

U.S. Is Confident A Truce Accord Will Come Soon

**Reds List Accord Items**

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Special to The New York Times

PARIS, Oct. 27—North Vietnam's spokesman in Paris said today that the points of agreement reached by Henry A. Kissinger and Le Duc Tho in Paris went far beyond those issued by the Hanoi Government yesterday. He termed Hanoi's lengthy statement merely a summary.

The spokesman, Nguyen Thanh Le, insisted at a news conference that the full agreement that he said the two men had already reached included all the points that Mr. Kissinger said yesterday still required further discussion.

Mr. Le repeatedly said that Hanoi still expected the United States and North Vietnam Foreign Ministers to sign the agreement here next Tuesday, Oct. 31. "Peace is at the tip of a pen," he said.

**New Details Given**

Questions aimed at eliciting Hanoi's position if Washington refuses were studiously bypassed by Mr. Le. But he avoided any flat statement ruling out another negotiating session before signature, though the sense of his argument was that everything had been settled and that the United States must sign.

From time to time, Mr. Le said with a smile, "Now I shall tell you a secret," and proceeded to give further details of the agreement.

At one point, when asked whether there were even more points agreed than those he was revealing, he brandished a mimeographed document in Vietnamese and said: "You can judge for yourself. You can see how thick it is. This is the agreement to be signed."

He refused to give the number of pages, but it looked

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**Hanoi Declares Issues Kissinger Raised Were Settled Previously**

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about half an inch thick.

The points of agreement going beyond the published text that were mentioned by Mr. Le were these:

¶Detailed arrangements for the implementation of a cease-fire and assurances against clashes as the belligerents dig in for negotiations from territory under their control: "The stationing of troops after the cease-fire has been settled," Mr. Le said.

¶Assurances against acts of reprisal.

¶The composition and functioning of an international control commission to supervise execution of the agreement: Referring to Dr. Kissinger's statement that the commission should be on hand before the cease-fire to watch it take effect, Mr. Le said the timing of its arrival after the cease-fire had already been agreed upon.

The cease-fire, he said, was to start 24 hours after signature of the agreement in Paris, whereas it took seven to 11 days to effect a cease-fire after the agreement on July 20, 1954, in Geneva, and months to get an international commission on the spot.

The prerogatives, function and procedure of a "Council of National Reconciliation and Concord": The central body, composed of Communists, neutralists and Saigon loyalists is to operate alongside the existing Saigon and Vietcong administrations and to prepare elections.

Mr. Kissinger said there were still differences of "linguistics" as to whether this was to be a purely an "administrative structure" or, in effect, a coalition government. The North Vietnamese spokesman said all details were clear.

¶Timing: The international conference to be convened 30 days after the cease-fire, to guarantee the agreements and establish an international control commission. Mr. Le said agreement had been reached on which nations are to attend, and that "Paris would be the ideal place for us." He did not say specifically that the United States had accepted Paris.

¶Signature: Mr. Le said repeatedly that the United States had declared itself the representative of Saigon in the bilateral negotiations and had agreed to signature of the accord by the North Vietnamese

and American foreign ministers in Paris.

He said Washington and Hanoi had also agreed that the Foreign Ministers of the four sides at the Paris peace talks—the Saigon Government and the Vietcong as well as the United States and North Vietnam—would then add their signatures to the accord in a subsequent ceremony that he said could be on the same day. Repeating the signature ceremony with four foreign ministers would permit everybody to say that this was an act of the Paris peace conference.

**A Protocol Point**

Mr. Le said it was the United States that had proposed that the document first be initiated in Hanoi by the two negotiating sides, but that no longer seemed to be a sticking point for the North Vietnamese. The order of signatures is a protocol point presumably as important as the shape of the table, which held up the start of the Paris conference for months.

For Hanoi, Saigon's signature of the first document would imply recognition of the Thieu Government that, under the agreements, would become only a temporary administration of parts of South Vietnam pending elections. Nor is Hanoi likely to accept the signature of President Nguyen Van Thieu's Government from the start without insisting that the Vietcong also sign, which Mr. Thieu would probably oppose.

For the same reasons of confirming his full powers, President Thieu has insisted on signing.

"Peace will come when I sign the agreement," he said in Saigon today. "Any signing without my signature is completely without value. So any agreements between the United States and the North Vietnamese is their affair."

¶Linguistics: Mr. Le scoffed at Mr. Kissinger's statement that there remained "linguistic" problems between the English and Vietnamese versions of the agreement, and gave copious details on how they had already been coordinated.

"Kissinger had an expert interpreter," he said. "The meeting on Oct. 11 started at 9:30 A.M. and ended at 2 A.M. on Oct. 12 because the experts were comparing texts. On the evening of Oct. 12, the experts went through it all again."

Mr. Le said that again on Oct. 17, when Mr. Kissinger returned to Paris after the departure of Le Duc Tho for Hanoi; he met with Ambassador Xuan Thuy "from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M."

"They went over the texts again, chapter by chapter, article by article, phrase by phrase, and word by word," he said.

**'Just a Pretext'**

The spokesman said he was providing all this detail to show that the American call for further negotiation on outstanding points "was just a pretext to prolong the war."

Asked whether he was accusing Mr. Kissinger of lying, Mr. Le told a group of newsmen invited for "tea" at delegation headquarters in Choisy-le-Roi: "What is said is clear as day. It is up to you to draw the conclusions."

Mr. Le indicated that a good many more points that he didn't mention were in the agreement, and that all would be published once it is signed.

There was a hint that the agreement spells out the amount and form of American reconstruction aid to North Vietnam, but Mr. Le said of the details, "I am not ready to tell you that now."

The North Vietnamese Foreign Minister, Nguyen Duy Trinh, and Le Duc Tho would be in Paris ready to sign Tuesday, if the "United States keeps its engagements," Mr. Le said.

→ See SFChronicle, attached.