

PRESIDENT HAILS CAMBODIA DRIVE, CALLS ON HANOI FOR SERIOUS TALK; SENATE PASSES WAR POWERS CURB

NEW ROLE BARRED

Nixon Says Army Will Not Return—Use of Planes Indicated

Text of President's report
is on Pages 16 and 17.

By **ROBERT B. SEMPLE Jr.**
Special to The New York Times

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., June 30—President Nixon today announced the "successful" completion of the American incursion in Cambodia, ruled out the use of American troops there in the future and suggested that the country's defense would be left largely to the Cambodians and their Asian allies.

Mr. Nixon renewed earlier appeals to North Vietnam to begin serious peace negotiations and pledged to accept any solution arrived at by the South Vietnamese themselves. He also acknowledged—as he had before—that any "fair solution" would require a division of postwar power reflecting "the existing relationship of political forces."

The President, in a report, declared that "there will be no U.S. ground personnel in Cambodia except the regular staff of our embassy in Phnompenh" and that the prohibition covered not only fighting men but advisers to the Cambodian and South Vietnamese forces.

At the same time he left himself latitude on the use of American air power. He said he would not provide air or logistical support for South Vietnamese units operating in Cambodia but forecast continued bombing of enemy personnel concentrations and supply targets "with the approval of the Cambodian Government."

Report Is 7,000 Words

In the 7,000-word written report issued at the Western White House, Mr. Nixon devoted himself largely to a familiar if elaborate detailed recital of the accomplishments of the two-month mission—including his feeling that it had assured the continued withdrawal of American troops from Vietnam.

By suggestion if not by direct statement, Mr. Nixon made clear his conviction that Cambodia, now without United States troops, would become a clear test of the Nixon doctrine of transferring combat responsibilities from American to Asian forces. He called on Cambodia's allies to assist her and said he would help subsidize the efforts of "third countries who wish to furnish Cambodia with troops or material."

Mr. Nixon gave an inventory of the stocks of enemy arms and supplies uncovered in the sanctuaries and said the operations had reduced potential American casualties, given added security to the withdrawal program, purchased time for the South Vietnamese to train

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themselves for the assumption of combat responsibilities, improved American credibility with the enemy and enhanced the prospects of a negotiated peace.

The President introduced these major points with a long historical section that, in summary, accused the North Vietnamese of having provoked the United States intervention and set forth in some detail the chronology of events leading up to the April 30 announcement of the decision to send 18,000 American troops into the sanctuaries.

In the chronology, more complete than any Mr. Nixon had offered, he denied that the United States had anything to do with the overthrow of Prince Norodom Sihanouk as Cambodian Chief of State last March.

He asserted that the United States could have lived with a continued Communist presence in the sanctuaries had the enemy not chosen to expand them. He also confirmed published reports that he had tried through diplomatic channels—although not, it seems, in direct messages to Hanoi—to preserve

Mrs. Nixon's Peru Trip Ends With Hospital Call

Special to The New York Times

LIMA, Peru, June 30—

Mrs. Richard M. Nixon's goodwill trip to earthquake-stricken Peru ended today. Before boarding the Presidential jet she spent her final hours in Lima at a hospital visiting children who had evacuated from the main earthquake zone.

She warmly embraced Peruvian children wherever she encountered them during the two days she spent in the country. Yesterday, she flew to Huaras, in northern Peru, which was nearly destroyed by the earthquake, May 31, and where 10,000 lives were estimated to have been lost.

Mrs. Nixon was accompanied on her trip by Mrs. Consuelo Gonzales de Velasco, wife of the Peruvian President.

the status quo in Cambodia, only to be rebuffed.

The chronology did not answer all questions. Mr. Nixon conceded for the first time that

he had been deeply concerned about Communist activities in Cambodia well before April 20, when he announced from San Clemente the withdrawal of 150,000 more troops from South Vietnam by next spring.

Optimism Not Explained

He did not fully explain why he had limited himself in the speech making that announcement to a single warning to the enemy in Cambodia, nor did he explain why the general tone of that speech was so optimistic about the prospects for peace.

Nor did he say whether the enemy's version of the status quo that he hoped to preserve was remotely similar to his own version. The Administration's concept of the status quo included keeping closed the port of Sihanoukville, now Kompong Som. The enemy apparently wanted to restore its supply lines through the port, which had been shut by Prince Sihanouk.

Moreover, the central theme of Mr. Nixon's chronology—that he responded only to overt attempts by the enemy to move out of the sanctuaries and seize the entire area along the 600-mile South Vietnamese-Cambodian border—would seem to

conflict with assertions from some Administration officials that Mr. Nixon saw the fall of Prince Sihanouk as an "opportunity" to clean up the sanctuaries.

White House officials, who provided background briefings for newsmen after publication of the President's report, emphasized that he had no intention of reintroducing American troops into Cambodia. They appeared to leave open the slim possibility that unforeseen events—such as the massive appearance of North Vietnamese or Chinese Communist troops in Cambodia—might require a reversal, but they said they could not conceive that such circumstances would arise.

Hopeful on Defenses

On the contrary, the officials said they are more than hopeful that an adequate defense of Cambodia can be contrived with a combination of small-arms assistance, which Mr. Nixon pledged to continue, the operations of South Vietnamese forces and steady interdiction bombing by American planes.

The officials insisted that such bombing would consist exclusively of raids on personnel and supply convoys—comparable to the bombing of the Ho Chi Minh Trail, segments of which pass through Cambodia—and would not involve close-in support of Cambodian units with fighter planes and helicopter gunships. But they conceded that there would be occasional situations where it would not be easy to distinguish between interdiction and tactical support.