

# High U.S. Aide Foresees Early Meeting With Hanoi

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WASHINGTON, Nov. 6—A high Nixon Administration official said without qualification today that efforts to resume negotiations with North Vietnam on ending the Indochina conflict were "on track" and that some movement would become apparent in a few days.

The official declined to be specific, but he left the impression in a conversation that Le Duc Tho, the North Vietnamese Politburo member, had signaled privately that he would soon leave Hanoi for another round of talks with Henry A. Kissinger, President Nixon's adviser for national security affairs.

It is presumed that the session, sought by the United States to resolve details it says still remain in the cease-fire agreement reached last month, will be held in Paris, where the previous private talks have been held.

## Planning on Refugees

Meanwhile, the State Department said that contingency planning for postwar relief and rehabilitation in Indochina was going on at "very high levels." A department official said that the priority effort involved two areas: resettlement of some 750,000 refugees in their home villages once a cease-fire goes into effect and reconstruction of towns and cities like Anloc and Quangtri that have been heavily damaged in recent months.

In discussing the peace talks, the high Administration official

was clearly irked by charges by Senator George McGovern and his supporters that Mr. Kissinger had deceived the public in asserting on Oct. 26 that "peace is at hand."

In a news conference then, Mr. Kissinger said that one final negotiating session of three or four days was necessary to clear up ambiguities and other points raised by South Vietnam and other countries. He said this prevented the United States from signing the draft nine-point accord which had just

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been made public by Hanoi, by the Oct. 31 deadline set by the North Vietnamese.

## Thuy Interview Noted

The official said that the Administration was encouraged by the interview given to The New York Times on Saturday by Xuan Thuy, North Vietnam's representative at the regular Paris talks on Vietnam.

Mr. Thuy, who said that his Government was "not creating any difficulties about a meeting," added that it did not have a rigid attitude as long as the United States was "serious" about a settlement.

The United States has received even more optimistic signs through private diplomatic channels, the official added. He implied—but did not state—that Hanoi had already given private assurances that some of the matters raised by Mr. Kissinger as needing clarification would not meet with obstacles on Hanoi's side.

The official noted that Mr. Thuy had said there was no problem about having the international supervisory team in operation as soon as a cease-fire was declared. Mr. Kissinger had said it would be necessary to insure that there was no time lag that could be used by the communists to seize additional territory in South Vietnam.

Declining to disclose whether a date had been set for Mr. Kissinger's meeting with Mr. Tho, the official said that "certain things will become apparent in a few days" to answer the question.

In the past a meeting has been signaled when Hanoi announced that Mr. Tho was going to Paris. He returned to Hanoi in mid-October after negotiating the nine-point accord with Mr. Kissinger between Oct. 8 and 12.

## 'Very Brief Period of Time'

Mr. Kissinger said on Oct. 26: "We remain convinced that the issues that I have mentioned are soluble in a very brief period of time. We have undertaken, and repeat it here publicly, to settle them at one more meeting, and to remain at that meeting for as long as is necessary to complete the agreement."

Subsequently, high Administration officials said that even after Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Tho reached a "final" agreement, Mr. Kissinger would go to Saigon to persuade President Nguyen Van Thieu of South Vietnam to drop the various objections to the accord he has voiced.

The visit could take another week, and it may be that Mr. Kissinger might communicate with Hanoi through diplomatic channels to make last-minute changes.

If Saigon refuses to sign the accord, Washington would probably sign on its own, but officials here still believe an open break can be avoided.

In a related development, the State Department expressed some irritation over an article in The New York Times that quoted an official as saying the United States had no long-range plans to help the people of Indochina once the war ended.

## Source Called Misinformed

Charles W. Bray 3d, department spokesman, said the official who said that was misinformed. He said that staff-level contingency plans for postwar development went back several years and that intensive work had been going on in recent months.

"The planning has reached the stage where consideration of the problem is going on at very high levels," he said, adding that Secretary of State William P. Rogers had been meeting almost daily with his top aides to explore what could be done.

"We have made it clear that we will be prepared to engage

in very substantial programs in Indochina following hostilities," Mr. Bray said, but final decisions remain to be made, including the magnitude and types of aid—direct or multilateral.

An official, Roderic L. O'Connor, has been named assistant administrator for special projects in the Agency for International Development, Mr. Bray said, and is to concentrate on getting the contingency plans ready.

Last year the Administration offered to contribute \$7.5-billion to overall postwar Indochina relief, with some 2.5-billion earmarked for North Vietnam.