

# Senate Blocks Move for Early Vote Designed to Kill

By JOHN W. FINNEY  
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, June 29—The Senate rebuffed a Republican attempt today to force an immediate vote on the so-called end-the-war amendment, which has become the rallying point for Senate doves.

By a vote of 62 to 29 the Senate rejected a move by Senator Gordon P. Allott of Colorado, chairman of the Senate Republican Policy Committee, to take a vote on the amendment, which would require the

removal of all American forces from Vietnam by mid-1971.

The amendment—sponsored by Senator George McGovern, Democrat of South Dakota, and Senator Mark O. Hatfield, Republican of Oregon—had not been scheduled to come before the Senate until next month in connection with the military procurement authorization bill. In an attempt to catch the Senate doves off balance, Senator Allott proposed to attach the amendment to the foreign military sales bill, which is now before the Senate.

Senator Allott's expressed intention in introducing the McGovern-Hatfield amendment was to defeat it. His violation of Senate protocol—under which sponsors are usually allowed to call up their own amendments—led to the defeat of his motion.

### Southerners Backed Doves

Conservative Southerners who oppose the amendment voted with the doves, thus permitting the McGovern-Hatfield forces to bring up the amend-

ment 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, which 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.

Taunting the McGovern-Hatfield forces on their refusal to

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## McGovern-Hatfield Amendment to End Vietnam War

permit a vote on an amendment introduced nearly two months ago, Senator Allott said that 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 motive in trying to force an immediate vote on the amendment was

Clifford P. Hansen, Republican of Wyoming. He contended the McGovern-Hatfield group's purpose was "to keep Vietnam alive as a political issue throughout the summer," thus hoping "to tarnish the record of the Nixon Administration."

If that was the motive of Democratic doves, they did not have to state it. They were able to retreat behind the traditions of the Senate to defeat the Allott move.

In moving to defeat the Allott motion, Senator Mike Mansfield, the Senate Demo-

cratic leader, said that if Senators were allowed to call up amendments to which they were opposed, it would jeopardize "the orderly spirit of unit and comity" in the Senate and turn the body "into a jungle of one-upsmanship."

The Mansfield appeal was enough to hold the Democratic ranks virtually intact. Only three Democrats—Senator Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts, John L. McClellan of Arkansas and Lee Metcalf of Montana—voted along with 26 Republicans against

delaying action on the amendment. Voting to delay action were 47 Democrats and 15 Republicans, most of them from the moderate-to-liberal wing of the party.

Senator Kennedy explained later that he voted against the tabling motion because he believed that although the Allott move was a "violation of tradition," the time had come for the Senate to take a stand on the Vietnam war issue.

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