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# Hanoi Aide Reaches Paris, Rises Speculation

Special to The New York Times  
 PARIS, Sept. 11—Le Duc Tho, chief adviser to Hanoi's delegation at the Paris peace talks, returned to Paris today, creating speculation that he might meet again with Henry A. Kissinger, President Nixon's adviser on national security.

Mr. Tho, a member of the North Vietnamese Politburo, told newsmen at the airport here that "you will know in a few days" whether a session is planned with Mr. Kissinger on his way home from Moscow. "It is time for the American Government to make a clear choice between war and peace," Mr. Tho said in a prepared statement after his arrival from Moscow.

Meanwhile, Western travelers who had meetings in the last few days with top-level representatives of the Soviet Union, North Vietnam and the Vietcong, said they had indications that Mr. Kissinger's current talks in Moscow could be decisive on the war.

The travelers, who asked not to be identified, have long experience of meetings with top-level Communist officials and said they felt they had been received with candor.

They learned, they said, that there seems to be a split in the Moscow leadership on the attitude to take toward President Nixon's Administration.

### One Group Said to Seek Trade

One group, the travelers reported, is intensely eager to develop large-scale trade and credit relations with the United States and is prepared to urge Hanoi to compromise in return for economic promises from Washington. The sources said they understood that Premier Aleksei N. Kosygin and President Nikolai V. Podgorny, as well as Anatoly F. Dobrynin, the Soviet Ambassador to the United States were in this group.

Another group, according to their information, does not trust President Nixon and argues that his promises should not be considered reliable. This group was said to want to hold off any possible deals until after the United States elections in November.

The sources did not list any persons in this group, nor did they learn with any clarity the position of the party leader, Leonid I. Brezhnev, in this domestic Soviet debate.

In any case, the sources said they had been given the impression that a great deal depended on what Mr. Kissinger might offer the Russians in future economic benefits during his Moscow visit.

The travelers said their talks with North Vietnamese and Vietcong leaders had not produced any sign of impending compromise proposals for a peace settlement.

But they said the North Vietnamese showed great concern over what they considered the possibility of being subjected to Soviet pressure to modify their political demands. The Vietnamese Communists did not indicate what they would do if the Russians did insist on a compromise, but they appeared worried about having to face such a decision, the sources said.

### Kissinger Begins Talks

Special to The New York Times

MOSCOW, Sept. 11—Henry Kissinger began three days of wide-ranging talks with the Soviet leadership today without making any contact here with the North Vietnamese negotiator, Le Duc Tho.

Before departing for Paris this morning, Mr. Tho ended speculation that he and Mr. Kissinger might meet in Moscow to continue their series of 16 private negotiating sessions on the Vietnam war. He said he had not seen Mr. Kissinger during the overnight overlap of their visits here but declined to comment on whether they would meet soon in Paris.

The presence of James T. Lynn, the Under Secretary of Commerce, in Mr. Kissinger's party today underscored the importance of trade in the high-level Soviet-American talks and the effort being made to break the deadlock on key trade issues.

Although officials withheld details, any extended discussion of trade will necessarily touch upon Congressional threats to withhold most-favored-nation status for the Soviet Union unless it rescinds newly imposed educational taxes on would-be emigrants, including Soviet Jews seeking to go to Israel.

### Major Obstacle Seen

There was no immediate indication whether this might prove an insurmountable obstacle in what have already been difficult trade negotiations during President Nixon's visit here in May and subsequent talks held in late July by Secretary of Commerce Peter G. Peterson.

The Kremlin has made equal tariff treatment from the United States and industrial

loans from the American Export-Import Bank two of its key demands in the trade talks.

Washington is insisting that Moscow agree to a satisfactory settlement—evidently in the neighborhood of \$500-million—of the long-outstanding Soviet World War II Lend-Lease debt and also agree to clearcut operating procedures for American business concerns bidding to operate in the Soviet Union.

Tight secrecy was imposed on the talks by both sides, indicating that hard bargaining was going on.

### Vietcong Restate Peace Terms

Special to The New York Times

SAIGON, South Vietnam, Sept. 11—South Vietnam's Communists today issued what they called an "important statement" of their terms for a peace settlement.

United States Government analysts here said that the statement represented "absolutely no change" from previous Communist terms proposing a three-part coalition government in Saigon, but rephrased it appeared to them less harshly than in earlier declarations.

The statement by the Provisional Revolutionary Government, the political organization of the Vietcong, was made in an English-language broadcast from Hanoi and was monitored by United States Government agencies this morning.

The key section of the long broadcast said:

"A solution to the internal problems of South Vietnam must proceed from the actual situation—that there exist in South Vietnam two administrations, two armies and other political forces. To achieve national concord, the sides in South Vietnam must unite on the basis of equality, mutual respect and mutual nonelimination; democratic freedoms must be guaranteed to the people.

### Saigon Regime Called 'Stooge'

"To this end it is necessary to form in South Vietnam a provisional government of national concord with three equal segments to take charge of affairs in the period of transition and to organize truly free and democratic general elections.

"Should the U. S. Government really respect the South Vietnamese people's right of

self-determination and seriously negotiate to peacefully settle the South Vietnamese problem, the Provisional Revolutionary Government is prepared to reach agreements to the effect that neither a Communist regime nor a U. S. stooge regime shall be imposed in South Vietnam," the statement goes on.

"As long as the U. S. imperialist aggressors continue the war and maintain the Saigon stooge administration, the South Vietnamese people with their beloved northern countrymen will fight on," the statement says.

If the United States stops supporting the Saigon Government, withdraws all its troops coalition government," the and ceases all intervention in Vietnam, and "lets the South Vietnamese people form a three-segment coalition government," the statement says, "this will bring about an early release of all captured U. S. servicemen."

One ranking American analyst said he thought this statement simply repeated the thought, if not the wording, of the last major peace statement of the Provisional Revolutionary Government, issued Feb. 2.

### U.S. 'Studying' Statement

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11—White House and State Department spokesmen said today the Administration was "studying" the Vietcong statement. But, speaking privately, Administration officials said they saw "no new elements" in the declarations.

There was no inclination among American officials here to link the Vietcong statement with the return to Paris of Le Duc Tho.