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Kissinger's 2d Day of Talks Ends

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By Milt Freudenheim

PARIS — (CST) — High-level secret talks between the United States and North Vietnam ended after their second day today amid speculation that "guarantees" for an independent South Vietnam were under discussion.

Henry A. Kissinger, the White House foreign policy adviser, met Hanoi Politburo member Le Duc Tho and Xuan Thuy, North Vietnam's chief negotiator at the Paris talks.

It was the 18th such meeting here and the first to go into a second day.

Kissinger flew back to Washington to report to President Nixon.

U.S. and North Vietnamese officials declined to reveal contents of the talks in line with an agreement to keep them secret.

But there were indications Kissinger was seeking to pin down hints from Hanoi that the Communists would agree to guarantees, possibly from outside powers, for a Vietnam political settlement.

The hints were contained in a broadcast Monday of a statement in Nhan Dan, the official North Vietnamese newspaper signed "Commentator" which means the statement is intended as major policy.

"Does the U.S. want peace or to continue the war?" it asked. "Does it dare, togeth-

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er with the parties concerned, to put forth and carry out necessary measures to insure that neither side dominates the political life in South Vietnam during the said transitional period?"

Guarantees?

This was seen in Washington by some experts as an offer to discuss guarantees to keep a transitional government in Saigon from being taken over by either Communists or U.S.-backed officials.

On the surface, it was considered unsatisfactorily vague by U.S. analysts. Some thought it was intended to give an attractive sound to longstanding Communist demands without really changing them.

Kissinger said after the previous Paris meeting with Tho Sept. 15 that the latest Hanoi proposals left much to be desired but that the secret discussions were "serious."

Rejected by U.S.

The United States rejected a Sept. 11 public proposal by the Viet Cong Provisional Revolutionary Government. This had said a solution must start from the "actual situation" in South Vietnam of "two administrations, two armies, and other political forces."

U.S. Ambassador William J. Porter accused the Communists of seeking to dominate their proposed three-part transitional government.

The three parts would include a Provisional Revolutionary Government side, a Saigon administration side—but without President Nguyen Van Thieu and his top aides—and a third side made up of others including exiles

from France and elsewhere.

Porter suggested that this formula included a "veto" for the PRG on the third group's members, thus giving the Communists control.

Door for Thieu?

French analysts thought Monday's Nhan Dan statement left the door open for Thieu to take part as one of "the parties concerned." Some Washington observers speculated the parties might include China and Russia, with the United States to provide international guarantees.

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