

Xuan Thuy, in Paris Farewell, Charges U.S. With

By FLORA LEWIS

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PARIS, April 5—Xuan Thuy, who was North Vietnam's representative in Paris for more than four years of formal and secret Vietnam talks, said tonight that the United States was "trying to stall" on applying provisions of the cease-fire agreement.

In response to questions during an interview, Mr. Thuy made these points to enlarge upon his charge:

¶The United States has removed only three mines from North Vietnamese waters in two months, after the accords required immediate and full removal of what Mr. Thuy said were "tens of thousands of mines" planted.

¶The United States has conducted reconnaissance flights over North Vietnam "from time to time."

Reconnaissance at Issue

The cease-fire agreement signed here on Jan. 27 banned "all military activities." There have been conflicting reports since then on whether still-secret "interpretations" of the text—acknowledged by Henry A. Kissinger—prohibit or permit unarmed reconnaissance.

Asked about these interpretations and whether they exempted the flight of unarmed photographic planes, as some American sources have said, Mr. Thuy said: "No. If Kissinger listens to the tape, he would hear that it is he himself who said that the ban on military activities includes unarmed reconnaissance."

It was the first official indication that in addition to notes taken by aides on both sides, the secret talks between Mr. Kissinger, President Nixon's adviser on national security and Le Duc Tho, of the North Vietnamese Politburo, leading to the cease-fire agreement had been tape-recorded.

American sources have indicated that the question of unarmed reconnaissance over Laos was also a subject of these interpretations. On that point, Xuan Thuy said that the talks "were about Vietnam, not Laos."

Only Generalities on Aid

On economic aid, Mr. Thuy said the United States was talking only in generalities so far and refused to go into details. Asked what North Vietnam was seeking, he again avoided details, saying that Hanoi wanted United States contributions at the level "of the destruction caused by United States forces."

The interview took place in a small room off the reception halls of the Hotel Lutetia, on

the Left Bank, where Mr. Thuy was giving a farewell cocktail party before returning to North Vietnam. Aides said that he was too pressed for time to give a formal interview at the North Vietnamese delegation headquarters at Choisy-le-Roi, the usual place.

Mr. Thuy spoke in Vietnamese, which was translated into French by his interpreter. He sat at a small table cluttered with half-empty and empty glasses that had been used by waiters during the main part of the reception. From time to time, he slipped out to say good-bye to an important guest who had lingered.

About a thousand people were crammed into the Lutetia's large salons, a large number of them Vietnamese exiles in Paris belonging to one or another of the groups seeking participation in the "third component" of the national council of National Reconciliation and Concord provided for in the cease-fire agreement.

Egg Rolls But No Euphoria

They ate egg rolls, drank orange juice and tried hard to persuade each other that they would soon be able to go home and play an effective role. But the euphoria of the days just after the cease-fire had disappeared, and many were saying that it would take another big, but probably inconclusive battle before the South Vietnamese rivals could get down to real political negotiations.

Some said that they had been received by Xuan Thuy recently. According to their reports, Mr. Thuy had said that the question of the "third component" was for Saigon and the Vietcong to resolve, and that Hanoi would not play a part in it. They said he had assured them, however, that North Vietnam was eager to see an end to the fighting.

In the interview, Mr. Thuy said that Hanoi sought a "durable peace in Vietnam and Southeast Asia and favorable new relations with the United States."

Status of Three Neighbors

Asked to be specific about the reference to Southeast Asia, and what it meant with regard to Laos, Cambodia and perhaps Thailand, Mr. Thuy said: "The beginning of peace has been re-established in Laos, but it is not yet real. In Cambodia, the two parties have not agreed about how to find a settlement, but the Democratic Republic of Vietnam continues to support Sihanouk."

He said nothing about Thailand, which is now the major base for the United States Air Force in Southeast Asia, and the new headquarters for what

was formerly the United States command in South Vietnam.

On the question of the inability of the International Commission of Control and Supervision to police the cease-fire, Mr. Thuy said that this was because Saigon was in error. It has not only prevented the Hungarian and Polish members of the inspection unit from acting, he said, but has also made the functioning of the two Joint Military Commissions "impossible" and has committed acts of brutality against them.

Canadian View Contrary

Canada, which with Indonesia, makes up the full control commission, has repeatedly charged that investigation of cease-fire violations was prevented by the refusal of Hungarian and Polish inspectors to take part, an effective veto under the unanimity rule.

Although he was pressed for details on the question of eco-

nomie aid, Mr. Thuy declined to give figures or name materials that Hanoi sought from the United States. But he said that at the start of the Paris aid talks, "we asked the United States to discuss Article 21, Chapter 8"—which refers to reconstruction assistance—"but the United States sought not to go into it but to stick to generalities, modalities."

"We have the impression," Mr. Thuy said, "that the United States side is trying to stall—on demining, on economic talks, and meanwhile it gives Saigon all possibilities for nibbling operations."

No Immediate U.S. Comment

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WASHINGTON, April 5—State and Defense Department spokesmen said today that there would be no immediate comment on the statements by Xuan Thuy. Defense officials

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'Stalling' on Pact

also said that they had no knowledge of any reconnaissance flight by American planes over North Vietnam.

Last week, the Pentagon said that only one mine had been destroyed in the clearing operations off Haiphong. The explanation offered was that most of the mines laid by the United States had become inactive, with the possibility that some other mines in the channels being swept by the Navy task force had already been cleared by North Vietnam.

The Defense Department has emphasized that the United States will comply with the mine-sweeping obligations under the Paris agreement to remove, deactivate or destroy all mines in North Vietnamese waters. At the same time, the Defense Department has cautioned that sweeping all North Vietnamese waters could require several months.