The 10-member task force had deadlocked: established a compromise resolution. The first amendment, offered by tenuredorraine Hansberry and Arthur Karlin of Columbia University Medical Center, added the demand that Columbia would welcome ROTC back if the Department of Defense, in accordance with an Executive Committee resolution, included the provision on sexual discrimination against homosexuals. The compromise resolution reached by the Executive Committee was overturned by the Senate. Senator Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts was the Senate’s second vote on the resolution. The Senate’s decision was reached by a 43-19 vote, with 5 abstentions. The vote on May 6 marked the end of a lengthy and arduous debate which had gone on for months. The vote came in evenly split on the basic question of restoring ROTC, and came in evenly split on the basic issue of restoring ROTC to Columbia University. The vote on May 6 was the culmination of a year of legislative activity in Congress, culminating in the passage of the United States Armed Forces Act of 1967. The act authorized the expansion of ROTC programs at universities and colleges throughout the country, providing financial assistance to students who wished to serve in the military. The vote on May 6 was a significant victory for the Senate, which had been working on the issue for several months. The vote on May 6 was a major milestone in the history of ROTC, and was an important step in the struggle to preserve the rights of gay and lesbian students at Columbia University.