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Doves Avert Showdown In Senate

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The Senate rebuffed yesterday a Republican attempt to force an immediate vote on the so-called "amendment to end the war" that has become the rallying point for Senate doves.

By a 62-29 vote, the Senate rejected a move by Senator Gordon P. Allott (Rep-Colo.) to call up the McGovern-Hatfield amendment that would require the removal of all American forces from Vietnam by mid-1971.

Allott's expressed intention in introducing the amendment, co-sponsored by George McGovern (Dem-S.D.), and Mark O. Hatfield (Rep-Ore.), was to defeat it.

Allott's violation of Senate protocol that sponsors should be allowed to call up their own amendments led to defeat of the Republican preemptive move against the McGovern-Hatfield amendment.

Conservative Southerners who are opposed to the

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amendment voted with the doves to table — or lay aside — the amendment, thus permitting the McGovern-Hatfield forces to bring it up later this summer, as they had planned.

At this point, the McGovern-Hatfield forces believe they command around 40 votes, or less than a majority, for the amendment that has become the legislative goal of the anti-war movement. Before the amendment is brought to a vote, however, they plan a \$200,000 nationwide advertising campaign to rally public support and perhaps swing over the necessary votes in the Senate.

TAUNT

Taunting the McGovern-Hatfield forces on their refusal to permit a vote on an amendment introduced nearly two months ago, Allott said the only reason they wanted to delay was to allow

"the scions of merchandising" to build up public support.

"I am uneasy about this attempt to treat a piece of Senate business like a brand of toothpaste," he said. "The Senate should not allow Madison's republic to be governed by Madison Avenue."

The Republican political motive in wanting to force an immediate vote and presumably rejection of the McGovern-Hatfield amendment was stated quite bluntly at one point by Clifford P. Hansen (Rep-Wyo.). He contended the McGovern-Hatfield group's purpose is "to keep Vietnam alive as a political issue throughout the summer," thus hoping "to tarnish the record of the Nixon Administration."

MANSFIELD

In offering the tabling motion, Democratic leader Mike Mansfield said if Senators are allowed to call up amendments to which they

are opposed, it would jeopardize "the orderly spirit of unity and comity" in the Senate and turn the body "into a jungle of oneupmanship."

The Mansfield appeal was enough to hold the Democratic ranks virtually intact. Only three Democrats — Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts, John L. McClellan of Arkansas, and Lee Metcalf of Montana — voted against tabling along with 26 Republicans. Voting for tabling were 47 Democrats and 15 Republicans, most of them from the moderate-to-liberal wing of the party.

California's Senators split on the tabling motion, with Democrat Alan Cranston voting for tabling and Republican George Murphy voting against.

KENNEDY

Kennedy said later that he voted against the tabling motion because he believes that although the Allott move was a "violation of tradi-

tion," the time had come for the Senate to take a stand on the Vietnam war issue.

As the Senate neared the end of its protracted consideration of a foreign military sales bill, it rejected by a 50-42 vote an amendment by Vance R. Hartke (Dem-Ind.) that would have prohibited the sale or gift of any weapons to the Greek government.

By a 51-40 vote, the Senate adopted an amendment by Mike Gravel (Dem-Alaska) banning the shipment of nerve gas from Okinawa to the United States and authorizing funds for its destruction or detoxification.

After seven weeks of debate, the parliamentary decks are thus cleared for a climactic vote today on the amendment by John Sherman Cooper (Rep-Ky.) and Frank Church (Dem-Idaho) that would restrict future American military operations in Cambodia.