

U.S.-HANOI DRAFT IS SAID TO DEMAND A NEW CEASE-FIRE

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Thieu Reported Accepting
Most of the Provisions
—Paris Talks Go On
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SAIGON, South Vietnam, June 12—Henry A. Kissinger and Le Duc Tho are working on a draft document that aims at strengthening their original Vietnam agreement with a call for a firm cease-fire within 24 hours of signing and with a re-statement of other key provisions, according to sources close to the Saigon Government.

One of the restated points, the informants said, is the call of the Jan. 27 accord for an end to all military activities in Cambodia, where there is no cease-fire and where the national Government is now supported by United States bombing.

[In Paris, the United States and North Vietnamese negotiators met for more than four hours Tuesday but adjourned without announcing agreement on a draft accord. Page 3.]

3 Thieu Objections

Saigon Government sources said that President Nguyen Van Thieu had accepted most of the draft that was being worked out by the two chief negotiators in the original pact, Mr. Kissinger, President Nixon's adviser on national security, and Mr. Tho, a member of the North Vietnamese Politburo. But Mr. Thieu was still said to have three significant objections.

The sources said that he wanted added to the communiqué some references to the presence of North Vietnamese troops in South Vietnam, something that the original cease-fire agreement did not contain. Through the long war, the North Vietnamese always denied that they had soldiers fighting in the South, even in the face of monumental evidence to the contrary.

President Thieu was also said to object to the use of the word "territory" in a section dealing with the demarcation of areas held by Government troops and Communist troops. "Territory," in his view, was said to imply a permanent division.

A Council and Elections

The sources also said that he would agree to the formation of a three-party National Council of National Reconciliation and Concord to arrange for elections only if it was tied to a firm date for elections. Otherwise, he reportedly argues, it might work itself into a form of coalition government.

Sections of the draft document dealing with the United States are said to include a

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pledge, to halt all reconnaissance flights over North Vietnam. The January agreement included a section that was construed to ban such flights, but the United States later resumed them to monitor what it said were North Vietnamese violations of the accord.

The sources said that the United States also pledged in the draft document to resume mine-clearing and talks on reconstruction aid to North Vietnam, both suspended on April 19. Defense and State Department officials said at the time that the suspensions were meant to persuade North Vietnam to live up to the accord and halt the infiltration of men and material into South Vietnam.

Essentials of the Draft

The essential points of the draft document being worked on in Paris were said by the Saigon informants to be the following:

¶ The United States pledges to end all reconnaissance flights over North Vietnam.

¶ The United States pledges to resume minesweeping in North Vietnamese waters within five days of the signing of the document and to complete the work within 30 days. The United States will also provide North Vietnam with the means to clear mines from rivers.

¶ The United States will resume talks on aid to North Vietnam within four days after the signing of the document.

¶ An order to cease firing in South Vietnam will be carried out 24 hours after the signing of the communiqué. All forces will remain in place and refrain from all aggressive, terrorist and revengeful activities.

¶ The parties will help each other to get information about military personnel and foreign

civilians missing in action, help to determine the location of graves and to facilitate the exhumation and repatriation of the dead.

¶ The parties will immediately begin the "demarcation of the territory under their control."

¶ Twenty-four hours after the cease-fire, commanders of units facing each other will meet to work out temporary measures to avoid conflicts and insure that supplies are continued.

¶ Fifteen days after the cease-fire, the opposing sides in South Vietnam will reach agreement on points of entry for re-supply on a one-for-one basis.

¶ The two South Vietnamese sides pledge to return all civilian personnel they have captured and detained. This should begin within 30 days and be completed in no more than 45 days, the International Red Cross will be permitted to visit all prison camps.

¶ The two South Vietnamese sides pledge to carry out seriously Article 11 of the Paris accord, which prohibits all acts of reprisal and discrimination

against individuals or organizations that have collaborated with one side or the other, and also calls for assurance of democratic liberties.

¶ A National Council of National Reconciliation and Concord will be established within 45 days. The two South Vietnamese sides will then discuss elections and the nature of the body that is to be elected.

¶ The two South Vietnamese sides will begin discussions on the subject of reducing their

forces and demobilizing troops.

¶ Diplomatic immunity and privileges will be granted immediately to the members of the two-party Joint Military Commission, which is to help work out the details of the cease-fire. The commission is made up of representatives of the Saigon Government and the Viet Cong.

¶ The two sides pledge to cooperate and provide necessary help to the International Commission of Control and Su-

pervision to move about freely to monitor the cease-fire.

¶ All foreign countries will stop all military activities in Cambodia and Laos and withdraw all their troops and military equipment.

President Thieu met for three hours this morning with his National Security Council for yet another discussion of whether

South Vietnam should sign the accord being worked out in Paris. No decision was announced.