

KISSINGER CONFERS WITH THIEU 2D DAY; AIDES STILL SILENT

French Report From Saigon Predicts Cease-Fire Pact Within the Next 10 Days

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DISPATCH BUOYS STOCKS

Rumors in South Vietnam's Capital Have U.S. Urging President to Step Down

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SAIGON, South Vietnam, Oct. 20—Henry A. Kissinger and the United States Ambassador, Ellsworth Bunker, conferred with President Nguyen Van Thieu of South Vietnam for 3 hours and 40 minutes today.

As was true of yesterday's two lengthy sessions in the presidential palace, both American and South Vietnamese officials refused all comment on the talks.

[A French correspondent reported from Saigon that he had learned from a "usually well-informed source" that elements of a cease-fire would be proclaimed within the next 10 days. The report, from Marcel Giuglaris of the newspaper France Soir, caused another "peace rally" on the New York Stock Exchange. The Dow-Jones industrials climbed 10.69 to close at 942.81.]

Speculation Is Rampant

Whatever the content of the meetings, they have touched off a torrent of speculation in Saigon that appears to be undermining President Thieu's position and prestige.

Many Vietnamese believe that Mr. Kissinger, President Nixon's national security adviser, has already reached an agreement with the North Vietnamese and has come here to persuade Mr. Thieu to step down.

The rumor given the widest credence here is that Washington and Hanoi have already agreed to a cease-fire and some form of coalition government, possibly to be called a "government of national conciliation," to avoid the word coalition, which is offensive to Mr. Thieu.

Usually well-informed United States officials said they doubted that negotiations with the Communists had gone that far, but several leading South Vietnamese politicians were saying that Mr. Kissinger had brought with him a list of South Vietnamese officials that would be acceptable for a new government, but that the list did not include Mr. Thieu.

Possibilities Mentioned

Mr. Thieu was said to be negotiating with Mr. Kissinger to insure that as many as possible of his close supporters would be in the new government and was still holding out for his own position.

The men most prominently mentioned for the new government included Premier Tran Thien Khiem, Gen. Cao Van Vien, chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, and Senator Tran Van Don, a leading politician with mixed loyalties.

Under this version, the Com-

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munists would also name three ministers and there would be three chosen from leaders of the present opposition in Saigon, including the Senate Chairman, Nguyen Van Huen.

In an apparent effort to dampen speculation, the semi-official newspaper Tin Song said tonight in a front-page editorial: "We will never accept any pressure from anywhere."

"We are thirsty for peace," it said, "but we believe that true peace can only come after we have driven out all the invading Communists." This was the theme of a speech last week by Mr. Thieu.

Almost all speculation here has centered on a plan that would allow both sides to occupy the territory they now hold for two to three years until a final solution was negotiated.

In an apparent reference to this, Tin Song said: "The Vietnamese people protest against any temporary solution, any agreement with the Communists."

Abrams at Session

Also at today's meeting at the presidential palace, only a few blocks from the American Embassy, were Gen. Creighton W. Abrams, the United States Army Chief of Staff; Mr. Bunker's deputy, Charles S. Whitehouse, and two of Mr. Kissinger's aides. On the South Vietnamese side, Mr. Thieu had his personal aide, Hoang Duc Nha; Premier Khiem; Foreign Minister Tran Van Am; the Ambassador to Washington, Tran Kim Phuong, and General Vien.

Reticence to disclose details of the meetings was so great that American officials refused to say even how long Mr. Kissinger would stay in Saigon or whether any further meetings were planned.

"I don't know how long Henry is staying, and even if I did I couldn't tell you," one said.

Mr. Kissinger was reported to be in good spirits despite the long round of talks, which began for him at the embassy this morning and did not end until after a late session with Mr. Bunker tonight.

At one point, after the afternoon consultation with Mr. Thieu, Mr. Kissinger returned to the embassy, where he jocularly autographed copies of newspaper pictures supposedly showing him posing in the nude. The mock photograph had been published in the Harvard Uni-

versity humor magazine, The Lampoon.

Dispatch to Radio Station

PARIS, Oct. 20 (AP) — A French correspondent reported from Saigon today that he had learned from a "usually well-informed source" that elements of a cease-fire throughout Indochina would be announced within 10 days.

The report was broadcast by the privately owned radio station Europe No. 1.

The correspondent, Marcel Giuglaris, also covers South Vietnam for the mass circulation newspaper France-Soir. He said the cease-fire would be based on an agreement by all the parties concerned.

"An announcement of the elements of a cease-fire covering the whole of Indochina will be made before Nov. 1 at the latest," he said. "The announcement of the cease-fire, arrangements for which will cover a long period, will be made simultaneously by Saigon and the other interested parties."

His words in French were: "L'annonce des principes d'un cessez-le-feu couvrant toute l'Indochine sera faite avant le 7er Novembre au plus tard." The word "principes" in this context usually means "the component elements."

Europe No. 1 transmitters are in the Saar of West Germany and broadcast toward France.

Three Phases Projected

PARIS, Oct. 20 (Reuters) — Mr. Giuglaris's dispatch in France-Soir said that in the first phase of the peace plan the United States would end its bombing and blockade of North Vietnam and the North Vietnamese would release American prisoners of war.

At the same time, both sides would urge their "protégés"—the Saigon regime and the Vietcong—to accept a cease-fire.

In the second phase, there would be an evacuation of all foreign troops from South Vietnam, which could be supervised by an international commission that might include France and Japan. This phase could take several months.

In the third phase, a three-point government would be created, possibly after elections, the newspaper said.

It said that President Thieu was against any solution that would give the Communists a chance to seize full power in Saigon, but added: "It is difficult to imagine that the obstinacy of the President of South Vietnam could prevent the unfolding of the scenario worked out by Washington and Hanoi."