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U.S. Again Cuts Off Paris Talks

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PARIS — The United States broke off the Paris peace talks today for the second time, claiming there had been no progress.

U.S. negotiator William

Porter said he did so because there was a "lack of progress in every available channel" — presumably including secret discussions.

He told reporters outside the conference hall he had refused to agree to meet next Thursday because both North Vietnam and the Viet Cong refused to reply to his demands that the North Vietnamese halt what he termed their invasion of South Vietnam.

Instead, both Communist teams scoffed at use of the word "invasion" and said the Demilitarized Zone was not an international boundary and therefore there could have been no invasion.

U.S. Denounced

Both North Vietnam's chief delegate, Xuan Thuy, and the Viet Cong representative, Mme. Nguyen Thi Binh, denounced the U.S. move.

"Today they have unilaterally sine die (indefinitely) adjourned the conference, backed by President Nixon's threats to use all kinds of military measures.

"The United States has committed a new grave act of sabotage against the conference," Thuy said. He said Hanoi wanted to continue the weekly meetings.

Week to Act

Porter told the Communists last week that he would give them one week to reply

to U.S. demands for a halt in their offensive.

The United States broke off the talks last March 23 on grounds there were no serious negotiations and that the Communists were using them only as a propaganda forum.

Porter returned to the con-

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ference table last week with a demand the North Vietnam and Viet Cong comply with his demands they discuss ways of halting the current Communist offensive.

Secret Talks

As he left the conference hall today, Porter said the South Vietnamese negotiator, Pham Dan Lam, "speaking for our side, told them we did not agree to set a date for the next meeting."

"Now don't get the idea that this is the result purely of this meeting held here today," Porter said. "It represents also a complete lack of progress in every available channel."

Porter's reference to "every available channel" was taken to include secret talks between Hanoi and Washington.

The talks were resumed last Thursday after a five week hiatus, reportedly at the insistence of Soviet Communist Party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev during talks with presidential adviser Henry Kissinger, who made a secret trip to Moscow.

Kissinger had held 13 secret talks last year with Le Duc Tho, a high-ranking member of the Hanoi Politburo, but they got nowhere.

Tho returned to Paris last Sunday, and although it has been suspected that secret talks between Tho and possibly Kissinger might have been held, there has been no official confirmation.

Before today's suspension Xuan Thuy, the chief North Vietnamese negotiator, indicated that more secret talks could be in the works.

Held 'Fabrication'

Thuy told reporters before entering the session that Tho was now "studying the dossier of the talks from their beginning up until now."

Porter set the stage for today's suspension last Thursday when he called on the North Vietnamese to discuss "as a first item of business" measures to end the North Vietnamese invasion of the South.

In his speech to the conference, Porter noted that Thuy had not replied to his demands but then posed a series of new questions regarding settlement of the conference.

He gave no indication in his speech what the allied side planned to suspend the conference.

He called on the Communist side to "respond to these questions as precisely and as explicitly as you can."

Instead of meeting Porter's original demand for a discussion of an end to the North Vietnamese offensive, Thuy and Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, reiterated the main points of the Communist peace plan.

In contending that U.S. charges of an invasion were fabrication, Thuy quoted the 1954 Geneva conference declaration on division of North and South Vietnam at the 17th parallel:

"The military demarcation line is provisional and should not in any way be interpreted as constituting a political or territorial boundary."

"Now the United States regards it as an international border. This fact alone constitutes a violation of the 1954 Geneva agreement by the United States," Thuy said.

Thuy charges that "it is the United States which arrogates to itself the right to invade Vietnam with its ground, air and naval forces and by every possible means, while preventing the Vietnamese people from exercising their legitimate right to self-defense."