

KISSINGER VOWS A CONGRESS ROLE IN AID FOR HANOI

Promises Consultation as He
Briefs Members of Both
Houses on Cease-Fire

CLOSED-DOOR SESSIONS

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As He Speaks, Senate Gets
a Bill to Curb Return of
Troops to Indochina

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Henry A. Kissinger promised members of Congress today that the Nixon Administration would consult with them before making any firm commitments to North Vietnam on postwar aid programs.

On the eve of tomorrow's formal signing in Paris of the Vietnam cease-fire accord, Mr. Kissinger made an unusual trip to the Capitol to brief Senators and Representatives on the terms of the agreement that he and Le Duc Tho initialed in Paris Tuesday.

According to three who attended the two closed-door sessions—one for each House of Congress—Mr. Kissinger said that although the agreement called for the United States to contribute to "postwar reconstruction" in North Vietnam and other countries of Indochina, no commitments had yet been made.

Figure Put at \$2.5-Billion

Last year, President Nixon said the United States was considering giving \$7.5-billion in postwar assistance over five years, of which up to \$2.5-billion would be earmarked for North Vietnam. But Mr. Kissinger at his news conference on Wednesday said that discussions about future aid would take place only after the implementation of the agreement "is well advanced."

At the same time as Mr. Kissinger was briefing senators in a room off the Senate floor, two antiwar Senators, Frank

Church, Democrat of Idaho, and Clifford P. Case, Republican of New Jersey, were introducing a bill on the floor aimed at prohibiting, without Congressional approval, the involvement of United States military forces in Vietnam, Laos or Cambodia after the last prisoners of war are released, which is to be 60 days after the cease-fire accord is signed.

Their bill was opposed on the floor by the Republican whip, Robert P. Griffin of Michigan, who argued that

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such a measure would encourage North Vietnam to violate the agreement.

"It would be foolhardy in the extreme," he said, for Congress to enact a measure that would "say to the enemy that you can disregard the agreement and be assured in advance that you can do so with impunity."

According to Senator Charles H. Percy, Republican of Illinois, Mr. Kissinger refused to say what the United States might or might not do if North Vietnam violated the accord. But several who attended the briefings said that Mr. Kissinger had said the Administration believed the accord would be upheld.

One Congressman said that Mr. Kissinger had also said that the United States believed the Government of Nguyen Van Thieu in South Vietnam should come out ahead politically in the forthcoming contest with the Vietcong.

The Senate majority leader, Mike Mansfield of Montana, said that Mr. Kissinger had repeated that there were no secret agreements. Mr. Mansfield also said that he was satisfied from the briefing that the United States would not "re-enter" Vietnam.

Mr. Kissinger's appearance was an apparent effort by the Administration to meet Congressional criticism that top White House aides have been unresponsive to requests from Congress for briefings.

The critics have wanted the aides to appear before regular committee hearings, but Mr. Nixon has refused to permit Mr. Kissinger to testify on the ground of "executive privilege."

Mr. Mansfield said that Mr. Kissinger had received a standing ovation from the many Senators present. Similar praise reportedly came from the 150 Representatives present at the House briefing.

Before briefing the Senators, Mr. Kissinger told newsmen that he had no plans to return to Harvard, where he used to be a professor.

In another development, the State Department said that the agreement being signed in Paris

is an executive agreement and will not be sent to the Senate for approval.

Charles W. Bray 3d, the department spokesman, said that cease-fire agreements, "by their nature must enter into force immediately upon signature, and are customarily concluded as executive agreements, and, as such, the obligations they contain are within the constitutional powers of the presidency."

This afternoon, from Key Biscayne, Fla., where Mr. Nixon has gone for the weekend, the White House issued a proclamation designating 7 P.M. tomorrow—the hour the cease-fire in Vietnam goes into effect—as a "national moment of prayer and thanksgiving." The 24-hour period until 7 P.M. Sunday is to be a "national day of prayer and thanksgiving."

At a Pentagon news conference, Jerry W. Friedheim, acting Assistant Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs, repeatedly declined to answer questions on whether the United States would continue to bomb the Ho Chi Minh supply trail network and other military targets in Laos and Cambodia after the cease-fire in Vietnam begins.

Cites Kissinger Statement

Instead, he referred newsmen to Mr. Kissinger's remarks of Wednesday that a cease-fire was expected to follow in Laos shortly after the Vietnam truce and to be extended into Cambodia some time thereafter.

But privately, one high-ranking Administration official declared: "We're not necessarily going to stop any military activity in Laos or Cambodia. What we do depends on what the other side does."

At his news conference, Mr. Friedheim said that United States reconnaissance flights over North Vietnam would be halted at the start of the cease-fire. But other officials said that spy satellites and "other intelligence-gathering means" would continue to provide limited coverage of military activities in the North.

'No Manned Overflights'

"We want to know," one official said, "what war supplies continue to arrive in the North and whether, at some point, it masses tanks and troops on the border between the two Vietnams. But there will be no manned overflights or even the use of unmanned drones."

Mr. Friedheim said a task force of 20 to 25 United States naval vessels was being assembled off the coast of Vietnam to disarm, remove or destroy the thousands of mines in ports and inland waterways of the North.

Mr. Friedheim declined to discuss many details of the minesweeping operation in North Vietnamese waters, pointing out that first a meeting must be held with Hanoi to work out mutually acceptable procedures. He did say that

much of the sweeping would be accomplished by specially-equipped antimine "sleds" drawn by American helicopters flying at a safe distance above the water.

Other sources pointed out that North Vietnam, too, had planted minefields to guard its harbors and that both sides must exchange maps of minefields and other technical data before the sweeping operations may begin.

Tho Starts Home to Hanoi

By FLORA LEWIS

Special to The New York Times

PARIS, Jan. 26—Le Duc Tho flew to Moscow on his way home to Hanoi today on the eve of the formal signing of the cease-fire agreements that he helped negotiate.

In his departing statement, Mr. Tho said:

"The guns will fall silent and peace will return to Vietnam tomorrow. Our people are getting ready to enter a new period, determined to raise the banner of peace on high."

Mr. Tho, who is a member of the North Vietnamese Politburo, stressed the problem of reconstruction that lies ahead and said his country was eager for friendly relations with "all

the peoples in the world, including the American people."

He said there had been "difficult and tense moments" in his long private talks with Henry A. Kissinger, the principle American negotiator, but that finally they had overcome all obstacles.

Asked whether he might go to Saigon, Mr. Tho said, "Very certainly, I'll have an occasion to go there one of these days."

This was taken to mean that he might represent Hanoi as an observer and adviser to the Vietcong when they begin the difficult negotiations they are to hold with the Saigon Government for a political settlement.

Hanoi's delegation in Paris announced that the advance guard of the North Vietnamese contingent on the four-party joint military commission to supervise the cease-fire would fly directly to Saigon from Paris tomorrow.

While they are there, the documents comprising the "Paris accord," as it is being called by officials, will be signed in the gilt ballroom of the former Hotel Majestic here in two separate ceremonies. A few hours later, on the stroke of midnight Greenwich mean time (7 P.M., New York time), the cease-fire will take effect.