

White House Says Attacks Will Continue in Cambodia

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By BERNARD GWERTZMAN
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WASHINGTON, May 11 — The White House said today that the United States would continue with "the right policy" of bombing in Cambodia in support of President Lon Nol's government, despite the vote yesterday in the House of Representatives blocking the transfer of military funds for such raids.

Ronald L. Ziegler, the White House press secretary, made the statement and also announced — jointly with North Vietnam — that Henry A. Kissinger and Le Duc Tho, Hanoi's chief negotiator, would resume talks on Thursday in Paris to seek ways of achieving "strict implementation" of the three-and-a-half-month-old cease-fire agreement.

In its insistence on the bombing program, the Nixon Administration is apparently heading for a possible constitutional conflict with Congress, if the Senate, as expected, supports the House action next week.

The Senate majority leader, Mike Mansfield, told reporters today: "If the will of the Congress and the intention of the Congress — the representatives

of the people — are not adhered to, then we will face a true constitutional crisis. One thing this country cannot afford at this time is a constitutional crisis."

To those who urged that any action be postponed until after Mr. Kissinger completed his talks with Mr. Tho, Mr. Mansfield said: "My sympathies are with Mr. Kissinger. But I don't think we should delay exercising our responsibilities."

Yesterday the House voted, 219 to 188, to block the transfer of funds for continued bombing in Cambodia. This was the first time that the House had supported an end-the-war amendment.

"We, of course, observed the vote in the Congress yesterday," Mr. Ziegler said. "We will continue with the policy which we feel is the right policy, and that is to provide support to the Government of Cambodia at their request. If at some time in the future the funds are not available, then the Congress will have to assume the responsibility in that matter."

Mr. Ziegler repeated that

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the purpose of the bombing, carried out daily for more than two months, was to put pressure on the anti-Government forces in Cambodia to accept a cease-fire. There are cease-fire agreements for Vietnam and Laos, but none for Cambodia.

Administration officials have said that one of the chief objectives of Mr. Kissinger, President Nixon's adviser on national security, in his talks with Mr. Tho, would be Hanoi's commitment to press its Cambodian allies to begin cease-fire negotiations with the Lon Nol government.

Plans for the Kissinger-Tho meeting were first discussed last month by the White House as part of an announcement that preliminary talks would be held between their deputies — William H. Sullivan, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for East Asia and Pacific Affairs, and Nguyen Co Thach, a Deputy Foreign Minister.

Mr. Sullivan and Mr. Thach met in Paris on April 27, 29 and 30. But until today Hanoi had not confirmed that Mr. Kissin-

ger and Mr. Tho would confer. North Vietnamese officials had said that they had "no information" on a Kissinger-Tho meeting even while White House officials were insisting there was an agreement for one.

Today's announcement said: "The Governments of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the United States have agreed to hold discussions in order to review the implementation of the Paris agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in Vietnam, and to find measures to bring about the strict implementation of that agreement. Mr. Le Duc Tho, representative of the D.R.V., and Dr. Henry A. Kissinger, Assistant to the President of the United States, will meet for this purpose in Paris on May 17, 1973."

Back from Moscow Talks

Mr. Ziegler said that Mr. Kissinger would be accompanied by Mr. Sullivan; Graham A. Martin, Ambassador-designate to South Vietnam; William L. Stearman of the National Security Council, and Peter Rodman, a Kissinger aide.

Mr. Kissinger returned to Washington last night after four days of talks in Moscow with Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Soviet Communist party leader, on an agenda for a Mr. Brez-

hnev's visit to the United States, expected late next month.

Today Gerald L. Warren, deputy press-secretary, said that while a date for Mr. Brezhnev's visit had been set, it had not been decided when to make a joint announcement.

Mr. Kissinger met with Mr. Nixon this morning to discuss his talks in Moscow as well as those with officials in London on his way home.

Mr. Ziegler said that on the new talks in Paris the United States, would seek to get Hanoi's agreement to strict observance of articles of the cease-fire agreement dealing with foreign forces in Laos and Cambodia; infiltration and prohibition of crossing the demilitarized zone between the two Vietnams.

Mr. Ziegler said the two sides would also discuss the resumption of United States mine sweeping in North Vietnamese waters and possible economic aid to North Vietnam.

Both the mine sweeping and the economic talks were suspended by Washington because of Hanoi's alleged violations.

In the last week, however, the Administration has tempered its criticism of Hanoi. Mr. Kissinger said at a news

conference on May 3 that he was "not pessimistic" about the long-term chances of getting peace in Indochina.

Secretary of State William P. Rogers told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on Wednesday that the Administration would have a better idea of whether further bombing would be needed after Mr. Kissinger's talks in Paris.

The Administration has viewed the bombing as a means of persuading Hanoi to stop the fighting in Cambodia. It has held out the possibility of aid toward the same end.

To maintain these "incentives," the Administration has refused to yield to Congressional opposition to the bombing. Critics assert the bombing has no legal justification; the Administration insists it has.

Elliot L. Richardson, the Secretary of Defense, said Monday that money could be taken from other defense programs to continue bombing even if the full Congress refused — as the House has — to approve the request for a transfer of funds, about \$25-million until June 30.

Mr. Rogers met with Mr. Nixon and Mr. Kissinger this morning. He leaves tomorrow on a 17-day trip to eight Latin-American countries.