

BOMBING CUTOFF WILL BE PRESSED

JUN 14 1973

Mansfield to Push Action in
Senate—Says New Pact

Ignores Cambodia
NYTimes

By RICHARD L. MADDEN

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, June 13—Despite the Hanoi-Washington decision to tighten the Vietnam cease-fire, Congressional opponents of the bombing in Cambodia said today that they would continue their efforts to enact legislation cutting off funds for the air strikes.

Senator Mike Mansfield of Montana, the Democratic leader, said that as far as he knew, there was nothing in the joint communiqué "that changes the situation in Cambodia."

He said that he would still seek Senate approval, possibly tomorrow, of a provision attached to a State Department authorization bill that would cut off all past, present and future funds for American bombing or other combat activity in all Indochina unless Congress authorized those activities.

Case-Church Bill Pushed

Mr. Mansfield continued that he would press for adoption of the provision, which has been drafted by Senator Clifford P. Case, Republican of New Jersey, and Senator Frank Church, Democrat of Idaho, "as a precedent applying to all future Presidents."

He added: "I don't want any other Vietnams anywhere in the world. One is too many."

Senator Mansfield said that he would work for enactment of the measure even if President Nixon announced a halt in the bombing in Cambodia.

Meanwhile, Senator Thomas F. Eagleton, Democrat of Missouri, whose own, somewhat milder, provision to cut off combat funds for Cambodia and Laos passed the Senate May 31, said that he would continue to work for final Congressional

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Bombing Foes to Push for Fund Cutoff

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approval of his measure.

"Agreement or no agreement, I want to see the Eagleton amendment voted on by the House, and I think it will be approved," he said.

Mr. Eagleton's amendment, to a supplemental appropriations bill to operate various Federal departments through June 30, is now in conference with the House.

Conference Is Deadlocked

The House has already passed the supplemental-appropriations bill, plus a milder provision on the cutoff of funds for war activities in Cambodia and Laos.

However, in three meetings during the last two weeks, a Senate-House conference has been unable to reconcile the differences between the two measures.

The members of the conference have said that they were deadlocked over a few spending items, and denied reports that they were stalling to allow time for Henry A. Kissinger, the

U.S. REJECTS E.E.C. ON COMPENSATION

BRUSSELS, June 13 (Reuters) — Washington has rejected a European Economic Community contention that the United States deserves no compensation from the Common Market to make up for the adverse effects of community trade policies, a top official said today.

The rejection was in a note handed the headquarters of the Common Markets executive commission by the United States Mission yesterday.

The United States also asked the community to open negotiations with it as soon as possible on these points to reach a settlement by the end of July, well before the start of world trade talks due in Tokyo in September.

William O. Eberle, special United States representative for trade talks, told reporters here today that there were at least 600 industrial products and about 50 agricultural goods on which the United States would seek compensation.

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President's adviser on national security, to complete his negotiations in Paris.

It is expected that the House delegates to the conference will refuse to accept the Eagleton provision and will report that they are unable to reach agreement on a measure cutting off bombing funds. This could open the way for an eventual House vote on the Eagleton provision, although as of mid-afternoon today, no further meeting of the conference had been scheduled.

At a Pentagon news conference today, proponents of the bombing nonetheless defended its effectiveness. Deputy De-

fense Secretary William P. Clements Jr. said that the raids on Cambodia had proved successful in damaging the "unfriendly" communications and supply lines. As a result, he said, the "unfriendly" forces have "withdrawn to some extent" and the level of fighting has declined.

At one point, Mr. Clements declared that the bombing "has served its purpose." But under questioning, he said that he was not suggesting that the bombing could now be terminated, because while "the situation has improved" in Cambodia, it was "far from solved."

Steps to Curb War Powers

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, June 13—The Congressional effort to curb United States military activities in Indochina and to prevent the nation's involvement in future conflicts without Congressional approval has focused for the moment on three different approaches. Following is the status of each:

CURB ON CAMBODIA BOMBING

The Senate and the House have passed a supplemental appropriations bill providing funds for various Federal agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, but each house has tacked on differing provisions to curb the bombing in Cambodia. The House version would block the transfer of funds by the Pentagon to continue the bombing and declares that none of the funds in the bill could be used for the bombing in Cambodia. The Senate version, drafted by Senator Thomas F. Eagleton, Democrat of Missouri, is stronger and declares that no funds in the pending bill "or heretofore appropriated under any other act" could be used to support directly or indirectly combat activities in or over Cambodia and Laos. Senate and House members have been trying to arrange a compromise on the two versions.

FUND CUTOFF

Pending on the Senate floor is a bill authorizing funds for the State Department that contains an even stronger provision to cut off funds drafted by Senators Clifford P. Case, Republican of New Jersey, and Frank Church, Democrat of Idaho. It declares that no funds "heretofore or hereafter appropriated" may be used to finance the involvement of United States forces in hostilities on or over North Vietnam, South Vietnam, Laos or Cambodia, unless specifically authorized by Congress.

LIMIT ON WAR POWERS

Both the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the House Foreign Affairs Committee have approved similar bills limiting the power of the President to commit United States forces to hostilities abroad without Congressional approval. Under the House measure, the President would be required to withdraw all forces he had committed after 120 days unless Congress approved his action and any hostilities under way at the time the measure became law would be subject to Congressional approval. The Senate version would require Congressional approval in 30 days and would not apply to hostilities already under way. Neither measure has been acted on by the full Senate or House.