

# Kissinger, Tho Confer Five Hours

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PARIS, Nov. 20—Presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger conferred for about five hours today with North Vietnamese negotiators and scheduled another private meeting for Tuesday in what may be the final stage of the search for a cease-fire in Vietnam.

Both U.S. and North Vietnamese officials declined to comment on the substance of the meeting. But eyewitnesses reported that both Kissinger and Le Duc Tho, Hanoi's top negotiator, were smiling when they emerged from their first session in five weeks.

(At Camp David, Md., where President Nixon is staying, White House press secretary Ronald Ziegler said: "By mutual agreement with the North Vietnamese we have agreed to say nothing about the contents of the talks. I can't characterize the meetings.")

The meeting took place in a walled, two-story villa at Gif-Sur-Yvette, a small town 15 miles southwest of Paris where the late Duke of Windsor kept a sumptuous country home.

The length of the meeting and its location were revealed by the Columbia Broadcasting system, whose newsmen managed to follow Kissinger's white limousine from the U.S. embassy residence in central Paris, despite a French police effort to prevent them.

Another CBS staffer, French cameraman Patrick Forest, was stopped at gunpoint by a French motorcycle policeman who threatened to shoot him unless he abandoned his efforts to follow Tho.

Forest had picked up the North Vietnamese convoy at Hanoi's peace talks headquarters in suburban Choisy-le-Roi and successfully outmaneu-

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avored a police car before the motorcycle policemen forced him to the side of the road and pulled out a revolver.

At the country villa, Tho and Kissinger took turns walking in the garden. They shook hands before leaving after the session which began at 10:30 a.m. and ended just before 5 p.m.

Informed sources said that another session was scheduled for Tuesday afternoon.

However, judging by their smiles, both sides were apparently making headway in efforts to bridge the gap between Hanoi's formal insistence that the United States sign the more than one-month-old draft cease-fire agreement without modifications and Kissinger's demand for clarification on "six or seven" outstanding points.

In an airport arrival statement last night, Kissinger said he would stay here "for as long as is useful and to conduct discussions in a spirit of conciliation, moderation and goodwill."

The following points were believed to be at the center of the new private talks, the first since Kissinger returned here Oct. 17 after hammering out the main points of the draft agreement in a four-day negotiating session the previous week:

- The presence of North Vietnamese troops in South Vietnam which Saigon has insisted must be withdrawn after a cease-fire, hopefully under terms spelled out in any final agreement. North Vietnam, which has never formally admitted the presence of its troops in the South, has refused so far to accept any such suggestion.

- Extending the cease-fire from South Vietnam to Laos

and Cambodia to quiet Saigon's fears that Hanoi could continue to infiltrate men and supplies through neighboring countries after a cease-fire.

Perhaps significantly, in his arrival statement last night, Kissinger spoke of all of Indochina, rather than just Vietnam, as he has in the past. Some observers believed that a compromise formula might be found to satisfy Saigon on this point and persuade it to drop its more intransigent demand for a North Vietnamese troop withdrawal from South Vietnam.

- Restoration of the Demilitarized Zone, which since the 1954 Geneva peace accords ending the French Indochinese war has marked the border between North and South Vietnam. Saigon has insisted on formal recognition of the DMZ in the cease-fire accord, apparently for fear that Hanoi otherwise would feel free to rush reunification.

Prompting these fears was the Vietnamese language version of the draft accord released by Radio Hanoi Oct. 26 which described South Vietnam as "the south of Vietnam."

- A neater definition of the "national reconciliation" council which would have an equal number of representatives from the Vietcong, Saigon and neutralist factions. Saigon has denounced the council as a disguised three-segment coalition government, despite the strong impression that the organization would be subject to the veto of either the Vietcong or Saigon in the transitional period during which the council is to organize elections.

Despite Saigon's entreaties, neither the United States nor North Vietnam agreed to have South Vietnam take part in the private talks. However, mindful of his ticklish task of

winning South Vietnamese acceptance of a cease-fire document, Kissinger has promised to be in daily contact with Pham Dang Lam, Saigon's ambassador to the formal peace talks here.

[Agence France-Presse reported that the spokesman for the South Vietnamese delegation said Kissinger had a consultation with Lam "immediately" after his session with the North Vietnamese.]

[In Washington it was announced that Secretary of State William P. Rogers met with Canadian Foreign Minister Mitchell Sharp to discuss the requirements of an international supervisory force to oversee the cease-fire. Canada has been named as one of the four nations that would contribute to such a force.

[State Department spokesman Charles W. Bray announced that Rogers and Sharp met in New York, but was unable to give any details of the discussion. He said that Sharp "wanted to go over this matter in greater detail." The Canadian foreign minister had said on Nov. 2 that Canada would transfer its 19-man team assigned to the International Control Commission set up by the 1954 Indochina accords to the new supervisory group, but wanted further details before making any new commitments. U.S. officials have said they hoped the supervisory force would number in the thousands.

[Meanwhile, Hanoi's army newspaper Quan Doi Nhan Dan issued a commentary denouncing support given to the United States stand on Vietnam by Indonesia, another of the countries named to be in the cease-fire supervisory force. Analysts in Washington suggested that the report, which accused Indonesian authorities of a "scheme to collude with Vietnamese traitor

(Nguyen Van) Thieu," was designed to show there would be no neutrals on the commission but rather advocates of both sides.

[Poland and Hungary, both Eastern European Communist countries, are the two others named to the supervisory group.]