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MR. DOLE: Mr. President, we have about concluded the Madison Avenue effort costing hundreds of thousands of dollars to sell the so-called "End the War" Amendment to the United States Senate. For the first time in history, United States Senators have raised funds directly to be used to lobby their fellow Senators. It is fair to say, excluding those who have Presidential ambitions, the vote today will for all practical purposes be a vote of confidence or no confidence in the Vietnamization policy of President Nixon.

The various versions of the so-called "End the War" Amendment should prove to everyone the impossibility and the impracticability of attempting to fix a date. While the sponsors would impose a fixed date on the President, it is interesting to note that they have had difficulty arriving at a date themselves.

First the war was to end on December 1, 1970; then December 31, 1970; then April 30, 1971; then December 31, 1971; and now March 1, 1972.

It seems strange indeed that the sponsors, having used five different, arbitrary dates in an effort to attract more votes, would now seek to hamstring the President who has been extricating us from South Vietnam.

I can imagine what the critics would be saying if President Nixon had changed his mind five different times on troop withdrawals or on South Vietnam policy.

The hard facts are that the President and only the President is the Commander-in-Chief -- that the President and only the President can negotiate peace, and that despite the appeal of the so-called "End the War" Amendment -- which I designate the "Lose the Peace" Amendment -- it can best be characterized as a shallow appeal to the emotions and anxieties of good Americans who are weary of seven years of war.

Politics might dictate supporting the amendment, but I believe the great majority of Senators have confidence in President Nixon's policies because he is demonstrating that we may achieve peace with honor -- rather than retreat and defeat.