

NYTimes JAN 15 1973
**NIXON SENDS HAIG
TO SAIGON TO TALK
ABOUT CEASE-FIRE**

**Aide Leaves to Consult With
Thieu After Kissinger
Sees the President**

LONG FLORIDA BRIEFING

**General Is Also Expected to
Make Stops in Thailand,
Cambodia and Laos**

By JOHN HERBERS

Special to The New York Times

KEY BISCAYNE, Fla., Jan. 14 — President Nixon sent Gen. Alender M. Haig Jr. to Saigon tonight to consult with President Nguyen Van Thieu about the Paris negotiations on a Vietnam cease-fire.

General Haig, one of the chief participants in the American efforts to reach a settlement in Southeast Asia, left for South Vietnam only a few hours after Henry A. Kissinger arrived from Paris early this morning and reported to the President on his six days of meetings with Le Duc Tho, the North Vietnamese negotiator.

"General Haig is going to Southeast Asia for the purpose of consulting with President Thieu on the negotiations," Ronald L. Ziegler, the White House press secretary, told reporters this morning outside the President's waterfront home, as Mr. Nixon, Mr. Kissinger and General Haig were meeting inside. "While in Southeast Asia, he also will go to Thailand, Cambodia and Laos."

Haig Boards in Capital

Mr. Kissinger left Paris last night after describing the negotiations as "very useful." His plane stopped in Washington and picked up General Haig, deputy chief of staff of the Army who was formerly the President's chief military aide. Mr. Kissinger and General Haig arrived at the Presidential compound at 1:15 A.M. and met immediately with the President for more than an hour before retiring. They met again

for four hours, beginning shortly after 10 A.M.

Mr. Ziegler said the President would remain here tomorrow for further talks with Mr. Kissinger.

Mr. Kissinger has made no public statement about the negotiations since he left Orly Airport in Paris last evening. There he said that after reporting to Mr. Nixon, "The President will then decide what next step should be taken to achieve a peace of justice and conciliation."

The North Vietnamese delegation issued a statement in Paris last night saying that the private talks had "made progress." Today, the Vietcong delegation also said that the talks had made progress.

However, a South Vietnam-

Continued on Page 3, Column 5

Continued From Page 1, Col. 8

ese Senator, Nguyen Van Ngai, said in an interview today that he believed that "not much progress" had been made in the latest round of talks.

Senator Ngai, interviewed on the American Broadcasting Company's television program said that "very frankly, I don't believe the other side has made concessions."

Mike Mansfield of Montana, the Senate Democratic leader, said today that President Nixon could end the Vietnam war without sending an envoy to Saigon.

Speaking on the Columbia Broadcasting System's television program "Face the Nation," Senator Mansfield said: "I don't see why they have to go to Saigon to consult with President Thieu when the President could by the stroke of a pen" end American involvement in the war.

The negotiation procedure "as so far followed one Mr. Kissinger and other Administration spokesmen outlined late last year in discussing efforts toward reaching a final agreement or tentative agreement in Paris: Mr. Kissinger would return to the United States to report to the President, who would then dispatch an envoy to Saigon to inform President Thieu or seek his approval, after which the negotiations would shift back to Paris for the formal agreement or continued talks.

Tho and Sullivan Stay On

Mr. Tho is remaining in Paris, so is William H. Sullivan, the chief State Department expert in the negotiations, who will continue technical talks.

There was no indication here of what General Haig was instructed to tell President Thieu, whose demands are reported to

have been a major obstacle toward achieving a cease fire. Saigon officials close to Mr. Thieu have said he is insisting that any agreement would include guarantees of a relatively strong demilitarized zone between North Vietnam and South Vietnam and a large international force to supervise the ceasefire and to observe the North Vietnamese troops in the South.

The United States was reported to have been unwilling to meet Mr. Thieu's earlier demand that North Vietnam be required to withdraw all its forces from South Vietnam.

Yesterday, President Nixon's spokesmen indicated that some progress had been made toward a cease-fire in Paris by characterizing the six days of talks as "serious negotiations," a term they previously had defined as meaning that the negotiations were productive from

the United States point of view.

