

KISSINGER ARRIVES IN PARIS TO RENEW TALKS WITH HANOI

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Plans to Stay as Long as Is
'Useful'—Cites Obligation
to Lift Peace Obstacles

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PARIS, Nov. 19—Henry A. Kissinger and a team of aides arrived here tonight to start another round of negotiations on a cease-fire in Vietnam. The talks start tomorrow.

On his arrival Mr. Kissinger said: "The President has sent me here for what he hopes will be the final phase of the negotiations to end the war in Indochina.

"My instructions are to stay for as long as it is useful and to conduct the talks in a spirit of conciliation, moderation and goodwill."

Speaking to newsmen at Orly Airport, he said: "I look forward to renewed negotiations with special adviser Le Duc Tho and delegation leader Xuan Thuy.

"If our North Vietnamese interlocutors have come here in the same spirit of understanding and flexibility which has characterized our meetings in October, a rapid settlement of the war is probable.

Both Have 'Obligation'

"As for the United States, we believe that we have come so far that both sides have an obligation to remove the remaining obstacles." He added:

"My colleagues and I will dedicate ourselves to fulfilling the aspirations of mankind and bring an early end to the war and help bring peace at last to the heroic peoples of Indochina on both sides of the conflict who have endured so much."

Under police escort, he was taken to the United States Embassy residence to rest before he meets Mr. Tho and Mr. Thuy at a secret meeting place outside of Paris.

Although Mr. Kissinger said three weeks ago that "only one

more round, lasting three or four days," would be necessary, Washington officials have now made clear that signature of an agreement this week is improbable.

Even if all goes well between Mr. Kissinger, President Nixon's adviser on national security, and North Vietnam's chief ne-

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gotiator, Le Duc Tho, who reached Paris Friday, another round of top-level talks in Saigon would still be required. The White House spokesman, Ronald L. Ziegler, has even mentioned the possibility of one further session with the Hanoi delegates.

As presently drafted, the agreement provides for the cease-fire to take effect 24 hours after it is signed.

North Vietnamese officials in Paris have said that there can be no substantive changes in the draft, and that the war will continue if Washington insists on major concessions.

But South Vietnamese officials here and in Saigon have continued to demand revision on basic points. The South Vietnamese delegate to the semi-public peace talks, Pham Dang Lam, returned here last week after a stay in Saigon and trips to Manila, Tokyo, Seoul and Taipei where he explained his Government's attitude.

He is understood to have insisted that a cease-fire under the existing agreement would not really end the war, but lead to a renewed and more ferocious conflict once the Americans leave Vietnam.

Total Cessation Is Aim

His deputy, Nguyen Xuan Phong, said at the four-sided Vietnam conference here on Thursday that it would "be utterly absurd and most tragic to want to establish a cease-fire which will not produce a complete and definitive cessation of hostilities."

The Saigon radio said tonight that the position of President Nguyen Van Thieu's Government was "unshakable" and that any agreement without Saigon's signature would be "invalid."

Privately, South Vietnamese officials have said that they not only oppose the outline of the agreement and its main points, but that they also consider it an extremely bad job of drafting. One of them said sarcastically that compared with the cease-fire draft, the 1954 Geneva accords were "a masterpiece of precision."

American sources indicated that the United States would make a major effort to get Saigon's approval if Hanoi accepted the lesser changes Washington is seeking. There was a threat that the United States might sign alone if Mr. Thieu persists in refusing.

There was a somewhat taunting reference to that possibility in the Saigon broadcast. It said that no agreement had yet been signed—although Hanoi had insisted on formal signature last Oct. 31—"because the people and government of [South] Vietnam objected to its provisions." It did not mention Washington's reconsiderations.

The key question at the opening of the new round of talks then will be how hard Washington is prepared to press for a compromise that will be less objectionable to Saigon.

Hanoi has indicated that it will not refuse minor drafting changes and some clarification of "ambiguities," which Washington seeks.

But Hanoi has repeatedly indicated that it will not yield on at least two areas of change demanded by Saigon—Mr. Thieu's demand for a pledge of a complete North Vietnamese withdrawal from the South and his rejection of a three-part National Council of Reconciliation and Concord, which Saigon fears would become a coalition government.

New Procedure Set Up

Since the major issues now appear to be more between Washington and Saigon than between Washington and Hanoi, new procedures have been arranged for involving Mr. Thieu in the secret, two-sided talks.

Mr. Thieu's effort to win the right to send a participant to the Kissinger-Le Duc Tho meetings has failed. But for the first time, his delegate to the more formal talks, Mr. Lam, is to be kept informed regularly by Mr. Kissinger's delegation as the secret talks proceed.

In the past, Mr. Thieu was informed only after Mr. Kissinger reported to President Nixon. Then the White House sent word to its ambassador in Saigon, Ellsworth Bunker, for relay to President Thieu. Mr. Lam was not fully briefed, but, according to reliable sources, Washington has now promised that he will be.

Tran Van Don, a former senator and close associate of Mr. Thieu, has also arrived in Paris in a "private" capacity and has conferred with Mr. Lam. It was believed that he would try to make direct contact with the Communist side, which he was able to see on at least one previous Paris trip, but there was no sign that he would be received this time.

North Vietnam has also rejected Saigon's demand that it negotiate a cease-fire for all of Indochina, that is, including Laos and Cambodia, but Mr. Kissinger has said he would ask for less. A private understanding might be possible to "compress the time-gap" between cease-fires for Laos and Cambodia after Vietnam.

Bunker Meets With Thieu

SAIGON, South Vietnam, Nov. 19 (AP)—Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker met for 30 minutes today with President Nguyen Van Thieu, the United States Embassy announced. They were believed to have discussed the coming round of private peace talks in Paris.