

U.S. Is Confident A Truce Accord Will Come Soon**Return to Paris Seen**

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WASHINGTON, Oct. 27—

High Administration officials said today that, despite North Vietnam's latest statements in Paris, they remained confident that an Indochina agreement would be concluded in a matter of weeks.

Asked about North Vietnam's renewed insistence in Paris that the draft agreement on a cease-fire and political machinery, made public in summary form yesterday, be signed by next Tuesday without further changes, one official smiled and said: "We've gone through this with the Vietnamese before. It's a sort of diplomatic minuet. They signal us. We signal them. And we move closer together."

He said that it was expected that Le Duc Tho, the Hanoi Politburo member who negotiated the draft agreement with Henry A. Kissinger, will return to Paris from Hanoi in a few days, and this should provide the opportunity for the additional round of talks sought by President Nixon to resolve the details that have sprung up during the rapid pace of the negotiations this month.

During his press conference yesterday, Mr. Kissinger said, "Peace is at hand" in Indochina and a final agreement on a cease-fire and political machinery needed only one more negotiating session. He acknowledged that when Hanoi put forth its package proposal on Oct. 8 that ended the diplomatic stalemate, it also insisted that the settlement be signed by the end of October.

But President Nixon's advisor on national security said six or seven specific issues had arisen that had to be resolved before a settlement can be ar-

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ON TRUCE IS NEAR**

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ranged. These include the participation of Saigon in the signing, the strengthening of the international-supervision sections of the accords, the clearing up of differences in the Vietnamese and English texts, and insuring that cease-fires take effect in Laos and Cambodia at the same time as the one in Vietnam.

One high Administration official said in a telephone interview that "Everyone should keep cool" in coming days because there will be "a flood of statements from both Hanoi and Saigon polemicizing with the United States and each other."

Posturing Charged

These are essentially "posturing" by Saigon and Hanoi for their own political purposes, he said.

"We have every confidence," the official said, that the settlement will evolve in the direction outlined by Mr. Kissinger yesterday, when he predicted that a final accord would be reached "in a matter of weeks or less."

"Hanoi has always put a lot of stock in world opinion," another official said. "It knows how silly it would look if it broke off the talks simply because a settlement could not be signed by a particular date. What's the difference between Oct. 31 and Nov. 7 or Nov. 14, or even Nov. 21?"

Some analysts drew encouragement from the reports from Moscow that Premier Aleksei N. Kosygin had expressed optimism about the direction that the peace talks had taken. One official who is not privy to information about the secret talks speculated that "Moscow is clued in, and is probably telling Hanoi, 'Go Go, Go!'"

Laotian Visits Rogers

In other Indochina developments, Prime Minister Souvanna Phouma of Laos met with Secretary of State William P. Rogers this morning and President Nixon this afternoon to discuss the situation. He told

newsmen that he received with Mr. Rogers the negotiations between Government and Pathet Lao factions taking place in Vientiane, the Laotian capital.

He stressed the need for North Vietnamese troops to withdraw from Laos—as called for in the nine-point draft agreement between Hanoi and Washington. But he said he had no information on when the Paris talks would resume. He said his country's future remained in the hands of "the great powers," which he said are obliged by the 1962 Geneva accord to guarantee its neutrality.

Mr. Rogers also continued his meetings with ambassadors to discuss the implementation of an international commission to guarantee the Indochina agreement now under negotiation. The State Department said it would not name these countries unless, like Canada, they identified themselves as having been consulted.