

# HAIG GIVES NIXON INDOCHINA REPORT; CRISIS DISCOUNTED

General's Data to Be Studied  
—Imminent New Military  
Moves Termed Unlikely  
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U.S. IS STILL CONCERNED

Contingency Planning Being  
Continued for Actions if  
the Situation Worsens  
NYTimes

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Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, April 12—  
Gen. Alexander M. Haig, Jr.,  
just back from a special mis-  
sion to Southeast Asia, report-  
ed to President Nixon this  
afternoon on the military situ-  
ation in Cambodia, Laos and  
South Vietnam.

A key Administration official  
said later that General Haig's  
report would be assessed care-  
fully, together together with  
other recommendations, before  
a decision, if any, is taken.

He said that the situation in  
Indochina, while serious, should  
not be regarded as "a crisis,"  
needing immediate American  
or South Vietnamese respon-  
ses.

## Cautious on Speculation

"We don't have to make a  
decision by Sunday night or  
anything like that," he said,  
while cautioning against spec-  
ulation that any new military  
moves were imminent in the  
face of reported communist  
violations of the Vietnam  
cease fire accord.

The White House did not pro-  
vide details on General Haig's  
45-minute session with Mr.  
Nixon.

But privately, officials told  
newsmen that while the Admin-  
istration remained concerned  
and angered by what it regarded  
as stepped-up Communist mili-  
tary activity in violation of the  
cease-fire agreement, it was  
premature to describe the situ-  
ation in Cambodia or South Viet-  
nam as so critical as to require  
prompt and dramatic military  
responses by either American  
or Saigon forces.

They conceded, however, that  
contingency planning was going  
on here and in Saigon for pos-  
sible military moves in case the  
situation sharply worsened.

But for the moment, they  
said, there is no intention to  
have South Vietnamese forces  
enter Cambodia in defense of  
the Government of President  
Lon Nol, for instance.

American bombing will con-  
tinue in support of the Lon Nol

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Government, the officials said.  
They also said that Mr. Nixon  
wanted to keep all possibilities  
open. From comments made by  
various officials, however, it  
seemed that the Administration  
at this time wanted to stress  
diplomatic moves rather than  
military ones.

General Haig, Deputy Chief  
of Staff of the Army, who was  
Henry A. Kissinger's top deputy  
during the Vietnam negotia-  
tions, visited Thailand and Laos  
on Monday and Cambodia and  
South Vietnam on Tuesday and  
yesterday in his reporting mis-  
sion for Mr. Nixon.

The general reached Wash-  
ington at 2 A.M. today, eight  
hours before Mr. Nixon met  
with the full National Security  
Council in the White House  
Cabinet Room.

Administration officials said  
that there was no connection  
between the two events.

White House and State De-  
partment officials said that the  
Security Council meeting had  
been planned ahead of time and  
that Southeast Asia was not  
discussed during the hour and  
a half session, attended by the  
top defense, intelligence and  
diplomatic officials in the Gov-  
ernment.

Gerald L. Warren, the deputy  
White House press secretary,  
said that General Haig had not  
attended the council meeting  
and advised newsmen that they  
could conclude that the council  
had not discussed the Haig  
mission.

Mr. Warren would not dis-  
close what the council did dis-  
cuss, but another Administra-  
tion officials said "it was an  
issue of topical interest, but  
not anything of big headline  
material."

General Haig made his report  
to the President after the Na-  
tional Security Council had met.  
The New York Times had mis-  
takenly reported yesterday that  
the two were scheduled to dis-  
cuss the situation in Indochina  
before the council session.

In private, Administration of-  
ficials have said that their  
main concern was not so much  
the viability of the Cambodian  
Government but the over-all  
intentions of North Vietnam in  
Indochina.

In particular, reports of a  
southward flow of men and  
equipment in recent weeks  
have provoked concern, par-  
ticularly in the Defense Depart-  
ment, that Hanoi was planning  
a large-scale offensive to seize  
territory in South Vietnam be-  
fore rainy season starts in June.

Some State Department of-  
ficials have made less gloomy  
forecasts and have said that  
they believed North Vietnam  
was trying to bolster its forces  
in the south to deter any pos-  
sible effort by the Saigon au-  
thorities to seize more land.

Mr. Nixon in his public com-  
ments has expressed strong  
concern about what were de-  
scribed as violations of the  
cease-fire accord, and has made  
repeated statements warning  
of his determination to respond  
with force, if necessary, to bar  
any major Communist violation  
of the agreement.

State Department officials  
said that diplomatic channels  
had been used extensively to  
signal Hanoi directly and  
through third parties that the  
United States would reserve  
the right to take whatever ac-

tion necessary to prevent Hanoi  
from taking over South Viet-  
nam.

Some Administration officials  
say they believe that a struggle  
of sorts is taking place in the  
Hanoi Politburo on whether to  
make a major military attack  
in the near future or to de-  
vote their energies primarily  
to political warfare.

Meanwhile, on Capitol Hill,  
the American bombing in Cam-  
bodia continued to draw criti-  
cism from some members of  
Congress opposed to American  
military operations in Indochina.  
The Senate Democratic leader,  
Mike Mansfield of Montana,  
in a speech on the floor that  
the news from Cambodia "is

bad and has been for the past  
month."

Referring to some press re-  
ports, he said that "there is talk  
about using South Vietnamese  
troops on one flank and Thai  
troops on the other to stabilize  
the tenuous position of the pre-  
ent Cambodian Government."

He said this would be "a  
most dangerous procedure and  
could have the possible effect  
of once again involving this  
country in a quagmire, because  
the support — logistical and  
otherwise — would come from  
the United States."

Mr. Mansfield suggested that  
efforts should be made to place  
in power Mr. Gen. Sisowath Sir-  
ik Matak, a former Govern-

ment leader and close associate  
of General Lon Nol but now  
living in Phnom Penh with Gov-  
ernment guards around his  
home.

General Sirik Matak, he said,  
might be able to enter into ne-  
gotiations with the Communist-  
led forces "to the end that a  
truce could be arranged and  
peace restored."

Senator Mark O. Hatfield, Re-  
publican of Oregon, said that r-  
cent developments "heighten  
the unpleasant but unavoidable  
truth that the United States is  
not out of Indochina and that  
we are on the verge of more,  
rather than less, involvement in  
the continuing Indochinese  
war."