RICHARDSON SEES CLEAR AUTHORI TO BOMB CAMBOD

MAR 2 9 1973

Says Nixon's Constitutional Right Is Not Linked to G.I. Presence in Vietnam

CRITICISM ON INCREASE

Mansfield, Fulbright and Javits Are Questioning Legality of the Raids NYTimes-

By JOHN W. FINNEY Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, March 28-Secretary of Defense Elliot L. Richardson maintained today that the President had clear constitutional authority to continue bombing in Cambodia to clean up a "lingering corner of

Speaking to newsmen criticism of the bombing increased on Capitol Hill, Mr. Richardson declared that the President's constitutional thority was not dependent upon the presence of American forces in Vietnam. In the past the Administration has cited the President's inherent powers as Commander in Chief to take steps to protect those troops.

Mr. Richardson, however, did not specify what the constitutional authority for continued bombing was.

Final Pullout Today

Taking direct issue with Mr. Richardson's statements, Mike Mansfield, the Senate Democratic leader, said to newsmen that President Nixon would have no constitutional authority to order bombing raids in Cambodia once all American combat forces were withdrawn from South Vietnam. The withdrawals are scheduled to be completed tomorrow.

Senator Jacob K. Javits, Republican of New York, was drafting a Senate speech that he expects to deliver tomorrow questioning the propriety and legality of the continued bombing. Senator J. W. Fulbright, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, was preparing letter to Secretary of State William P. Rogers demanding an explanation of the authority for the bombing.

White Paper Is Due

Meanwhile State Department officials reported that the Administration was drafting a white paper giving its position in what is developing into another confrontation between the executive branch and Congress over the President's warmaking powers. The white paper may be issued tomorrow. The White House stated yesterday that the bombing in Cambodia would continue until the Communist forces there agreed to a cease-fire.

Mr. Richardson, who made his comments before appearing before the Senate Armed Services Committee, said that the "main point" to be made on the President's constitutional authority "is simply that a cease-fire has not been achieved in Cambodia.'

"So what we are doing in Cambodia is continuing to support our ally there against the continuing efforts to disrupt communications. to isolate

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Phnom Penh," he continued.
"We are engaging in air strikes
only at the request of the Cambodian Government."

Mr. Richardson's use of the
word "ally" to describe the
Cambodian Government seemed

word "ally" to describe the Cambodian Government seemed to go significantly further than past policy statements of the Administration, including some made by Mr. Richardson when he was Under Secretary of State in 1970 during incursion of American forces into Cambodia.

Following a policy laid down by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who was deposed as Cambodia's chief of state in 1970, the present Government of President Lon Nul has explicitly removed Cambodia from the protection of the 1954 treaty by which the United States and other countries established the South East Asian Treaty Organization. This action seemed to be recognized earlier by Mr. Richardson, who as Acting Secretary of State wrote the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on May 30, 1970, that "the SEATO treaty has no application to the current situation in Cambodia."

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At the time of the Cambodian incursion, President Nixon and other Administration officials repeatedly emphasized that the purpose of the operation was not to help defend the Government of Cambodia but rather to help defend American and South Vietnamese troops in South Vietnamese troops in South Vietnamese attacks staged out of Cambodia.

When the American troops When the American troops were withdrawn from Cambodia in June, 1970, President Nixon said: "The only remaining American activity in Cambodia after July 1 will be air missions to interdict the movement of enemy troops and materials where I find thils necessary to protect the lives and security of our forces in South Vietnam." In his remarks to newsmen

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In his remarks to newsmen today, Mr. Richardson acknowledged that "protection of American troops was a primary function of a great many of the air activities engaged in Indochina." But he went on to argue: "What we have now is a situation in which there is a kind of lingering corner of the war still under way, and so the United States is simply continuing to give the kind of support there that we were giving up to the point where a Vietnam cease-fire was negotiated."

Testifying today before a House Foreign Affairs subcommittee, Marshall Green, Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, suggested that the bombing had a political purpose of everting

gested that the bombing had a political purpose of exerting pressure on North Vietnam to accept a cease-fire in Cambodia. While declining to go into the question of constitutional authority, Mr. Green offered the following explanation of the bombing:

Clenched Fist, Open Hand

"It is related to our desire to see a cease-fire brought about in Cambodia. Our experience in these very difficult negotia-tions shows that it takes a com-

tions shows that it takes a combination of a clenched fist with one hand and an open hand with the other to bring about negotiations with these characters in Hanoi."

At the same time Mr. Green acknowledged that the Lon Nol Government had a problem of finding a party on the other side with which to negotiate a cease-fire. The Cambodian insurgent forces, he noted, are divided into three principal factions—forces trained in North Vietnam, the Khmer Rouge and a third group with "a China orientation."

Senator Mansfield said in an interview that the United States

interview that the United States was getting itself into a position of "keeping in power a regime in Cambodia that does not have the confidence of the people, and doing it with the power of B-52 bombers."

"If we are not careful," he said, "we have got the makings of another Vietnam."