

Saigon Gets Wide Mandate For Cambodia Operations

MAY 28 1970

Foreign Ministers' Pact

By TAKASHI OKA

Special to The New York Times

SAIGON, South Vietnam, May 27—The foreign ministers of South Vietnam and Cambodia signed documents here today giving South Vietnam a broad and open-ended mandate for military operations in Cambodia.

A 17-point communique on three days of talks between the two ministers and their aides said that South Vietnamese military forces "which had come, with the agreement of the Cambodian Government, to help Cambodia troops to drive out the Vietcong and North Vietnamese forces, will withdraw from Cambodia when their task is completed."

[In Phnompenh, it was reliably reported that Cambodia and the United States had agreed to raise their diplomatic representation to the level of Ambassador from chargé d'affaires.]

The South Vietnamese-Cambodian communiqué placed no

Continued on Page 4, Column 3

Continued From Page 1, Col. 2

geographic restrictions, similar to President Nixon's 21.7-mile limit, on South Vietnamese military operations in Cambodia, nor did it set any timetable for the withdrawal.

The South Vietnamese Foreign Minister, Tran Van Lam, said at a news conference after the signing: "Vietnamese troops will withdraw when they have finished their mission, and with the agreement of the Cambodian Government."

Foreign Minister Yem Sambaur of Cambodia said: "Vietnamese troops will withdraw when they have finished their mission and when the Cambodian Government has decided it has no longer any need of them."

Asked whether he would ask American troops to stay after the June 30 deadline set by President Nixon, Mr. Yem Sambaur said: "All that depends on how the situation evolves in our country. If we come to have control of our territory before June 30, there is no question of asking the United States to stay. But if that is not the case, then we must ask the United States to stay."

He said he intended to visit Washington "soon."

Mr. Yem Sambaur excluded any possibility that his Government would come to terms with Prince Sihanouk, who has announced a government in exile in Peking.

"A coalition with Prince Sihanouk is out of the question," Mr. Yem Sambaur said. "I can affirm that Prince Sihanouk is now a has-been. He is in the hands of foreigners and he has been condemned by both the Government and the people of Cambodia."

Mr. Yem Sambaur also said that while Cambodia had no relations with the Chinese Nationalists on Taiwan, his Government "would not find it inconvenient if the Nationalists wanted to establish diplomatic relations."

The communiqué skirted two points raised by the Cambodians, which threatened to wreck the negotiations.

"The two ministers," the communiqué said, "promised to respect reciprocally the frontiers of each of the two countries within the actual limits under their respective administration."

This was a formula, conference sources said, devised to accommodate the Cambodian demand that the South Vietnamese publicly recognize Cambodian sovereignty over two small islands that South Vietnam claims but that in modern times have been ruled by Cambodia.

Beside the communiqué, the two ministers signed three documents: an agreement re-establishing diplomatic relations, broken since 1963; an agreement on economic cooperation, and an agreement on the treatment of Vietnamese residents of Cambodia.

Envoy Exchange Due

By HENRY KAMM

Special to The New York Times

PNOMPENH, Cambodia, May 27—The United States and Cambodia were reliably reported today to have agreed to raise the level of their diplomatic representation by an exchange of ambassadors. Each country now has an embassy in the other's capital, but each is headed only by a chargé d'affaires.

Meanwhile, informed Soviet sources expressed a belief that the Soviet ambassador here was about to be recalled as a token of Soviet displeasure with Cambodian alignment with the anti-Communist camp. This would reduce the Soviet Embassy here to chargé d'affaires status, and the remaining Communist embassies here could be expected to follow suit.

The Cambodian Government has reportedly submitted to the United States the name of its ambassador-designate and has been assured of American consent to his appointment. He is Sonn Vansay, now Ambassador to France. The United States Embassy here declined to comment on reports of the impending raising of diplomatic representation. [In Washington, the State Department said it was not aware of any decision to send an ambassador to Phnompenh.]

No immediate appointment of an American ambassador is expected. Informed sources suggested that in view of Senator J. W. Fulbright's present attitude, no nominee would get a quick hearing by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, which the Arkansas Democrat heads.

Therefore, the announcement of the acceptance of a Cambodian ambassador, due shortly from the State Department, is expected to be unusual; normally, an exchange of ambassadors is announced.

Mr. Sonn Vansay is regarded as the best professional of Cambodia's small diplomatic service. He is due in Washington early next month.

The chargé d'affaires, Lloyd M. Rives, is expected to stay until a new ambassador arrives. He reopened the embassy here Aug. 15 after more than four years during which relations had been broken.

Embassy Has Grown

While continuing to maintain the modest presence that Washington favored, the embassy has grown since the change in Government March 18 from 11 permanent staff members to 16 and has added five temporary staff members. A press office has been opened, and the single air attaché was joined last week by an Army and a Navy attaché.

Diplomatic sources expected French-Cambodian diplomatic relations to sink to the chargé d'affaires level. Relations have been strained between the two countries because of French displeasure over the overthrow of Prince Norodom Sihanouk as Chief of State.

The expected withdrawal of the Soviet Ambassador, according to Soviet sources, was foreshadowed by a harsh Soviet statement that the envoy, Sergei M. Kudravtsev, presented to Foreign Minister Yem Sambaur Sunday.

Statement Circulated

The statement was circulated here today after having been published Monday in Izvestia, the Soviet Government newspaper.

The statement was a denunciation of the American and South Vietnamese military intervention and challenged Cambodia to take the steps to assure the withdrawal of the allied troops.

The Soviet Government condemned in the harshest terms the rapprochement between Phnompenh and Saigon.

The tone of the statement confirmed a view long expressed here by Communist diplomats. They say that Cambodia's failure to protest at all against the allied intervention made it impossible for the Com-

munist countries not to react because Cambodia could hardly substantiate her claim to neutral status.

War Plans in Hanoi

By TILLMAN DURDIN

Special to The New York Times

HONG KONG, May 27 —

Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the ousted Chief of State of Cambodia, and North Vietnamese leaders are reported in agreement on ways to cooperate in fighting United States and allied forces in Indochina.

According to a Hanoi radio broadcast heard here, the Prince and the North Vietnamese reached an accord during formal talks held today in Hanoi, where Prince Sihanouk and several members of his

government in exile arrived from Peking yesterday for a visit.

The Hanoi radio said that the Prince conferred this morning with President Ton Duc Thang, Premier Pham Van Dong, Defense Minister Vo Nguyen Giap, Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh and others.

The radio report gave no details of what had been decided, but indicated that war strategy had been reviewed and said the Cambodians and North Vietnamese had agreed on the importance of maintaining solidarity in their efforts.

The radio reported that after the talks Premier Dong conducted the Prince, his wife and others of his delegation on a tour of the house occupied by President Ho Chi Minh before

his death last year.

Prince Sihanouk's visit continued to be treated as a festive occasion, according to the broadcast. Banners of welcome decorated the streets.

A Peking report from Hsinhua, the Chinese Communist press agency, confirmed the Hanoi report yesterday that Communist China had agreed to give additional military and economic aid to North Vietnam.

Hsinhua said the aid would be free. The Hanoi report stated it would be "nonrefundable."

It is assumed here that the military aid is intended to replace the supplies the Vietnamese Communists have lost as a result of the drive into Cambodia by American and South Vietnamese troops.