

'Algerian Solution' Secret of Viet Peace?

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PARIS—Secret negotiations to end the war in Vietnam reportedly are now centered on a formula similar to the one which permitted France a face-saving device to end the Algerian war 10 years ago.

The formula would help solve what reportedly is the key difference in the talks — the nature of the transitional and postwar government in Saigon.

The formula is believed to call for the creation of a Provisional Executive involving only a token Viet Cong representation to prepare general elections. Subsequently, a full-fledged govern-

ment of "national unity" would be formed.

A SIMILAR REPORT, mentioning "the Algerian solution," was broadcast this morning over the French Radio. That report was attributed to North Vietnamese sources.

The North Vietnamese and their Viet Cong allies are still insisting that South Vietnamese President Nguyen

Van Thieu be removed from power and excluded from any new government. They appear to have little or no objection to other members of the Saigon establishment, at least for the duration of the Provisional Executive.

The Communists are confident that American disengagement from Vietnam plus the formation of a Provisional Executive would rally masses of South Vietnamese to their cause, thus assuring an electoral victory and a vastly increased Communist role in the government once the provisional Executive is superseded.

The Algerian formula ultimately led to the take-over of the country by the Moslem rebels, led by Ben Bella. The "liberation front" thus had been able to convert the provisional arrangement into actual control of the government. In return for having only a "token"

role in the provisional executive, the Viet Cong might expect ultimately to take over.

PRESIDENT NIXON is expected to send a high-level emissary to Saigon this weekend to discuss the results of presidential adviser Henry Kissinger's two days of secret talks in Paris this week.

The sources said the emissary will be Maj. Gen. Alexander Haig, Kissinger's deputy.

Sources said a review of the situation with South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu appeared advisable because of "ill-founded rumors" of an impending diplomatic breakthrough.

The sources acknowledged that the trip is bound to raise speculation that Nixon is trying to pressure Thieu into agreeing on a coalition government without his participation.

Last night, Kissinger gave Nixon a preliminary report on the latest round of his secret negotiations with Le Duc Tho, a member of the Hanoi Politburo, and Xuan Thuy, the chief North Vietnamese negotiator.

KISSINGER PROBABLY will resume his negotiations with the North Vietnamese soon, perhaps next week.

Hanoi has charged that the United States is trying to give the impression that the U.S. and North Vietnam are

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"getting closer" in the peace talks, The New York Times reports.

The charge was made in Hoc Tap, the monthly journal of the Central Committee of the North Vietnamese Communist party and broadcast over Hanoi Radio.

The broadcast was a reaction to the speculation about a breakthrough in the talks, which was denied by the White House and by the North Vietnamese delegation in Paris.

**DIPLOMATIC INFORMANTS** stressed that the U.S. is determined to arrive at some sort of formula before the American presidential elections, to provide Nixon with an obvious electoral advantage. Consequently, Kissinger's trips to Paris are expected to be stepped up.

The provisional executive formula is based on the Evian Agreements which ended the seven-year Algerian uprising against France in 1962. Following a cease-fire in March of that year, a temporary executive was installed by the French. The executive, headed by an Arab of moderate nationalistic tendencies, was theoretically in charge of preparing a referendum on independence which won with overwhelming approval.

The significant thing about such a temporary executive body was that it provided the first step for the blending of different Algerian tendencies — including Algerians who worked with the French, some moderate nationalists and a handful of representatives of militant nationalists who were readying for a take-over.

**IT COULD NOT** be immediately determined whether the Algerian formula was suggested by Kissinger or by the North Vietnamese. In any case, it appeared to represent a compromise between the American and North Vietnamese views.

The U.S. has officially insisted that a cease-fire should be the first step, to be followed by internationally supervised elections. The Communists wanted the creation of a provisional government of three components — Saigon representatives, neutralists and Viet Cong — to prepare the elections.

The success of the Algerian solution in Vietnam would depend on the fate of Thieu. At this stage, there are no