

# KISSINGER AND THO MEET TWICE IN DAY AS TALKS RESUME

DEC 5 1972

Saigon Ambassador Says  
That the Negotiations Are  
in Their 'Final Phase'

SIDES CONFER 5 HOURS

New Session Is Scheduled  
for Today—Hanoi Radio  
Reiterates Demands

NYTimes

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Special to The New York Times

PARIS, Dec. 4—The Vietnam cease-fire talks were resumed once more here today.

Henry A. Kissinger, who flew to Paris last night, met for two and a half hours this morning with Le Duc Tho, the Hanoi Politburo member, in Mr. Tho's villa at suburban Choisy-le-Roi.

They met again in the afternoon for another two and a half hours in a quite different house, surrounded by a park and high walls, at Sainte Gemme, near the village of Feucherolles in the area of Versailles. It was announced that another session had been scheduled for tomorrow.

## Full Staffs at 2d Session

At the morning meeting, Mr. Kissinger, President Nixon's adviser for national security, was accompanied only by his deputy, Gen. Alexander M. Haig Jr., and Mr. Tho only by his chief assistant here, Xuan Thuy. But full advisory staffs accompanied the chief negotiators in the afternoon.

There was no reliable word on how the encounters were going and whether this was to be in fact the "decisive week" in efforts to end the war, as newspapers in Paris and Saigon had said it would be.

However, Pham Dang Lam, South Vietnam's Ambassador to France and chief negotiator at the formal talks said at a luncheon meeting of diplomatic correspondents at the Maison de l'Amérique Latine in Paris that negotiations had entered their "final phase."

## Speech Set Weeks Ago

Mr. Lam's speech had been scheduled many weeks ago, before anyone could have known that critical negotiations would start again today. He apologized that he could not answer any detailed questions because of the delicacy of the moment.

The Ambassador met last night with Mr. Kissinger and is to receive daily briefings on the secret talks from the Americans, as he did during the six days of meetings the week before last.

However, Mr. Lam spoke at length on Saigon's basic position, which he represented as unchanged after last week's extensive consultations among President Nixon, Mr. Kissinger and President Nguyen Van Thieu's special envoy to Washington, Nguyen Phu Duc.

The Ambassador repeated all the main points that Saigon has been demanding, and said: "Hanoi must cease its policy of interference in the affairs of other countries, particularly in

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those of South Vietnam. They must respect the rights of all and then there will be peace."

## Hanoi Reiterates Demands

On the eve of these talks, over the Hanoi radio and in a statement from the Foreign Ministry in the North Vietnamese capital, Hanoi also issued a stern repetition of its demands. Both sides evidently wanted to register the strongest possible statements as the bargaining approached its climax.

Mr. Kissinger smiled and made a crack at photographers who were waiting for him this morning. But the only augur available was what might be read into a black cat's jumping on its limousine as he was leaving Choisy-le-Roi.

The large, white, one-story house in Sainte Gemme, where the second session was held, at one time belonged to Peter Townsend, who was once the regular escort of Princess Margaret of Britain. The house now belongs to Pierre-Etienne Guyot, a Paris industrialist.

At the luncheon in Paris, Mr. Lam refused to confirm reports that North Vietnam had made some important concessions in the last round of talks.

However, the way he avoided specific questions about restoration of the demilitarized zone, which Saigon seeks lent credence to word that that is to be included in the revised cease-fire agreement.

"Do you think that is a big concession?" Mr. Lam asked. Saigon had hoped that the language re-establishing the zone would go beyond the 1954 Geneva agreement and make it the recognized political frontier between North and South. Hanoi has never been willing to go further than the Geneva accords, which set up the zones as a temporary "military demarcation line."



The house at Choisy-le-Roi, France, where Henry A. Kissinger and Le Duc Tho met yesterday morning. In the afternoon they met again, at a villa in Sainte Gemme.

United Press International

#### A Change in Weapons Hinted

Mr. Lam's replies also seemed to shed a little light on reports that the provisions have been changed for military shipments into South Vietnam after a cease-fire. The draft agreement provided only one-for-one replacement of arms "destroyed or lost."

Reports from Washington last week said that the agreement was being changed to provide for an unlimited flow of weapons. Reliable South Vietnamese sources here said that the amendment was much narrower simply reverting to the old Geneva wording that permitted replacement of arms "destroyed, lost, damaged or consumed," a formula that would allow continued delivery of ammunition and spare parts.

The Ambassador did not mention that change, but argued with urgency that the agreement should also provide for limits on deliveries of weapons to North Vietnam if the Southern belligerents were to be restricted.

There seemed no chance that Hanoi would agree to putting any such provision in the formal cease-fire. But there was a possibility that the United States and Hanoi's major supplier of weapons, the Soviet Union, might make a side agreement limiting arms to the North as long as a cease-fire remained intact.

South Vietnamese sources said they knew of no side agreement of that sort so far. They were clearly still pushing for a formal ban, but they showed some interest in getting any assurances they could against heavy rearmament of the North after the fighting stops.

A North Vietnamese delegation is in Moscow negotiating aid for 1973. The Hanoi radio quoted Premier Aleksei N. Kosygin as saying that the Russians "will continue to grant necessary support to the Vietnamese people for the consolidation of national defense of the Democratic Republic of

Vietnam and the implementation of important economic missions."

This seemed to imply Soviet reluctance to send weapons for shipment to the Communists in the South or to support new North Vietnamese offensives.

Ambassador Lam's speech was in the main defensive. He repeated in several ways Saigon's rejection of charges that it was obstructing peace or did not want a cease-fire and he insisted that his Government wanted only an honest peace that would endure.

"A simple truce," he said, "would risk turning into another tragedy."

He gave the impression that Saigon had begun to worry seriously about pressures both from the United States Government and from public opinion. Asked whether he was satisfied that the United States was doing its best for the kind of peace Saigon required, Mr. Lam said softly: "I can't answer that. We only can tell that to President Nixon."

Contradictory rumors about concessions, agreements, pressures and plans continued to rise around the secret talks. None received authoritative confirmation, nor was there any word whether this round of negotiations would continue beyond tomorrow.