

Cambodia Funds Vote Is Scheduled

Washington

The Senate reached agreement yesterday to end its seven-week long debate on Cambodia, scheduling a vote for the very day President Nixon has pledged to withdraw all United States forces from that Asian nation.

An agreement that final votes will be taken next Tuesday came after Republicans moved to increase a growing tactical advantage by introducing themselves a tough anti-war amendment they are confident can be beaten.

Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, who has held the Senate in day and night sessions this week in an effort to clear up a mounting backlog of legislation, announced the agreement.

VEHICLE

He said the \$300-million foreign military sales bill, vehicle for the prolonged debate that began hours after the April invasion of Cambodia, would come to a final vote at 4 p.m. Tuesday.

This will follow by two hours a final vote on the battered Cooper-Church amendment which is aimed at blocking use of funds for any U.S. combat troop use in Cambodia without prior consultation with Congress.

Although half a dozen amendments remain to be acted on, including one by Assistant Republican Leader Robert P. Griffin that goes to the heart of the Nixon doctrine, Mansfield said a one-hour limit on debate on each had been agreed to.

CLEAR

This agreement, however, did not cover the anti-war amendment introduced yesterday by Senator Gordon Allott (Rep-Colo.), who made it clear that his sole intention in bringing the proposal up is to see it killed.

The Allott amendment originally was introduced weeks ago by Mark Hatfield (Rep-Ore.) and George S. McGovern (Dem-S.D.).

Known as "the amendment to end the war," it would bar use of U.S. funds after Dec. 31, 1971 — in the absence of a declaration of war — for any combat in Southeast Asia that was not necessary to protect withdrawal of American troops from Vietnam.

Administration critics had hoped to call up the amendment later in the year and attach it to another bill.

CRUDE

When word of Republican intentions began to circulate Wednesday, McGovern branded the move "crude and cynical."

But Allott struck back in a speech yesterday in which he asked:

"Is this not the proper sensible time to come to grips with the various measures designed to influence American policy in Vietnam? I think it is time and that is why today I intend to propose an amendment which I hope and expect the Senate will reject decisively and finally."

Senator J. W. Fulbright (Dem-Ark.) said, however, that after recent administration victories in the debate over the key amendment sponsored by Senators John Sherman Cooper (Rep-Ky.) and Frank Church (Dem-Idaho), the administration apparently feels "they have momentum going."

KILL

"They would like to move in for the kill and would like to destroy the role of the Senate in foreign relations," said the Arkansan, who heads the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Introduction of the Allott amendment followed an 81-10 vote by which the Senate Wednesday voted to attach to the bill repeal of the Tonkin Gulf resolution. First approved overwhelmingly in 1964, the resolution had been used by President Johnson to send 500,000 troops to Vietnam.

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