

Kissinger and Tho Open Paris Talks

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PARIS, May 17—The United States and North Vietnam today began a series of talks here on how to end violations of the Vietnam cease-fire agreement.

Henry A. Kissinger, President Nixon's adviser on national security, and Le Duc Tho, a member of Hanoi's Politburo, met for five and a half hours in one of the villas they used to negotiate the Paris accord early this year, at St.-Nom-la-Bretèche. They agreed to meet again tomorrow in the other, at Gif-sur-Yvette.

Meanwhile, Vietcong and Saigon representatives continued their unproductive series of talks at La-Celle-St.-Cloud on a political settlement. They are talking now—and this was not the case before the cease-fire was signed—but at cross-purposes.

Saigon's delegation proposed the establishment of four "working commissions" to discuss aspects of the political issues and to "speed" an agreement. The groups it proposed were to work on election plans, establishment of a national council of conciliation, withdrawal of North Vietnamese troops and establishment of democratic liberties throughout South Vietnam.

The Vietcong's Provisional Revolutionary Government rejected the proposal.

"What is there to discuss about Democratic liberties?" said their spokesman. "They are spelled out in the Paris accord. The thing is only to apply them."

The Vietcong presentation put the stress on a call for a quick end of hostilities and for application of the Paris accord.

According to Mr. Kissinger's statement last night when he arrived here, these are also the

subjects he is taking up with Mr. Tho. But it was not clear what specific points he is raising with Hanoi, and what he is prepared to offer.

Last month, the United States, charging North Vietnam with major violations of the Paris accord, halted its minesweeping in North Vietnamese waters and suspended negotiations on economic aid to Hanoi.

Vietnamese Communist sources have indicated that Mr. Tho would take up Hanoi's charges that both Saigon and the United States had committed serious cease-fire violations, particularly a charge that American planes bombed in South Vietnam again last week near the Cambodian border, an area held by the Vietcong.

Cambodia, where the United States continues to bomb regularly in support of the Lon Nol regime is also understood to be at issue. Saigon does not want a pro-Communist regime in Phnom Penh, with control of the long border with South Vietnam and a possible flow of arms and men into South Vietnam.

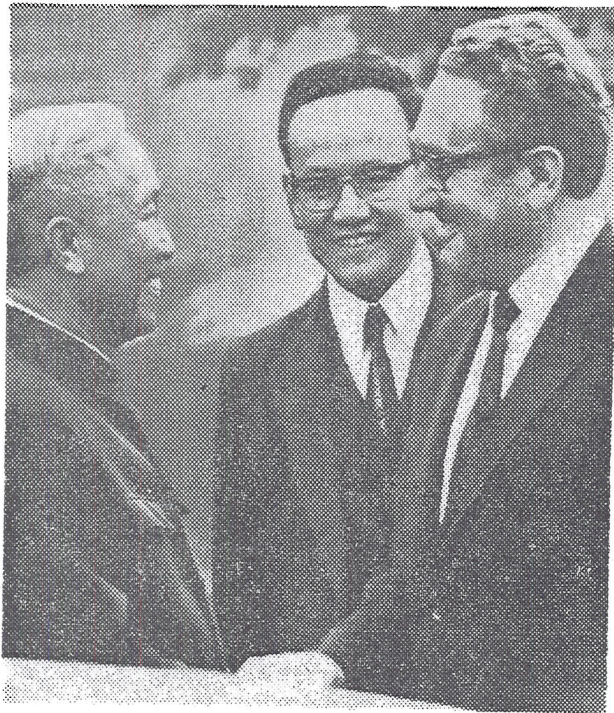
So far, however, the North Vietnamese have consistently taken the position that it is up to the Cambodians to settle their problems. The furthest they agreed to go in the Paris accord was to agree to "withdrawal of foreign troops" and a ban of the use of Cambodian territory for attacks on its neighbors once a cease-fire took effect there. There are no negotiations under way for a Cambodian cease-fire.

Burundi Breaks Israeli Ties

TEL AVIV, May 17 (UPI)—Burundo has broken diplomatic relations with Israel, the seventh African nation to do so since the Arab-Israeli war of 1967, a Government official said today. The others are Uganda, Chad, Niger, The Congo, Mali and Guinea.

Education Report Put Off

WASHINGTON, May 17 (AP)—President Nixon signed today a resolution extending the final reporting date of the National Commission on Financing of Postsecondary Education from April 30 to Dec. 31.



Associated Press

Le Duc Tho, North Vietnamese representative, taking leave of Henry A. Kissinger after their meeting yesterday. In center is Nguyen Phong, associate of Mr. Tho.