Vietnam. It called for the release of political prisoners in South Vietnam within 90 days, Hanoi said. Mr. Thuy said that at the latest talks Mr. Kissinger had made the release of political prisoners — mostly Vietcong — contingent upon the with-

drawal of North Vietnamese forces."

American officials have indicated in recent days that Hanoi, in retaliation, made a new proposal linking the release of American prisoners to the release of political prisoners.

Tell of Bombing Threat

The Hanoi sources insisted that Mr. Kissinger had threatened them with renewed and heavier bombing similar to what is now going on if the American proposals were not accepted. That is why, Mr. Thuy said, children were evacuated from Hanoi on Dec. 3, before the breakdown in the talks.