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THIEU SAID TO BAR NEW HANOI OFFER

Plan Reportedly Recognized
Both Vietcong and Saigon

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SAIGON, South Vietnam, Jan. 13 — A legislator closely associated with President Nguyen Van Thieu said this week that before the latest round of Paris peace talks began North Vietnam had proposed a compromise on the issue of Saigon's sovereignty by a draft article referring to "three state administrations," as parties to the accord.

The three states would presumably be the Saigon Government, the Vietcong's Provisional Revolutionary Government and North Vietnam. The draft accord made public by Hanoi in October spoke of "two administrations" in South Vietnam.

The legislator, Than Van Don, a retired general, said that Mr. Thieu did not consider the compromise a satisfactory one.

He also said that he and Mr. Thieu expected the current series of negotiations to last for weeks, because Hanoi might delay the accord in the hope that the United States Congress would act to end the war.

Thieu Meets With Cabinet

Mr. Thieu met with his cabinet yesterday and again this morning to discuss the reports from the Paris talks.

The United States Ambassador, Ellsworth Bunker, conferred with Mr. Thieu for 35 minutes on Thursday and for 20 minutes this afternoon.

A report in the government-controlled newspaper, Tin Song, this afternoon said of yester-

day's meeting: "It is surmised from this meeting that the secret talks have reached at least the general outline of an accord."

But it went on to emphasize that, officially the South Vietnamese Government has not said anything directly or indirectly about the progress of the talks.

No South Vietnamese or American official here has given any indication that he believes a resolution of the outstanding differences between the North Vietnamese and the Americans in Paris is close.

Sovereignty Main Issue

These differences are all related to the sovereignty issue, and are reportedly centered around Saigon's and Washington's insistence that North Vietnam recognize the existence of the 1954 provisional line of demarcation at the 17th Parallel, which separates North Vietnam from South Vietnam, and refrain from infiltrating troops and supplies through it.

The American negotiator, Henry A. Kissinger, has said that the United States does not share Mr. Thieu's position that the North Vietnamese must also agree to withdraw all their troops from the South after a cease-fire.

General Don said that in the December talks, Hanoi brought up two questions of principle in the protocols to the draft agreement, the technical instruments that prescribe how it would be put into effect.

Says Honor Made Demands

First, he said, Hanoi claimed the right to intervene militarily in South Vietnam "if there are demands by the population." That is, in General Don's words, "if Communist agents in the cities and villages provoke uprisings in the Government-controlled area."

Also, he said, Hanoi claimed the right to participate in determining the future government of South Vietnam.

Another point of difference in the December talks was the size and scope of responsibility of the control commission that would monitor a cease-fire.

Mr. Kissinger said that the North Vietnamese wanted no more than 250, and that the Americans wanted "several thousand."

General Don said that "the more there are, the better for Saigon," but did not confirm an assertion made earlier by another Thieu supporter, Senator Nguyen Van Ngai, that Saigon wanted 25,000.