Saigon Aide Explains View

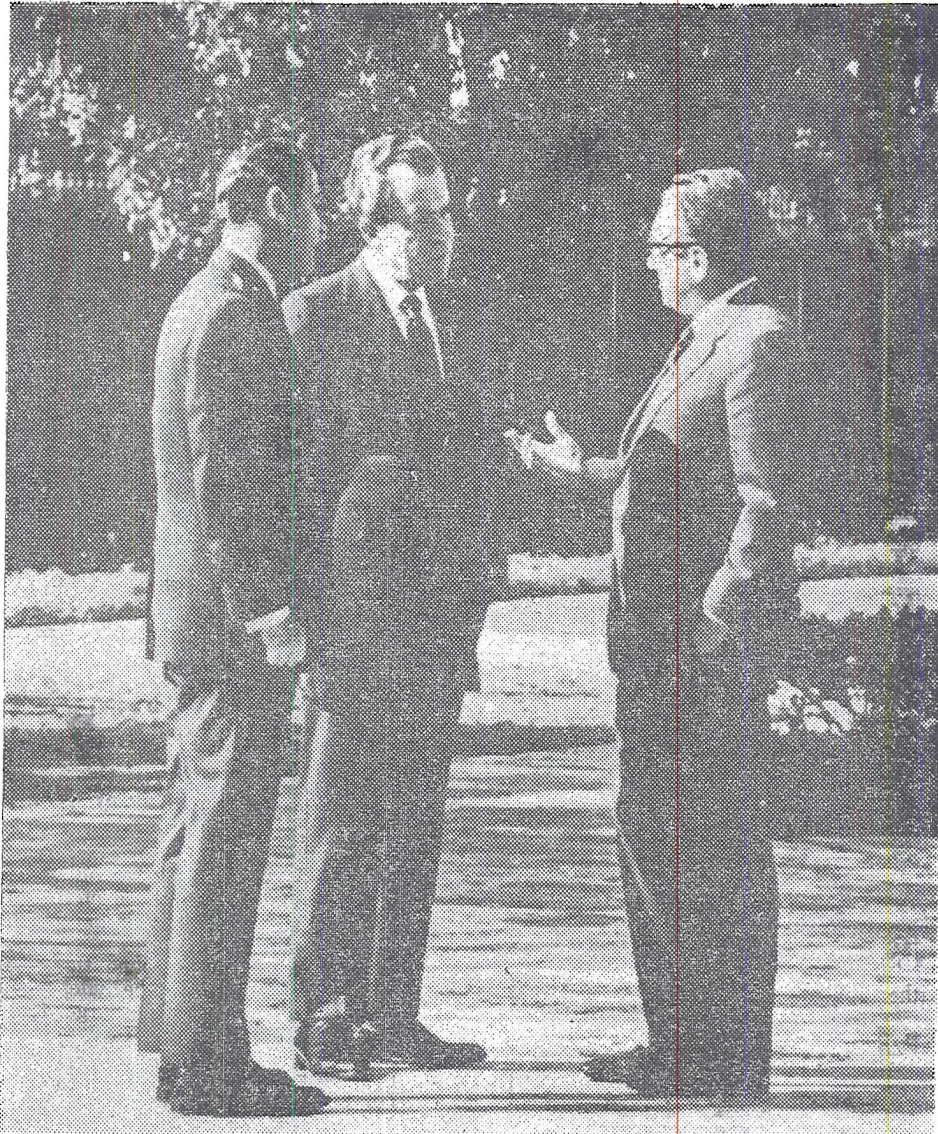
WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (AP)

— Senator Nguyen Van Ngai, leader of a visiting delegation of South Vietnamese legislators, said American television today that he based his view that little progress had been made in the peace talks

on a briefing he received Friday from South Vietnam's delegation in Paris.

According to that information, he said, North Vietnam had asked the United States to end the bombing of North Vietnam, to withdraw its troops from the South, to aid in the reconstruction of the North and to agree to disbanding the current Government in South Vietnam.

"These are the facts according to my knowledge, and that is too much," said Senator Ngai. "South Vietnam is determined to reject it." He said South Vietnam was still demanding that any agreement must provide for "complete withdrawal of Communist troops to the North," and guarantee South Vietnam the right to self determination.



Associated Press

Henry A. Kissinger, right, talking with President Nixon and Gen. Alexander M. Haig Jr. at the Presidential home in Key Biscayne, Fla., yesterday afternoon.