

U.S. and Hanoi Will Set Up a Commission to Channel Help for North Vietnam

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Announcement Made
After Kissinger Trip
to North Vietnam
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WASHINGTON, Feb. 14—The United States and North Vietnam announced today that they had agreed to establish a Joint Economic Commission to channel postwar American reconstruction aid to North Vietnam.

The formation of the commission—scheduled to begin work

Text of joint communiqué appears on Page 16.

in about a month—was announced in a communiqué issued here and in Hanoi on the four days of talks held by Henry A. Kissinger with Premier Pham Van Dong and other North Vietnamese officials from Sunday to yesterday.

The communiqué listed the subjects discussed by the two sides and expressed the hope "that this visit will mark the beginning of new bilateral relations" between the two countries.

The statement said the two sides had "frank, serious and constructive exchanges of views," a diplomatic way of saying that while there were differences the talks were worthwhile.

It said that Mr. Kissinger and the North Vietnamese "carefully reviewed" the progress made in carrying out last month's cease-fire agreement, and discussed "various imperative measures" to speed up the carrying out of the accord.

To Consult Congress

Ronald L. Ziegler, the White House press secretary, in answer to questions about the communiqué, said that the "imperative measures" included agreement on the need for a system to determine the fate of the 1,300 Americans listed as missing in action in Indochina.

Mr. Ziegler, continuing the Administration's cautious ap-

proach to the subject, said that any dollar figure for aid would be discussed in the joint commission and would be subject to consultation with members of Congress, whose approval would be needed for any appropriation.

Mr. Ziegler also said that decisions would be made soon on designating entry points in South Vietnam through which the Saigon Government and the Vietcong could receive replacement of military supplies, as permitted by the cease-fire agreement.

The establishment of the Joint Economic Commission was the most concrete development not-

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ed by the communiqué. It will be composed of an equal number of representatives from each side, and "will be charged with the task of developing the economic relations" between the two countries.

Its formation was disclosed in a paragraph that said that the two sides "exchanged views on the manner in which the United States will contribute to healing the wounds of war and to postwar economic reconstruction in North Vietnam."

Mr. Ziegler said that the American members of the commission would be named in two weeks, and he thought the commission could be working in about a month.

He said he did not know where the commission would meet, but presumably it will hold sessions in Hanoi, and perhaps in Washington as well.

He said that Mr. Kissinger, who is President Nixon's adviser on national security, did not discuss the scope of the potential American aid with the North Vietnamese officials.

Opposition to any such aid efforts has been voiced by members of Congress, some of whom do not favor aiding a former enemy and others of whom say they will not support foreign aid to Hanoi or anywhere else until Mr. Nixon restores funds either impounded or cut from the next year's budget.

With Congress in recess this week there was little reaction to the communiqué. However, Representative H. R. Gross, Republican of Iowa, a long-time critic of foreign aid, said: "I'm opposed to paying them anything."

Mr. Nixon has spoken of a \$7.5-billion aid program to Indochina over five years, with up to \$2.5-billion for North Vietnam. More recently, Administration officials have said

there is no "fixed figure."

Mr. Nixon at his last news conference noted Congressional opposition, but said he looked upon such aid as "a potential investment in peace."

"To the extent that the North Vietnamese, for example, participate with us and with other interested countries in the reconstruction of North Vietnam, they will have a tendency to turn inward to the works of peace rather than turning outward to the works of war," he said.

On bilateral relations, today's communiqué said the two sides had "examined concrete steps which can be taken to normalize the relations between the two countries."

'Steps' Not Explained

It did not elaborate on the "concrete steps," but presumably, these might include cultural and scientific exchanges, and admission of news correspondents. Mr. Kissinger, before he left Washington, had said that diplomatic relations were "far down the road."

The communiqué also listed these "general principles which should govern their mutual relations":

¶ "All provisions of the Paris agreement on Vietnam and its protocols should be fully and scrupulously implemented."

¶ "North Vietnam and the United States should seek "a new relationship based on respect for each other's independence and sovereignty, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit."

¶ "The normalization of the relations between the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the United States will help to insure stable peace in Vietnam and contribute to the cause of peace in Indochina and Southeast Asia."

Mr. Kissinger, who has visited Thailand, Laos and North Vietnam on this trip, was resting in Hong Kong today before leaving tomorrow for five days of talks in Peking with Chinese leaders.

The White House announced today that he would stop in Tokyo on his way home for a meeting with the Japanese Premier, Kakuei Tanaka, be-

fore returning to Washington on Tuesday.

The Japanese have expressed an interest in contributing to postwar reconstruction in Indochina and presumably Mr. Kissinger will be discussing the outlook for foreign aid to Vietnam in his talks in Tokyo.

The communiqué also said that Mr. Kissinger "visited a number of points of interest in Hanoi."

Mr. Ziegler, who spoke by phone with Mr. Kissinger today, said that these included two museums, one of history and archeology, and the other of art. Mr. Ziegler said he did not know if Mr. Kissinger had seen any damage caused by United States bombing.

Hanoi Repairing Damage

SAIGON, South Vietnam, Feb. 14 (AP)—North Vietnam said today it was recovering from devastation caused by United States air raids and forecast an increased output in light industry, exports and consumer goods.

The North Vietnamese news agency said that all of the factories in North Vietnam,

were resuming production and that evacuated machinery was being returned to production sites.

North Vietnam also reported it was restoring communications, transport and housing.

A stepped-up campaign has begun to repair the damaged docks and stores of Haiphong, the agency reported.

Waldheim Visiting Tokyo

Special to The New York Times

TOKYO, Feb. 14—Secretary General Waldheim told Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ohira today that the United Nations was considering a relief program for Indochina separate from other international efforts.

Mr. Waldheim, who is visiting Japan on his way to Southeast Asia, also indicated that the United Nations was interested in establishing a United Nations University in Japan and asked Mr. Ohira to propose a site.

The Secretary General and the Foreign Minister discussed Japan's desire to become a permanent member of the Security Council, which Mr. Waldheim said would be a difficult question to resolve.