

KISSINGER IS BACK FROM PARIS TALKS ON VIETNAM PEACE

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No Details From Either Side — Tho, Hanoi Negotiator, Also Leaves for Home

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WASHINGTON, Oct. 12— Henry A. Kissinger returned to Washington tonight to report to President Nixon on his four days of private talks with North Vietnam's negotiators in Paris.

As usual, neither American nor North Vietnamese spokesmen would divulge any details of the latest round of talks, the longest and most sustained by the two sides.

Mr. Nixon had asked Mr. Kissinger, his adviser on national security, to meet with him tonight to discuss the current effort to promote a Vietnam settlement. Tomorrow a follow-up breakfast will be attended by Secretary of State William P. Rogers.

Meanwhile, Le Duc Tho, a member of the North Vietnamese politburo, who meets with Mr. Kissinger in the private talks, left for Hanoi tonight by way of Moscow and Peking.

Thieu Not in Agreement

It was widely expected here that either Mr. Kissinger or his deputy, Gen. Alexander M. Haig Jr., who also took part in the Paris talks, would fly to Saigon soon to inform President Nguyen Van Thieu on developments.

In a speech today, Mr. Thieu repeated his opposition to a coalition Government that included the Vietcong.

Mr. Kissinger's trip to Paris was his 19th in pursuit of a Vietnam settlement since August, 1969. Until this week, the longest round of talks, two days, took place last month. But information about the four days of negotiations, Sunday through yesterday, was scanty. It was not even known how much time Mr. Kissinger had spent with Mr. Tho.

Lacking details on the private

talks, diplomats and State Department officials here focused attention on the 163d session of the regular four-sided Vietnam talks in Paris today. These are held in a semipublic atmosphere, with statements by the United States, South Vietnamese, North Vietnamese and Vietcong delegations released to the press.

These sessions have generally served as propaganda sounding boards for the opposing sides. today, the United States and

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North Vietnamese spokesmen exchanged sharp criticism of the other's position.

In the public statements, at least, there was no sign of any change in the negotiating positions.

The spokesmen for Hanoi and the Vietcong insisted that a settlement would be possible if the United States and South Vietnam accepted the Vietcong's proposals of Sept. 11. These were for a three-party coalition Government in Saigon that would pave the way for a new constitution and elections.

This coalition would be composed of equal elements from the Vietcong, the present Saigon Government, and "neutrals," many of whom live abroad.

Under the plan, President Thieu would resign immediately.

Mr. Thieu, speaking in Saigon today, declared that he would never accept such a coalition.

Officially, the United States has also opposed the coalition

concept with Mr. Kissinger asserting that this was only a "vener" for Communist control. It has been speculated upon in the press and elsewhere that Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Tho might have been discussing ways of guaranteeing that a coalition would not, in fact, mean a Communist takeover.

Nixon Offer Recalled

The United States, ever since Mr. Nixon's speech of May 8, has pressed for acceptance of a "military solution." Mr. Nixon has offered to stop all bombing of North Vietnam, to end the mining of its ports, and to withdraw all troops from South Vietnam in four months, in return for a ceasefire and a return of American prisoners.

Mr. Kissinger has said that acceptance of that plan would allow the United States to leave and permit the Vietnamese to settle their political problems by themselves.

But so far, the North Vietnamese and the Vietcong in-

sisted that there can be no solution that did not take into account political factors.

In his statement today, William J. Porter, the chief American delegate to the regular Vietnam talks, pressed the other side to give guarantees that in the event of a settlement, all North Vietnamese troops would be withdrawn from South Vietnam and no more moved in.

The binder of Mr. Porter's statement, which might also have been stressed by Mr. Kissinger in the private talks, was that the United States and South Vietnam need explicit proof that in the event a political settlement, North Vietnam would not try to take advantage of the end of American military support to seize South Vietnam by force.

In the last week, there have been reports of an "easing" in North Vietnam's position, including the suggestion that Hanoi would no longer insist on Mr. Thieu's resignation. But in Paris today, following the regular session of the talks,



United Press International
Henry A. Kissinger in car as he arrived at Orly Airport for his flight home.

both the Hanoi and Vietcong spokesmen ridiculed these reports and said that Mr. Thieu must resign.