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Meanwhile, A Spending Compromise

WASHINGTON — (AP) — Congress finished and sent to President Nixon yesterday historic legislation cutting off all funds for U.S. combat involvement in Indochina as of Aug. 15, including the Cambodian bombing.

The House and then the Senate voted the cutoff into a measure authorizing stop-gap federal spending authority past the end of the fiscal year at midnight yesterday.

The compromise was sent to Nixon, who has indicated he will sign it.

It prohibits any spending after Aug. 15 to support "directly or indirectly combat activities by U.S. military forces in or over or from off the shores of North Vietnam, South Vietnam, Laos or Cambodia."

OK of Both Houses

The House approved the measure 266 to 75. The Senate gave it Congress' final approval with a voice vote.

By writing the same fund cutoff in another bill Friday night, Congress had already accepted the compromise with President Nixon to halt

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the direct U.S. combat role Aug. 15.

The compromise avoided a constitutional crisis that threatened to cut off legal spending for the federal government at Saturday midnight in a standoff between the President and Congress over the war.

It appeared to end a four-year struggle between the President and Congress on halting the war, with both camps saying there are no clear winners, though the plan should ultimately end the eight year U.S. combat involvement in Indochina.

President Nixon's compromise pledge, as relayed by House Republican Leader Gerald R. Ford (Michigan) Friday, is that he will not continue U.S. military activity in Southeast Asia past Aug. 15 unless Congress approves it.

The President also promised to sign legislation cut-

ting off war funds then, Ford said, but would veto any earlier cutoff.

The restrictions, however, do not prohibit financial support of the South Vietnamese and other allies fighting in Indochina.

At the California White House, presidential assistant Melvin Laird said Nixon would sign all the bills being rushed through prior to the holiday recess.

He said, "I think we've come a long way and the President is very pleased with the cooperative spirit of the Congress facing up to these very important problems in the last weeks of the session."

Some of the war's severest critics, including Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield (Montana) fought the compromise. He called it "a capitulation and an abdication" of what he contended is Congress' exclusive war-making power.

Sen. Thomas Eagleton (D-Mo.), called it a sanction for 46 more days of Cambodia bombing and Sen. Edward Kennedy (D-Mass.), said "the blood shed between now and Aug. 15 will be on the hands of the Senate."

But Sen. J.W. Fulbright (D-Ark.) the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, hailed the agreement yesterday and said "I am unable to see any substantive distinction" between the different wording of the anti-war amendments.

"This is, I hope, the end of a very long and tragic involvement of this country in Indochina," he told the Senate.

And Sen. Frank Church (D-Idaho) had said the cutoff should be seized as the only one they could get since the House does not have the two-thirds vote to override the veto of an immediate cut-off.

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