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PHNOM PENH, Cambodia, April 23—The Cambodian Government appeared to be moving today toward satisfying conditions stipulated by opposition leaders under which they would be willing to join President Lon Nol in collective leadership of the nation.

At the same time the opposition leaders themselves continued to express doubt that collective leadership was yet at hand.

According to diplomatic sources, President Lon Nol has agreed in principle to share his presidential authority with other political leaders in what would amount to a four-member junta.

Besides Marshal Lon Nol himself, members of the High Political Council would probably include Gen. Sisowath Sirik Matak, a former political counselor of the President and head of the opposition Republican party, In Tam, a retired brigadier general who opposed marshal Lon Nol in the presidential election last June, and Cheng Heng, who served as Cambodian head of state from the time of Prince Norodom Sihanouk's ouster in 1970 until March 10, 1972.

#### Doubt of Accord

But today Mr. In Tam and a principal aide to General Sirik Matak both expressed doubt that agreement was at hand on formation of the new junta.

"I have received no word at all from President Lon Nol about our conditions for joining the Government since last Wednesday," Mr. In Tam said in an interview today. "At that time I understood that I would have word from him within 24 hours. This is not a good sign."

The aide to General Sirik Matak said that many problems remained to be resolved and that he was not as optimistic about forming a collective leadership as he had been.

#### Areas of Agreement

Nevertheless, President Lon Nol has so far agreed to several important conditions. One was acceptance of a ruling council consisting of only four members instead of the 11 he had at first proposed. Second, he agreed that the two-chamber National Assembly be temporarily set aside so as not to interfere with the work and authority of the governing council.

Today in closed session the one-party National Assembly in effect voted to approve creation of the High Political Council and to go into recess for six months, Assembly sources reported.

President Lon Nol has been forced for some time to share his power. American officials are especially favorable toward General Sirik Matak but are eager to see the whole political base of the Cambodian executive broadened.

#### Lon Non an Obstacle

A major obstacle to collaboration, in the eyes of the opposition politicians, has been the powerful figure of the President's younger brother, Brig. Gen. Lon Non. All the politicians involved have insisted that General Lon Non be deprived of power before they rejoin the Government.

Last week the Phnom Penh radio announced that General Lon Non would be leaving on

a mission to the United States. Since then there has been considerable doubt about when the general would leave, in what capacity and for how long.

Last Tuesday President Lon Nol asked for and received the resignation of his Cabinet, including Premier Hang Thun Hak. Until the proposed High Political Council gets around to appointing a new Cabinet, the old Premier will remain in office.

In the meantime, all three politicians proposed for the council with the President are seeking assurances that power will be genuinely and equally shared and that the President will not turn out to be first among equals with absolute veto power.

More days of bargaining and discussions seem necessary before the political crisis is likely to be settled.

The idea behind reorganizing the leadership is to unite anti-Communist political factions to pursue the war with renewed vigor.

The war itself continues with

little change. But some modest gains were reported for the Government. For Phnom Penh, the main achievement of the day was the arrival of another convoy of supply ships along the Mekong River from Vietnam. It consisted of two cargo ships and six tankers that ran the usual gantlet of harassing fire from Communist troops along the river banks. During the day one Korean seaman was killed and four seamen were wounded. One tanker was slightly damaged.

The Mekong is the main source of Phnom Penh's imported goods, especially fuel. For the last month Vietnamese Communist troops have been making a special effort to stop traffic on the Mekong and the last convoy was hit so hard that one ship was forced aground and burned, an ammunition barge was sunk and several ships were hit and forced to turn back.

The success of the latest convoy was apparently the result of clearing operations that the South Vietnamese Government troops have been conducting

along the Vietnamese segment of the river.

The Phnom Penh Government reported that its troops today recaptured shattered and long-deserted Siem Reap, the village seven miles south of here that has been fought over many times.