

KISSINGER HOLDS ANOTHER SESSION WITH HANOI AIDES

Meets With Thuy and Tho
Third Time in Paris, Then
Flies to Switzerland

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DETAILS ARE WITHHELD

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Talk Comes at a Time of
Greater Polemics Between
Hanoi and Washington

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WASHINGTON, Aug. 14—Henry A. Kissinger, President Nixon's adviser on national security, held another private meeting with North Vietnam's negotiators in Paris today, the White House announced.

He then flew to Switzerland to help celebrate his parents' 50th wedding anniversary. The White House said he would leave Switzerland tomorrow, but declined to say where he would go from there.

The latest private Paris meeting—the third in a month—came at a time of increased public polemics between Hanoi and Washington and an intensification of political debate in this country over the Nixon Administration's handling of the Vietnam negotiations.

Details Withheld

The White House gave no further details on the session, other than that Mr. Kissinger met with Le Duc Tho, the Hanoi Politburo member charged with Vietnam negotiations, and Xuan Thuy, the regular North Vietnamese delegate to the semi-public sessions between North Vietnam and the Vietcong on one side and the United States and South Vietnam on the other. The 155th such session is scheduled for Thursday, with no apparent sign of a breakthrough.

Ronald L. Ziegler, the White House press secretary, told newsmen of the Paris meeting today while it was going on and said that Mr. Kissinger would then go to Laax-Flims

near Zurich. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Kissinger of New York, were vacationing there.

Newsmen told Mr. Ziegler that his silence on Mr. Kissinger's ultimate destination would lead to speculation that he might go back to Paris for another session. But Mr. Ziegler refused to elaborate on the travel plans.

The session today was Mr. Kissinger's 16th in a series that dates from 1969. The first 12 were completely secret and

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were not disclosed until January of this year by Mr. Nixon. News of the 13th meeting, in May, was leaked out of Paris.

The last three meetings have been held with a prior understanding between Washington and Hanoi that they would be announced as soon as they occurred. Mr. Kissinger met with Mr. Tho and Mr. Thuy on July 19 and again on Aug. 1.

Because of the polemic tone adopted by both sides at the recent Thursday sessions of the peace talks, as well as in their public statements, many diplomats and State Department officials here have expressed skepticism that Mr. Kissinger was making any progress in the confidential sessions.

North Vietnam, in its statements both in Paris and in Hanoi, has sharply attacked Mr. Nixon for what it calls a deliberate campaign to destroy its dike system and to create floods throughout the countryside. The United States has accused Hanoi of conducting "a big lie" campaign and accused the North Vietnamese of making propaganda.

In Paris today, the North Vietnamese delegation refused to confirm the Kissinger meeting and lashed out at some reports of a new American peace plan by saying, "Everyone knows the Nixon plan is to intensify the war in both zones of Vietnam, pursue the policy of Vietnamization, and main-

tain the puppet Nguyen Van Thieu in Saigon."

White House officials have cautioned against any speculation about Mr. Kissinger's sessions. They have said that only he, the President, and a few aides know their content and that any views expressed by others in the Government must be uninformed.

Serious Effort Indicated

The White House view is that North Vietnam must recognize that simply by meeting with Mr. Kissinger it is aiding Mr. Nixon during this political campaign, by leaving open the possibility that a settlement might take place.

"Obviously, Hanoi has no love for the President," one White House aide said, "So we must assume they are serious about these negotiations."

Secretary of State William P. Rogers told newsmen on Friday that although it was possible that Hanoi might stall at the negotiating table until the elections, in the hope that Senator George McGovern would be elected on a Vietnam plank more acceptable to North Vietnam, "I wouldn't want to leave the impression that we think that the negotiations are hopeless."

He said that United States intelligence had information that lead the Administration to believe that "the enemy thinks—and I think many of the nations that are allied with them think—that the President is going to win again."

The key issue at the negotiations remains the political future of South Vietnam. Hanoi has insisted publicly that it will make no deal that does not include the ouster of President Nguyen Van Thieu, and the replacement of his Government by a coalition acceptable to the Communists.

The United States has said it will not "impose" a political settlement on Saigon but is willing to negotiate a separate "military" deal, involving a cease-fire and the release of American prisoners in return for the withdrawal of all Americans from South Vietnam in four months, and an end to the bombing of North Vietnam and

the mining of its waters.

The State Department today continued to deny that W. Averell Harriman or Cyrus R. Vance, the United States negotiators at Paris under the Johnson Administration, had urged that the Nixon Administration do anything special to take advantage of what the two men called "an opportunity for a negotiated settlement" caused by the withdrawal in 1968 of 90 per cent of North Vietnam's troops from the northern two provinces of South Vietnam.

Their statement was made on Saturday to support an assertion by Sargent Shriver, the Democratic Vice Presidential nominee, that Mr. Nixon "blew" a chance to end the war.

In a separate interview with The New York Times on Saturday, Mr. Harriman said that the North Vietnamese troop withdrawal took place in October and November, 1968, before Mr. Nixon's inauguration in January, 1969.

This led Mr. Rogers to tell

newsmen in Miami Beach today that if the United States ignored a North Vietnamese peace signal four years ago, "it was President Johnson who missed the boat, not President Nixon."

Meeting with newsmen after testifying before a Republican platform committee hearing, Mr. Rogers said that the Democratic Administration "had had three months to act on the supposed signal before President Nixon took office."

"What did they do about it?" he said. "I've been making a search of all papers and documents available and I find no trace of any such signal."