

(See also Washington Post 5 Jan 73.)

U.S. IS ASSAILED AS TALKS RESUME

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First Paris Session Is Held
Since Dec. 21—Porter
Asks Reconciliation

By HENRY GINGER

Special to The New York Times

PARIS, Jan. 4—The four-party Vietnam peace conference resumed here today, and the Vietnamese Communists accused the United States of seeking to perpetuate the division of Vietnam.

This accusation came at the first semipublic session since Dec. 21, when the Vietnamese and Vietcong representatives walked out in protest against the American bombing of Hanoi and Haiphong.

William J. Porter, the chief American negotiator, was conciliatory in his remarks and made no direct answer to the Communist charge. But his South Vietnamese colleague, Pham Dang Lam, declared that there would be lasting peace "only if North Vietnam and South Vietnam respect each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty."

U. S. Asks Reconciliation

No negotiation took place at the session, at which Mr. Porter called for reconciliation, saying, "It is not a time for rancor and propaganda." The Communist side voiced considerable rancor over the destruction in the North by American bombers.

Mr. Porter, who was making probably his final appearance at the head of the American delegation, said during the session that both the negotiations and the development of new relationships afterward would require "continuing work, patience and a large measure of understanding for continued differences of view and continued suspicions which cannot overnight disappear."

"I am not inclined at all to underestimate the problems which exist and which will face us still for some time," he added.

Mr. Porter, who will shortly

Continued on Page 3, Column 1

U.S. Accused as Talks Resume Of Perpetuating Vietnam Split

Continued From Page 1, Col. 2

assume the post of Assistant Secretary of State for Political Affairs, said that it was "very unlikely" that he would still be in Paris for the session scheduled for next Thursday.

Meanwhile, North Vietnamese and American experts worked quietly for the third day in a house in suburban Gif-sur-Yvette, presumably on technical details of a ceasefire. They talked for some seven hours, a record for their discussions.

They are scheduled to meet again tomorrow in preparation for the resumption next Monday of the private peace talks between Henry A. Kissinger, President Nixon's national security adviser, and Le Duc Tho, a member of the North Vietnamese politburo, who is charged with responsibility for the talks.

On the basis of remarks made by the Communist and South Vietnamese spokesmen today, the chief negotiators will still face the issue of political control in the South and its continuation as a separate and sovereign state.

'Vietnam Is One'

When Nguyen Than Le, the spokesman of the North Vietnamese delegation, was asked what he thought the main problems were, he answered that "The present policy of the United States is an invariable one that has been practiced for decades — to perpetuate the division of Vietnam."

He accused the United States of seeking to maintain South Vietnam as "a neocolonialist military base" and asserted: "Vietnam is one, the Vietnamese nation is one."

Tran Van Tu, the spokesman for the Vietcong, commented in the same vein. He said that the stand of the Saigon Government that there were two Vietnamese states was "a maneuver to serve the designs of the United States to perpetuate Vietnam's division."

South Presses Withdrawal

But the Saigon Government spokesman, Nguyen Trieu Dan, clung to the two-state concept and demanded that North Vietnam withdraw its troops and cease all interference in the South.

"What we seek," he said, "is that the people of the North stay at home and leave the people of the South in peace."

According to the nine-point draft agreement drawn up in October, "the United States recognizes the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Vietnam." No mention is made of North Vietnamese troops in the South or of Saigon's sovereignty.

The South Vietnamese spokesman said that "points have to be clarified and modified" in the agreement, while the two Communist spokesmen called on the United States to sign it as is and forthwith.

Mr. Le of North Vietnam, however, acknowledged that "there are problems left to be settled."