

# KISSINGER ARRIVES IN PARIS TO BEGIN ADDITIONAL TALKS

DEC 4 1972

To See Tho Today—Three  
Other Parties Reiterate  
Hard-Line Positions

SIGN NOW, HANOI SAYS

U.S. Encourages Idea That  
Accord With North Will

Emerge in a Few Days  
**NYTimes**

Special to The New York Times

PARIS, Monday, Dec. 4 — Henry A. Kissinger, President Nixon's adviser on national security, arrived here last night for another round of negotiations which, Washington has indicated, should lead at last to a Vietnam cease-fire.

Mr. Kissinger is to meet again today with Le Duc Tho, a member of the North Vietnamese Politburo.

In last minute-comments and statements, the South Vietnamese, North Vietnamese and Vietcong repeated hard-line positions in preparation for the next, crucial bargaining session.

Saigon called for all Vietnamese to "stand up to struggle against the enemy." In a lengthy commentary, the Saigon radio said "that is the only way of achieving the possibility of a just and lasting peace."

Hanoi issued a statement demanding that the United States simply sign the draft agreement reached in Paris a month ago, and said Saigon was "insolent" in seeking public assurances that North Vietnamese troops would withdraw from South Vietnam after a cease-fire.

#### Statements Used Tactically

Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, foreign minister of the Vietcong's Provisional Revolutionary Government and its chief delegate in Paris, circulated a statement denouncing the planned participation of Indonesians on an international control commission for Vietnam.

The Indonesians, who put down an attempted Communist coup in their own country with a massacre in 1965, "are preparing to send occupation forces to South Vietnam," Mrs. Binh said.

United States officials encouraged the idea that a few more days of talks in Paris would bring agreement, at least between Washington and Hanoi, with a hint that any continued Saigon objections would no longer deter the United States from ending the war.

But public statements have been used tactically by all parties in the negotiations and were not considered to be reliable guides to actual intentions.

Agreement looked possible

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this week, if Mr. Kissinger's instructions are to forge ahead, as they appeared to be. But actual signature of an accord, to be followed by a cease-fire in 24 hours, did not seem so near.

One indication came from the Indonesians, who did not take either Mrs. Binh's attacks nor similar complaints against them from Hanoi over the weekend very seriously. An Indonesian diplomat in Paris said the attacks seemed to be a Communist effort to establish a "bargaining issue" with Mr. Kissinger this week.

Hanoi had previously agreed to an international control commission composed of Indonesia, Canada, Hungary and Poland. The nominees have made clear that two countries were named by each side in the United States-north Vietnamese talks and that there was no real effort to choose neutral countries that do not have formal or informal alliances with America or the Soviet Union.

#### Full Approval Wanted

Like Canada, however, the Indonesians have said they would only agree to help police a cease-fire if they are asked by all four sides in the war—the United States, North Vietnam, South Vietnam and the Vietcong.

So far, only the United States has asked for Indonesian participation, according to diplomats in Paris, although Hanoi has an embassy in Jakarta, the Indonesian capital, and the Vietcong have had a special mission there for over seven years.

Neither Indonesia nor Canada has yet received any of the details about cease-fire control operations that both have said they require before making a formal commitment to take part.

Diplomatic sources here expressed hope that these details would become available as a result of renewed talks between Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Tho. That is at least only one of the questions to be discussed in the coming negotiating session, whether or not Mr. Kissinger continues to press the demands raised by Saigon that were put forward in the negotiations round two weeks ago.

According to South Vietnamese source here, the major revisions in the draft cease-fire agreement that Mr. Kissinger proposed during six days of talks in mid-November were written in Saigon.

#### Concessions Were Withdrawn

The provisions provoked a withdrawal of concessions previously made by Hanoi but presumably still available if the United States now drops key Saigon demands.

The most important demand, South Vietnamese officials have said in Paris and Saigon, is a clear public pledge that North Vietnamese troops will be withdrawn from the South.

Even if agreement can be reached this week between Hanoi and Washington, however, there are several signs that the signing and an effective cease-fire cannot come about before mid-December.

White House statements, for one thing, have indicated that President Nixon will make at least one more effort to get the formal approval of the South Vietnamese President, Nguyen Van Thieu, possibly by sending Mr. Kissinger to Saigon to Saigon once again.

For another, it was evident from the cease-fire that had been expected on Oct. 31, and from the aftermath, that 10 days to a two weeks were considered essential by the belligerents to order an end to the shooting.