Senate Votes to Conclude 4 National Emergencies

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WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 — The Senate voted today to end four national emergencies dating from the Depression and to curb the authority of the President to govern by h emergency proclamation.

The action, by voice vote and without debate, reflected a continuing effort on Capitol Hal to restore to Congress powers that its members have ceded to the White House over several decades.

As approved by the Senate and sent to the House, the National Emergencies Act would end in one year the states of national emergency proclaimed by President Roosevelt in the Depression of 1933, by President Trumam to mobilize in 1950 for the war in Korea, and by President Nixon to deal with the national postal strike in 1970 and an international monetary crisis in 1971.

Simplifies Action by Congress

The bill, supported by President Ford, would also establish procedures under which Congress could terminate a future national emergency bby concurrent resolution, without being subject to a Presidential veto.

The major effect of the measure would be to suspend all but a handful of the 470 laws that, when invoked by a Presidential declaration of emergency, give the President virtually unchecked powers.

Each of the last seven Pres-

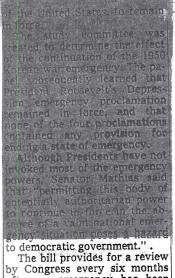
Presidents and the diminished role of the Congress in making of policy—these factors have all confributed to the erosion of constitutional government.

The bill was produced by a bipartisan Senate study combipartisan Senate study committee created last year with Setor Mathias and Senator Frank Church, Democrat of Idaho, as co chairmen. A version approved by the Senate Government Operations Committee at their request was revised last weei to meet objections of the Ford Administration.

In its final form, the bill spe-In its final form, the bill specifically repeals seven of the 470 emergency statuies, including a law that permits the jailing of individuals for a year for violating an Executive order in a area designated as a "military zone."

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The termination of the emergencies would be delayed a year from enactment of the leyear from enactment of the le-gislation to give the Adminis-tration and Congress time to devise substitutes for some emergency statutes that are be-ing used routinely by the Government. Moreover, the bill would permit six emergings would permit six emerg ncy statutes, including an act governing trade with enemies



to democratic government.".

The bill provides for a review by Congress every six months after an emergency has been declared to decide whether it should be terminated.

