

President Summons Rogers Home  
For a Meeting Today on Vietnam

**SENSE OF URGENCY**

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**Secretary Interrupts  
Tour and Returns  
From Germany**

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By TAD SZULC

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WASHINGTON, May 7 — President Nixon today called a meeting tomorrow morning of the National Security Council, the Government's principal foreign policy body, and summoned Secretary of State William P. Rogers home from a European tour to attend it.

The deteriorating situation in South Vietnam was to be the subject of the meeting of the council, which is usually convened to ratify major decisions. Gerald L. Warren, a White House spokesman, refused to say what would be discussed, but earlier today Robert J. McCloskey, the State Department spokesman traveling with Secretary Rogers, said that the summons was for discussion of the situation in Southeast Asia.

The White House also said that Henry A. Kissinger, the President's adviser for national security, would postpone his trip to Tokyo, planned for Thursday.

**A Sense of Urgency**

Underlining the sense of urgency over the worsening military situation in Vietnam, Secretary Rogers hurriedly returned from Bonn to Washington this afternoon after receiving a personal telephone summons from President Nixon.

Mr. Rogers abruptly interrupted an eight-nation tour of Western Europe, undertaken last week in preparation for President Nixon's visit to the Soviet Union, scheduled to begin May 22. But Mr. Rogers said tonight that he hoped to be able to return to Europe

within the next few days to complete his discussions there.

President Nixon clearly wished to have his chief advisers for national security and foreign policy close at hand during what was evidently developing into a crisis over Southeast Asia.

**Weekend at Camp David**

He spent a long weekend working with Mr. Kissinger and resting, at his Camp David retreat in the Catoctin Mountains in Maryland, where many of the major decisions of the Nixon Presidency have been made.

Secrecy surrounded the plans the President was to submit to the council tomorrow. It was authoritatively reported that he had given Secretary Rogers no indication over the telephone this morning of what measures he would submit to counter the North Vietnamese offensive.

Mr. Nixon is the chairman of the National Security Council. Its members are Vice President Agnew, Secretary Rogers, Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird and the director of the Office of Emergency Preparedness, George A. Lincoln. Mr. Kissinger attends the meetings as the head of the council's staff.

Frequently invited to the council's crucial meetings are such high Administration officials as the Director of Central Intelligence, Richard Helms, and members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

As far as it is known, tomorrow

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row's meeting will be the council's first full-fledged session since the North Vietnamese offensive began March 30. The council's meetings are not always publicly announced.

Since the start of the offensive, United States policy has been formulated at frequent meetings — sometimes several times a week — of the Washington Special Action Group, which convenes at the White House with Mr. Kissinger as chairman.

But, informed officials said today, the decisions Mr. Nixon has in mind may be of such significance — militarily, politically and diplomatically — that the President may wish to obtain the formal concurrence of his top advisers.

Although the Administration's official position is that the preparations for the Soviet visit are continuing on schedule, informed Western European diplomats in Washington began to discuss in private this weekend whether Mr. Nixon's trip might have to be postponed.

These diplomats said that a major military step by the United States in Indochina might create an atmosphere strongly adverse to a Soviet visit in two weeks.

**Stennis Comments**

While American officials urged caution in every discussion concerning a change in Mr. Nixon's plans to leave for Moscow, it also appeared possible to diplomats that the President might suggest a postponement on the ground that it was essential for him to remain in the capital during a military crisis.

Senator John C. Stennis, the Mississippi Democrat who is Chairman of the Armed Services Committee, said on the "Issues and Answers" radio and television program

of the American Broadcasting Company that the President, on "a matter involving quick recall of the Secretary of State, is bound to have something more in mind that just ground action" in Vietnam.

The expectation in Washington today was that Mr. Nixon was preparing to order drastic new military measures against the North Vietnamese to prevent further defeats of the South Vietnamese and what some officials here fear may be a major rout.

Senior officials considered unlikely a decision by Mr. Nixon to let Saigon take care of itself in the face of defeat.

Informed Administration sources suggested these possible options by the President, though stressing that they were air-raids — possibly speculative: speculative:

First, heavy and sustained air raids, possibly using B-52 bombers, against targets in and around Hanoi and Haiphong harbor, and conceivably including the system of dikes and dams in North Vietnam.

The Administration made it clear last week that it no longer considered itself under political restraint not to attack the Hanoi and Haiphong areas, in the light of the collapse of the latest round of the Vietnam peace talks in Paris.

The Hanoi and Haiphong areas were raided on April 15 and 16, but after Mr. Kissinger undertook his secret trip to Moscow later that week, the United States refrained from bombing the areas. Mr. Kissinger then secretly went to Paris last Tuesday to confer with Le Duc Tho, a member of the Hanoi Politburo, but the talks failed.

A second option would be a landing of contingents of United States marines on the northern coast of South Vietnam to relieve enemy pressure on Hue, a key city, and at the same time to help evacuate American noncombat personnel from the Hue-Danang area.