

# PRESIDENT WARNS HANOI ON ACCORD

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Holds Out the Threat of U.S.

Retaliation for Violations

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WASHINGTON, March 29—

President Nixon warned North Vietnamese leaders tonight that they "should have no doubt as to the consequences if they fail to comply" with all the provisions of the Vietnam peace agreement.

Without specifying what steps he might take, Mr. Nixon once again held out the threat of retaliatory action against North Vietnam.

"Tonight the day we have all worked and prayed for has come," the President said in the course of a nationally broadcast speech marking the final withdrawal of American forces from Vietnam. For the first time in 12 years, he added, no American military forces are stationed in Vietnam, all American prisoners are on their way home and "we have prevented the imposition of a Communist government by force on South Vietnam."

"We shall insist that North Vietnam comply with the agreement," the President said. "The leaders of North Vietnam should have no doubts as to the consequences if they fail to comply with the agreement."

Earlier, on the Cambodia issue, three Republican Senators said that the President did

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not have constitutional or any other legal authority to continue bombing in Cambodia now that the withdrawal of American forces from South Vietnam had been completed.

The Senators — Jacob K. Javits of New York, Charles McC. Mathias Jr. of Maryland and Mark O. Hatfield of Oregon — joined in the challenge to the President's authority that had been made earlier this week by Democrats on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Mike Mansfield, the Senate majority leader, spoke yesterday, and J.W. Fulbright, the committee chairman, the day before.

At the White House, the press secretary, Ronald L. Ziegler, re-emphasized the Administration's intention to continue the bombing in support of the Cambodian Government. The bombing, he said "will continue on the basis of a request of the Government of Cambodia" until a cease-fire is reached in that country.

The Defense Department, in response to inquiries, said American planes had conducted bombing operations in Cambodia today after the last American troops had left South Vietnam.

At an informal breakfast meeting with members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, Henry A. Kissinger, the President's adviser on national security, reportedly said the bombing could be justified as a continuation of a past military operation.

Representative Jonathan B. Bingham, Democrat of the Bronx, said Mr. Kissinger had drawn "a distinction between a continuing thing and beginning something new."

In a similar vein, Secretary of Defense Elliot L. Richardson, in a statement describing the final withdrawal of American troops as "a giant stride forward" toward a "generation of peace," said the "lingering conflict in Cambodia" was one of the "windup actions to be completed."

## View Is Disputed

The counterargument raised today by the three liberal Republican Senators is that with the withdrawal of troops from Vietnam there has been a fundamental change in the President's authority to continue military actions in Cambodia.

They noted in separate statements that in explaining American military actions in Cambodia in the past Mr. Nixon had cited his authority as Commander in Chief to take steps to protect American forces in Vietnam. With the withdrawal of these forces, they argued, the President must seek new authority from Congress if he wants to continue the bombing in Cambodia.

The issue, Senator Javits said in a Senate speech, is not whether the bombing in support of the Cambodian Government is "substantially desirable, but who is to determine that fact for the United States."

"It is my judgment that it must be determined by the Congress and the President acting together and not by the President alone, as is apparently being done now," Mr. Javits added.

Senator Hatfield, who also spoke on the Senate floor, said: "If our bombing now continues in Cambodia, we will be on our way to make the Constitution

of the United States the last casualty of the war."

Senators Javits and Hatfield expressed concern that the Administration, in seeking to justify continued bombing, might be drawn into a commitment to defend the Cambodian Government of President Lon Nol.

There is a danger, Senator Hatfield said, that defense of the Lon Nol regime "may take priority" over defense of the United States Constitution.

At his private meeting with House committee members, Mr. Kissinger reportedly cited Article 20 in the Vietnam cease-fire agreement as an authority for continued bombing. That article specifies that foreign countries will put an end to all military activities in Cambodia and Laos and withdraw all their forces.

According to committee members, Mr. Kissinger interpreted this as permitting the United States to continue supporting the Lon Nol Government so long as North Vietnam continued to support the Cambodian insurgents.

Senators Javits and Hatfield said they could find no constitutional justification in Article 20 for continuation of the bombing in Cambodia.

## **U.S. B-52's Continue Cambodia Bombing, Shaking the Capital**

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PHNOM PENH, Cambodia, March 29 (Reuters)—Buildings throughout Phnom Penh shook last night and early today as waves of United States B-52's struck at suspected concentrations of Communist troops near the city.

The Cambodian command reported that its forces had recaptured the village of Trap-eang Thnot, 10 miles to the west. The village had fallen to Communist troops Monday evening.

On the southern front, meanwhile, a Government outpost just outside the provincial capital of Takeo was lost to Communist forces after several days of bitter fighting.

The Cambodian command said the outpost, known as Wat Tom, 44 miles south of Phnom Penh, was evacuated by its defenders during the night under pressure from the Communists.

### **Concentrations Are Targets**

Military sources reported that many B-52 raids in recent days had been directed against Communist concentrations along the road southward from Phnom Penh to Takeo and on the banks of the Mekong River route for supply shipments from South Vietnam.

[United States fighter-bombers also struck at targets in Cambodia during the day, according to an announcement from the Pacific command in Honolulu, United Press International reported. The command refused to identify any targets, saying only that the B-52 and fighter-bomber raids were flown at the request of the Cambodian Government.]

Naval sources reported that the regular weekly convoy of vessels that bring rice, fuel and military supplies to Phnom Penh from South Vietnam was a day overdue. The convoy had apparently halted near the South Vietnamese border because of Communist troop action.