

SWEEPING CUTOFF OF FUNDS FOR WAR IS VOTED IN SENATE

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Case-Church Provision Is
Passed, 67-15, and Goes
to House Conference
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WASHINGTON, June 14 —

The Senate voted overwhelmingly today in favor of cutting off all funds for United States military action in Indochina.

It acted five hours after Henry A. Kissinger had urged Senators to give the Nixon Administration more time to achieve a cease-fire in Cambodia, where American planes have been supporting the Government of President Lon Nol with heavy bombing.

The provision, which would cut off all funds—past, present and future—to finance United States combat activities in North Vietnam, South Vietnam, Laos or Cambodia unless specifically authorized by Congress, was attached to a bill authorizing \$609.1-million for the State Department in the fiscal year beginning July 1. The bill was passed 67 to 15.

Goes to House Conference

Administration supporters, anticipating defeat by a wide margin, did not even try to strike the provision cutting off war funds from the bill.

The legislation now goes to a conference with the House, which has passed a bill authorizing funds for the State Department, but without any provision cutting off Indochina funds.

The Indochina clause, which was drafted by Senator Clifford Case, Republican of New Jersey, and Senator Frank Church, Democrat of Idaho, goes beyond antiwar measures previously passed by the Senate.

The earlier measure approved by the Senate to cut off funds for bombing in Cambodia would only apply to the fiscal year ending June 30. But with only two weeks of the fiscal year left, it remains bogged down in a Senate-House conference,

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since the House adopted a milder version.

The Senate measure was offered by Thomas F. Eagleton, Democrat of Missouri, as an amendment to a bill to provide supplemental appropriations for various Federal departments through June 30.

This measure, which was adopted by the Senate May 31, would prohibit the use of any past or present funds for combat activities in Cambodia or Laos.

The House version would prohibit the Pentagon from paying for continued bombing in the current fiscal year by using funds previously appropriated for other than operational purposes, and it specifies further that none of the funds in the pending bill could be used for bombing.

Delegates to the Senate-House conference met today for the fourth time to try to reconcile the differences.

In the past, the House has not supported antiwar measures as strongly as the Senate, and it was not immediately clear how the provision adopted today would fare when it got to a conference composed of senior members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

The continuing shift in sentiment in the Senate against involvement in Indochina was underscored by a statement today by Senator Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, the Republican leader, who announced that

he would support the United States position on Cambodia until the end of this month to allow time to end "all foreign military activity" there.

"Thereafter," Mr. Scott said, "my personal decision will have to be that I can no longer support U.S. bombing of Cambodia, or in or over any of the nations of Indochina."

He said that the United States had met its obligations and added: "Try as I may, I cannot bring myself to agree that continued U.S. bombing will aid in bringing peace to this battle-scarred country."

The Senators before going into session, met privately with Mr. Kissinger, the President's adviser on national security. Mr. Kissinger briefed them on the communique read in Paris yesterday calling for an end to all cease-fire violations at 12 o'clock tonight New York time.

Senator Church said afterward that Mr. Kissinger had been "indefinite" about Cambodia and had expressed hope that more negotiations could lead to a cease-fire agreement there.

The Senator added that Mr. Kissinger had also expressed hope that Congress would allow a "finite" time more to complete such a cease-fire before taking any action to legislate a halt to the bombing.

However, Mr. Church contended that it would be a "finite" time anyway before any measure to end war funds could get through Congress and reach

the President for his signature or veto.

Senator Jacob K. Javits, Republican of New York, said that Mr. Kissinger "by implication" had urged the senators not to act on the proposal to cut off funds, but had presented the Administration's position in a "very low-key" manner.

Since no senator move to strike the fund provision from the bill, Senators Case and Church did not even get a chance to debate their amendments separately which they and others had been pushing since 1969. They merely inserted statements in The Congressional Record after the Bill was passed.

Of this, one aide to Senator Case grumbled, "After four years they didn't even give us the satisfaction of an up-or-down vote."