

KISSINGER VIEWS CAMBODIA PARLEY AS POSSIBLE SOON

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Speaks as President Issues
Annual Message on the
State of the World
NYTimes

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WASHINGTON, May 3 — Henry A. Kissinger said today that the situation in Cambodia had improved both militarily and politically in recent weeks and that there was a possibility that negotiations might begin in the near future to end the fighting there.

His statement came at a news conference at the White House as President Nixon sent

*Text of message conclusions
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his annual State of the World Message to Congress. The 232-page report said in its section on Indochina that if North Vietnam continued to violate the Vietnam cease-fire accord of Jan. 27, "it would risk revived confrontation with us."

Mr. Kissinger, the President's adviser on national security and negotiator of the accord, spoke in a decidedly more encouraging tone than the report, which, he said, was written several weeks ago and reflected the situation then.

'Process of Adjustment'

Mr. Kissinger said that although the United States had repeatedly said that it was "disappointed" with the way the agreement was being carried out, "it is also true that for all the parties there is a difficult process of adjustment."

"We are not pessimistic about the long-term prospects," he declared. "In the negotiations that we are conducting with the North Vietnamese, we are approaching them with the attitude that the difficulties can be ameliorated, if not solved, and that one can look at this as an evolutionary process rather than a final settlement."

Mr. Kissinger was referring to the recent preliminary talks held in Paris by William H. Sullivan, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for East Asia and Pacific Affairs, and Nguyen Co Thach, the Deputy Foreign Minister of North Vietnam. They were aimed at preparing the way for a meeting, possibly in mid-month, between Mr. Kissinger and Le Duc Tho, Hanoi's chief negotiator.

Nixon Makes Radio Speech

In a radio broadcast tonight reporting on the State of the World Message, Mr. Nixon expressed hope that the problems of Indochina, including a cease-fire in Cambodia, "can be solved at the conference table," but he added:

"We will not turn our back on our friends and allies while Hanoi makes a mockery of its promise to help keep the peace."

Among the major points that emerged from the President's message on foreign affairs were the following:

¶The year 1973 is to be "the year of Europe," with particular attention placed on security problems in the Western alliance in an era of arms-control

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negotiations. For the first time, the United States approach is outlined by the forthcoming talks with the Soviet bloc on mutual force reductions in Central Europe. [Page 8.]

¶President Nixon plans "at least one visit to Latin America this year," and wants to be the first President to visit Africa, but not necessarily this year.

¶The Soviet Union was called upon to work independently, or with the United States, to "make a contribution to peace" in the Middle East. The Russians were told that "we can both exert our influence in the direction of a peaceful settlement among the parties directly concerned." But in substance, the report proposed no new Middle East peace initiatives.

Broadening of Government

¶"China is becoming fully engaged with us and the world," but "the process is not inexorable. Both countries will have to continue to exercise restraint and contribute to a more stable environment."

¶Relations with Japan will be an area "of prime concern" this year, because "we have not yet fully defined our new political relationship, and serious economic problems confront us."

Mr. Kissinger, in his news conference remarks on Cambodia, said that because of a broadening of the base of the Phnom Penh Government in the last 10 days and slackening of the fighting there, "we are not too pessimistic that over a period of weeks, maybe months, some cease-fire negotiations could start."

When asked about the difference between his remarks today and the more ominous sound of those in the State of the World message Mr. Kissinger noted the report had been written several weeks ago "and we took care of the situation as well as we could in the light of the conditions that existed."

Signing the report, Mr. Nixon asked Mr. Kissinger how long it was and, on being told that it was 60,000 words, commented:

"It gets bigger every year. Well, the year 1972 was worth 60,000 words. It was one of the great years in American foreign policy."

Assurances to Allies

In the conclusion of the report, Mr. Nixon sought to ease apprehension among allies that the United States was more interested in improving relations

in the Communist world than with them.

"We have made a concerted effort to move from confrontation to negotiation," the President said. "We have done well. At the same time, our determination to reduce divisions has not eroded distinctions between friends and adversaries."

No Mention of Visit

Our alliances remain the cornerstone of our foreign policy. They reflect shared values and purposes. They involve major economic interests. They provide the secure foundation on which to base negotiations."

In past messages, Mr. Nixon paid prime attention to the growing American relationships with China and the Soviet Union, and with efforts to negotiate an end to the Vietnam war.

This year's report generally limited itself to restatements of policy toward Peking and Moscow, but made no direct mention of the expected visit here next month of Leonid I. Brezh-

nev, the Soviet party leader. Mr. Nixon devoted roughly a sixth of his report to Indochina. Chief interest was a policy statement on North Vietnam that Mr. Nixon said was transmitted to Hanoi when Mr. Kissinger visited in February, shortly after the cease-fire was signed.

"We do not assume Hanoi will give up its long-range goals," the statement said. "We do expect it to pursue those goals without using force. Hanoi has two basic choices. The first is to exploit the Vietnam agreement and press its objectives in Indochina. In this case it would continue to infiltrate men and material into South Vietnam, keep its forces in Laos and Cambodia, and through pressures or outright attack, renew its aggression against our friends."

Alternative Is Resent

"Such a course would endanger the hard-won gains for peace in Indochina. It would

risk revived confrontation with us. It would, of course, destroy the chances for a new and constructive bilateral relationship with the United States, including economic assistance."

"The second course is for North Vietnam to pursue its objective peacefully," he said, "allowing the historical trends of the region to assert themselves. This would mean observance of the Vietnam settlement and the removal of foreign forces on both sides from Laos and Cambodia."

"It would transform years of military conflict in Indochina into political struggle. It would enable the United States and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam to normalize relations. If Hanoi follows this path, the United States will abide by whatever the historical process produces in Indochina."

In the report, Mr. Nixon said that it was "unclear" whether the Communist build-up in South Vietnam was a prelude to another offensive. "What is clear is that it must cease," the report said.

"We have told Hanoi, privately and publicly, that we will not tolerate violations of the agreement."