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Chronology of U.S.-Hanoi Negotiations

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Following is a chronology of the recent private negotiations between the United States and North Vietnam:

Sept. 26 and 27—For the 18th time since August, 1969, Henry A. Kissinger, President Nixon's adviser on national security, meets privately in Paris with Le Duc Tho, a Hanoi Politburo member, and Xuan Thuy, North Vietnam's chief delegate to the Paris peace talks.

Oct. 8—Mr. Kissinger begins five days of talks in Paris with the North Vietnamese. According to Hanoi, Le Duc Tho and Xuan Thuy present "a new, extremely important initiative" in the form of a draft agreement. According to Mr. Kissinger, North Vietnam drops its demand for a coalition government prior to a military settlement.

Oct. 9—According to Hanoi, the United States proposes the following schedule: on Oct. 18 American bombing and mining of North Vietnam would be halted; on Oct. 19 both the United States and North

Vietnam would initial the text of the cease-fire agreement, and on Oct. 26 the foreign ministers of both countries would formally sign the agreement in Paris.

Oct. 10—Ellsworth Bunker, United States Ambassador in Saigon, meets with the South Vietnamese President, Nguyen Van Thieu, for the third time within a week. Mr. Kissinger's luggage is taken off a jet at the last minute, and he remains in Paris to continue talks with North Vietnamese-Hanoi says that President Nixon sends a message to Premier Pham Van Dong confirming the completion of the agreement but also raising "a number of complex points."

Oct. 11—Mr. Kissinger meets again with the North Vietnamese. According to Hanoi, the United States proposes a change in the schedule: bombing and mining would be stopped Oct. 21, the agreement initiated Oct. 22 and formally signed Oct. 30. Hanoi says it agrees to the change.

Oct. 12—Mr. Kissinger returns to Washington to brief President Nixon. In Saigon, President Thieu tells a youth rally of his opposition to a coalition with the Communists.

Oct. 17—Mr. Kissinger, in Paris again, is said by Hanoi to have "reached agreement on almost all problems." North Vietnam says only two unspecified points of disagreement remain. Mr. Kissinger flies to Saigon.

Oct. 18—Mr. Kissinger begins discussions with President Thieu. In Paris, a spokesman for the North Vietnamese delegation, Nguyen Thanh Le, denounces the United States position as "erroneous and intransigent."

Oct. 20—Mr. Kissinger confers with President Thieu again. Hanoi says the United States asks again for a change in the schedule, to which North Vietnam agrees:

a bombing and mining halt Oct. 23, an initialing of the agreement Oct. 24 and formal signing Oct. 31. According to Hanoi, this schedule was never officially altered.

Oct. 21—Mr. Kissinger again confers with President Thieu, then flies to Phnompenh to brief Cambodia's President, Lon Nol.

Oct. 22—Mr. Kissinger meets with President Thieu. Hanoi says that both the United States and North Vietnam have agreed to the text of the agreement and the schedule.

Oct. 23—After another Kissinger-Thieu meeting, the South Vietnamese President calls in his commanders of the four military regions, the 44 province chiefs and many of the 559 provincial councilors. Mr. Kissinger returns to Washington. According to Hanoi, the United States cites "difficulties in Saigon" and demands continued negotiations, but "did not say anything about the implementation of its commitments under the agreed schedule," Hanoi contends.

Oct. 24—President Thieu, in a speech, declares the proposals discussed by Mr. Kissinger in Paris unacceptable.