

The period between 1970 and 1973 remains a defining chapter in American constitutional history. While often framed as a collapse of presidential authority, a careful examination reveals a necessary rebalancing of powers.

Cooper-Church Amendment: Specifically sought to prohibit the use of federal funds to deploy U.S. ground troops or advisors in Cambodia after the 1970 U.S. invasion.

Case-Church Amendment: Aimed to end direct U.S. military involvement in Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia by cutting off all funding for combat activities in those nations.

The **War Powers Resolution of 1973** is a federal law designed to limit the President's authority to commit the U.S. to an armed conflict without prior Congressional approval.

The following table details the Senate voting breakdown by party for the landmark legislative actions of the era:

Legislation	Democrats (Y-N)	Republicans (Y-N)	Total (Y-N)
Cooper-Church (1970)	42-11	16-26	58-37
Case-Church (1973)	45-7	19-19	64-26
War Powers (1973 Override)	47-9	28-9	75-18