

THO IS LEAVING FOR HANOI TODAY

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Departure Indicates That Kissinger Also Will Not Be at the Ceremony

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PARIS, Jan. 25—Preparations were under way today for the final act in the five long years of Paris peace talks—Saturday's signing of the agreements ending the Vietnam war.

North Vietnam's Foreign Minister, Nguyen Duy Trinh, who is to sign for Hanoi, arrived this afternoon. He was given an ecstatic welcome by some thousand Vietnamese who live in Paris.

Secretary of State William P. Rogers is expected tomorrow, and is to sign for the United States.

But Le Duc Tho, who conducted the exhausting and often tense secret negotiations for North Vietnam, paid farewell calls on French officials and announced that he would go home tomorrow. "My mission is accomplished," he said.

According to the strict protocol that has been applied throughout, that meant that Henry A. Kissinger, President Nixon's chief negotiator, would probably not be in Paris either to witness the ceremonial completion of the agreement he strained so long to reach.

Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Tho initialed the documents in private on Tuesday, and the announcement of their success was made later that night by President Nixon and Hanoi.

The Scene Is Shifting

There was a sense of things winding up at last in Paris, but an acknowledgment by all concerned that painful negotiation was not finished. It is just going to be shifted to Saigon, where the South Vietnamese rivals will at last sit down together to argue out the conflict they have been shooting out for so long.

The South Vietnamese Foreign Minister, Tran Van Lam, said with resignation today, "we must try to reach understanding with our brothers."

Mr. Lam, who will sign for Saigon, spoke to reporters after calling on the French Foreign Minister, Maurice Schumann. He said that "we should look to the future with confidence, to live in peace and reconstruct the country," but also with "prudence."

"We have the experience of the past," he said.

Nguyen Thi Binh, Foreign Minister of the Vietcong's Provisional Revolutionary Government, gave her last press conference in the former Hotel Majestic on Avenue Kléber, where the formal Vietnam talks were held and where she will also sign the documents ending the war.

She said that she expected to be holding a press conference in Saigon in the not too distant future.

It was clearly an astonishing idea to those who have been involved in the battle for so long to think of Vietcong ministers and Vietcong generals appearing openly in the South Vietnamese capital.

Mrs. Binh avoided answering a question on whether she expected the Vietcong to set up a Saigon headquarters, but she remarked pointedly: "Saigon is the capital of South Vietnam. It belongs to all the South Vietnamese."

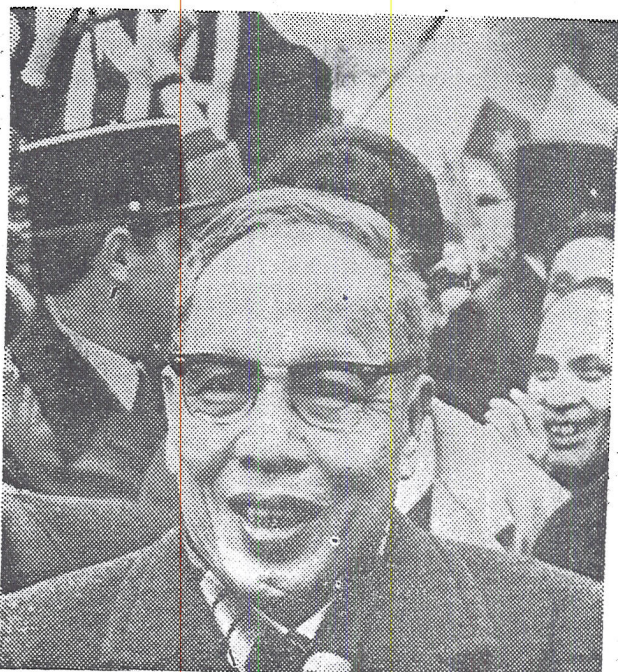
She, too, sounded cautious and uncertain about the new era coming for South Vietnam. Several times she repeated that her side would "scrupulously observe" the agreements and that the "Saigon administration" must do the same.

Consultations Wanted

Consultations between them should begin as soon as possible, as soon as next week, she said, but she indicated that nothing definite had yet been arranged.

Her voice seemed softened with fatigue and her face, sometimes so austere, had a look of gentle amiability that she has seldom shown in the precincts of the Majestic. But her tongue had not lost its edge.

She said that President Nixon had broken the spirit



Associated Press

Nguyen Duy Trinh, North Vietnam's Foreign Minister, arriving in Paris. He is expected to sign pact tomorrow.

of the peace agreement when he declared that the United States still recognized President Nguyen Van Thieu's Government as the "sole legitimate Government of South Vietnam."

In an airport arrival statement, Mr. Trinh said that his Government would welcome reconstruction aid from whoever offers it without strings.

"The Paris accord," he said, "is a very important step toward the creation of a peaceful, unified, independent democratic and prosperous Vietnam"—a goal that he said was established by the late Ho Chi Minh.

Sweden announced that he had appropriated \$38-million for hospitals and other relief aid to North Vietnam.

Trinh Discusses Aid

The last scheduled Vietnamese negotiation in Europe, to take place within 30 days of the signing of the agreement, remained a subject of the same kind of dispute, however, that has marked the long talks.

It is about the site of the projected international conference that is to provide a framework for the cease-fire control commission being organized for Vietnam, and to draw up international guarantees of the accord.

The Communists would like the conference to be held in Paris. The United States is resisting and reportedly favors Vienna.

Top Laotian and Cambodian officials, whose countries are not included in this new version of the 1954 Indochina settlement, have complained about being left out. But Hanoi has made clear that this time it is determined to limit the subject of the international conference to Vietnam.