

U.S. WILL NOT BAR INVASION OF CUBA

Kissinger Says Washington
Leaves All Choices Open
in Event of Africa Role

By BERNARD GWERTZMAN

Special to The New York Times

DALLAS, March 23—Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger refused today to rule out anymore by the United States—including a military invasion of Cuba—in the event Cuba disregarded the Ford Administration's warnings and took part in a new armed action in southern Africa.

It was clear from his answers at a news conference here, as well as in private talks Mr. Kissinger held during his 24-hour visit, that the Ford Administration was keeping all choices open as part of a policy of seeking a negotiated end to white rule in Rhodesia while not appearing to do so under Cuban or Soviet military pressure.

Various options have been speculated upon in the press in the last few days, including a new naval blockade, reminiscent of the 1962 Cuban missile crisis that brought Russia and America to the edge of a confrontation.

Nothing that Mr. Kissinger has said in the last 24 hours has moved Cuba closer to a confrontation, but the rhetoric seemed heightened by his refusal to rule out a military solution. Such a move would be certain to raise sharp criticism on Capitol Hill, most reporters traveling with Mr. Kissinger believe, but Mr. Kissinger himself has refused to acknowledge this.

Pressed by Reporters

In the news conference today, reporters repeatedly sought to have Mr. Kissinger be specific about what the United States would do to back up the Administration's repeated warnings to Cuba—made firmly again last night by Mr. Kissinger to 1,500 dinner guests and loudly applauded by them.

"I am not prepared at this time to go beyond what I said yesterday," he said. "We have made clear that we're opposed and cannot accept any further Cuban military adventures. We also made it clear that we stand strongly for majority rule and a rapid political change in southern Africa, not to be brought about by outside military forces." When that answer did not satisfy reporters, Mr. Kissinger said:

"Look, it's impossible for any senior official to put out ahead of time all the things the United States will or won't do and all the circumstances that may arise. We have pointed out the dangers to Cuba. We are serious about what I have said."

When asked specifically about an invasion of Cuba, Mr. Kissinger said that he did not want to discuss "any specific measures." He said, "You should not draw any conclusions for or against," from his refusal to be specific.

Rhodesian Policy Crucial

In the American view, unless the Rhodesian Government accepts the latest proposals made by Foreign Secretary James Callaghan of Britain and supported strongly by Washington, fighting is going to increase along the Rhodesian border with Mozambique. And if the black nationalists are unable to make significant gains, they will be tempted to call upon the Cuban forces now in Angola and umbering at least 12,000.

This may happen in the next nine months to a year, officials are saying privately, and this is where a confrontation with Cuba might arise.

The first worry for Mr. Kissinger is that the Russians and Cubans might think that the Congressional refusal to aid the anti-Soviet factions in Angola set a precedent. And secondly, Mr. Kissinger is concerned that the stepped-up effort to bring about Rhodesian negotiations might seem the result of Cuban or Soviet pressure because of their military presence in Angola.

Fear of Confrontation

If it is believed that the whites gave up power because of Cuban or Soviet military forces nearby, the Communists will be given a freer hand elsewhere in the world, thereby increasing the possibility of confrontations in the future, the Administration is said to believe.

Mr. Kissinger, as usual on these trips to regional centers, spent most of the day meeting privately with editors and other community leaders to explain problems in foreign policy and to hear their views. In answer to a question, Mr. Kissinger said that his strong words of warning to Cuba had the support of President Ford who had read his speech last night.

In other points made here, Mr. Kissinger said that the decision by Thailand to force the evacuation of all remaining American forces grew out of Thailand's conviction that the Communists were now in the ascendancy in Southern Asia as a result of the Communist takeover in Indochina last year.