

Anti-War Proposals in The Senate

Washington

The Senate is expected to debate the war in Southeast Asia for the next month. Following are the principal measures it will consider.

Cooper-Church amendment

—This measure, before the Senate as part of a foreign military sales bill, would cut off funds for "retaining" United States troops in Cambodia and would deny appropriations for a further expansion of the Cambodian venture. Its sponsors, Senators John Sherman Cooper, Republican of Kentucky, and Frank Church, Democrat of Idaho, say its primary purpose is to hold President Nixon to his promise that American troops will be withdrawn from Cambodia by July 1. The amendment requires action by both houses and could be vetoed.

Move to Repeal Gulf of Tonkin Resolution — This would kill the 1964 Congressional resolution that gave the executive branch authority to take "all necessary steps" to repel Communist aggression in southeast Asia. Since the Nixon Administration has renounced the resolution as the basis for its actions, repeal would have only a psychological effect. It needs approval by both houses and no Presidential veto is possible. Senator Charles McC. Mathias Jr., Republican of Maryland, is the chief sponsor.

McGovern-Hatfield amendment — This would cut off funds for military operations in Cambodia 30 days after enactment, cut off funds for military operations in all of Southeast Asia after Dec. 31 and require a total withdrawal of American forces from Southeast Asia by June 30, 1971, unless an extension was authorized by Congress in a joint declaration. It is sponsored by Senators George McGovern, Democrat of South Dakota, and Mark Hatfield, Republican of Oregon. It could be attached to any of several military appropriations bills if they come to the floor. It needs approval by both houses and the President to become law. However, a veto would apply not only to the amendment but to the bill to which it was attached.