U.S. AND SAIGON AGREE ON NEW TALK IF HANOI DISCUSSES INVASION HALT; ENEMY TRAPS A FORCE NEAR KONTUM



EVACUATING WOUNDED: South Vietnamese soldier being carried from helicopter at Pleiku, in Central Highlands, where a string of fire bases has been abandoned to enemy.

Second Major Disclosure

The announcement was the Administration's second dramatic disclosure of the day, following the revelation that President Nixon had sent his national security adviser, Henry A. Kissinger, on a secret mission to Moscow last week.

In addition, the White House announced, that Mr. Nixon would make his promised statement on United States troops in Vietnam on nationwide television at 10 P.M. tomorrow.

Despite the sudden sequence of events, White House spokesmen resisted speculation on the connection between the Kissinger visit, the announcement that the United States was prepared to resume talks and Mr. Nixon's speech tomorrow night.

They said, for example, that it would be unwise to regard the announcement on the peace talks as setting the stage for any new diplomatic overtures from Mr. Nixon.

Vietnam Was Discussed

However, the Soviet Union is known to have urged the United States to return to the peace table, and White House officials would not rule out the possibility that the Russians pressed this request on Mr. Kissinger while he was in Moscow.

Mr. Kissinger himself indicated today that Vietnam had been discussed with the Soviet leaders, but he would provide no further details.

It was not imediately clear here whether negotiations would resume in earnest in Paris on Thursday. The North Vietnamese have said that they wish to talk and have been routinely appearing at the negotiating table since the talks were suspended last month.

But it was not clear here how they would respond to the Admnistration's insistence that the first item of business be the invasion of South Vietnam.

Ronald L. Ziegler, the White House press secretary, who read the announcement on the peace talks to newsmen, refused to accept a reporter's suggestion that the United States had imposed a "precondition" for the resumption of talks.

'Another Chance' Offered

"We are willing to give the talks another chance," he said, adding later, "We are willing to sit down and talk to the other side."

He went on to say that "we are willing to test their intentions" and to discover whether the other side was interested in more than a "sterile propaganda debate."

Mr. Ziegler conceded that the United States originally had broken off the talks because the President felt that Hanoi was not interested in working

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NEW SECRET TRIP

Kissinger Flew to Soviet—Silent

NYTimes On Details

APR 2 6 1977
By ROBERT B. SEMPLE Jr.
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, April 25— The White House announced tonight that the United States and South Vietnam were prepared to resume the Paris peace talks at the next regular session, on Thursday.

The announcement, issued simultaneously in Saigon, stipulated, however, "that the first item of business in these talks must be the discussion of measures" aimed at putting an end "to the flagrant North Vietnamese invasion of South Vietnam"

U.S. and Saigon Agree to Resume Talks

Few Other Details

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announcement which says that for the North Vietnamese in-important international prob-vasion of the South because the important international prob-lems were discussed."

announcement which says that important international problems were discussed."

The announcement itself, released simultaneously in Moscow and Washington, read as follows:

"Between April 20 and April 24, Dr. Henry A. Kissinger, assistant to the President for national security affairs, was in Moscow to confer with the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Brezhnev, and Foreign Minister Gromyko. The discussions dealt with important international problems, as well as bilateral matters, preparatory to the talks between President Nixon and Soviet leaders in May."

However, Mr. Kissinger

Hor North Vietnamese invasion of the South because the Russian shad supplied "offensive equipment" to Hanoi.

Mr. Kissinger acknowledged that relations had reached "a very delicate phase" and that while Mr. Nixon and Mr. Brezhnev had consulted frequently over the last three years on diplomatic questions, "It was felt in the last few weeks that a more direct exchange might be desirable."

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Mr. Kissinger was accompanied on his flight by the Soviet States, Anatoly F. Dobrynin, who was said to have remained behind in Moscow. The two men flew in an American military aircraft. The White House would not say whether Mr. Kis-

Continued From Page 1, Col. 8
"seriously" toward a settlement. Buth e said "they have presser hard" to resume discussions and "we are willing to listen."

Seemed to resist speculation singer had made any stops on that another principal motive behind the trip had been to reassure the Russians of Mr. Nixon's wish to hold the meeting in Moscow as planned that he had visited Peking and had conducted secret pression.

presser hard" to resume discussions and "we are willing to listen."

of Mr. Nixon's wish to hold the as much as earlier disclosures that the meeting in Moscow as planned at most and to make certain that no had conducted secret negotial and ended at noon yesterday.

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He would not elaborate.

Relations Severely Strained

A Surprise in Moscow

Relations Severely Strained

Despite Mr. Kissinger's assertion that the meeting was and Soviet Union had agreed not to disclose the substance of the talks, and other spokesmen here were no more informative.

There was immediate and widespread speculation, however, that Mr. Kissinger had flown to Moscow to give the Soviet leadership a first-hand account of the President's rationale for the rapid intensification of the air war in Indochina, particularly the bombing of Hanoi and Haiphong in North Vietnam.

Mr. Kissinger himself virtually conceded that the war in Vietnam was at, or near, the top of the agenda, saying at one point, "I think you can draw your conclusions from an announcement which says that inmovered intensification of the air war in the previous weekend, damaging four Soviet merchant ships and eliciting from Moscow a sharp formal protest, on Monday, April 17.

The United States, in a reply the same day, termed the damague "inadvertent and regrettable" but again accused the Russians of some responsibility announcement which says that for the North Vietnamese invasion of the South because the least of the North Vietnamese invasion of the South because the least of the North Vietnamese invasion of the South because the least of the North Vietnamese invasion of the South because the least of the North Vietnamese invasion of the South because the least of the North Vietnamese invasion of the South because the least of the North Vietnamese invasion of the South because the least of the North Vietnamese invasion of the South because the least of the North Vietnamese invasion of the South because the least of the North Vietnamese invasion of the South because the least of the North Vietnamese invasion of the South because the least of the North Vietnames in vietnames and the president's decision to send him, by Mr. Kissinger had a surprise for Moscow, the President's decision to send him, by Mr. Kissinger had part a time when relations, nouncement that Henry A. Kisamouncement that the most severe strain. Mo