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time of distress, the security provided the elderly in a time of need.

We must realize, too, that the impact of medicare extends beyond the 20 million people now past 65. It includes young people and their children and all Americans who look forward to a secure and active life in their old age. All will be the beneficiaries of a health care system with new vitality and responsive to the health needs of Americans regardless of race, age, or financial circumstances.

This has been the great achievement of medicare. It has been the achievement of informed, responsible, and progressive thinking. We in the Congress may well be proud to have joined with high-minded men and women in all walks of American society in this common commitment to better health care.

On this second anniversary of medicare, we can look forward to the progress of this program not only with the conviction and dedication that guided us at the start but with sound principles and proven experience as well. The faith which we placed in the willingness of the private health community to back medicare and in the ability of our Federal and State agencies to administer it has been vindicated. The recent amendments we enacted reinforce the program and reaffirm our commitment. Our task as individuals and as a nation this next year is to exploit our yet untapped resources and creative energies to perfect medicare and to improve the health and lives of all of our people.

#### HUNGARIANS IN RUMANIA

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, this year we celebrate the 20th anniversary of the United Nations' Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Rumania, a Soviet-dominated country, signed this declaration in 1955. Its current government has acquired considerable freedom from Moscow on matters of foreign policy, has liberalized some rules in domestic affairs, and in doing so has indicated some desire to improve relationships with the western world.

However, many civil and human rights are denied still to the citizenry of Rumania, particularly to the Hungarian minority in Transylvania. The people have been granted some isolated liberties—for example, the abolition of visa requirements for travel from Rumania to Hungary—but the Hungarian minority still are denied basic freedom in educational, cultural, and economic affairs. Continued dispersal of college and university graduates to areas outside Transylvania, and territorial reorganization disrupt any attempt to maintain nationalistic identity.

If the Rumanian Government is seriously interested in fairly treating its nationalistic minorities and in improving relationships with the free world, it should in this year of universal human rights: first, relax its policy toward the Transylvanian Hungarians; second, offer equal educational, cultural, and economic rights to all citizenry; and third, cease its practice of relocating Transylvanian Hungarian professionals outside the province.

#### NONPROLIFERATION TREATY

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, the treaty that was signed today at the White House is the most important nuclear arms control measure which has been achieved since the dawn of the nuclear age.

President Johnson proposed such a treaty in January of 1964 at the beginning of his administration, and he has worked long and hard to achieve it since then. This is the happy result of his efforts. I wish also to commend the determination and skill of the chief negotiator, William C. Foster of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

Mr. President, this treaty would—

Prohibit any nuclear party from transferring nuclear weapons to anyone;

Prohibit any nuclear party from assisting any nonnuclear country from manufacturing nuclear weapons;

Prohibit any nonnuclear party from receiving nuclear weapons, manufacturing or otherwise acquiring them;

Provide for extension to all peaceful activities of nonnuclear parties of the safeguards inspections conducted by the international agency created as the result of President Eisenhower's atoms for peace plan; and

Encourage international cooperation in the peaceful applications of the atom for the benefit of all mankind.

Mr. President, I wish also to call attention to the great importance of the announcement of forthcoming talks on limitations and reductions of offensive and defensive missiles—ABM's and ICBM's. I hope the result of these talks will be the abandonment of the antiballistic-missile system for which the Senate voted funds last week. In the interests of peace and the desperately needed programs to meet the crisis in the cities, we can ill afford the funds earmarked for an antiballistic-missile system.

We must find a way to avoid a new escalation of the arms race, an escalation which would be more dangerous and more costly than any we have known. Without such discussions, the nuclear arms race will spiral upward through parallel deployment of ABM systems, increased offensive missiles and improved offensive designs to penetrate ABM defenses, then further ABM deployments and further offensive deployments in response. This can only result in higher and higher destructive power on each side and vast diversion of resources from peaceful pursuits—with no increase in security for anyone.

The President has been patiently trying to get these missile talks started since early 1967. We owe him our congratulations today with the announcement that arrangements have been made for these talks to begin.

#### PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S INITIATIVE FOR NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT RECEIVES A HOPEFUL REPLY FROM THE SOVIET UNION

Mr. HARRIS. President Johnson has been a determined advocate of disarmament since assuming the Presidency. On numerous occasions he has spoken out strongly in behalf of reducing the costly and dangerous arms race.

On numerous occasions he has urged the Soviet Union to discuss with the United States ways in which nuclear weapons systems could be reduced. He discussed this matter with Premier Kosygin at Glassboro, and has kept in touch with the Soviet Government about it.

These efforts have resulted in the announcement yesterday in Moscow by Foreign Minister Gromyko that the Soviet Union is interested in exploring avenues of agreement on this urgent matter.

The President's persistence and commitment to nuclear disarmament could conceivably result in a major breakthrough if talks between the United States and the Soviet Union result in an agreement.

This is a most happy and significant development. We can be prayerfully hopeful that a lasting contribution to the cause of world peace can be achieved in the near future. And we can feel satisfied that our Government, under President Johnson's leadership, is in the forefront of this urgent and demanding effort.

#### THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT MAKES ITS OWN LAW?

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. President, last Friday's Washington Post carries an account of a confrontation on Thursday between Attorney General Ramsey Clark and a Senate Appropriations Subcommittee presided over by the senior Senator from Arkansas. This report, if it is correct, is extremely distressing to me.

Since reading this report, I have learned from other Senators who attended Thursday's hearing that the Attorney General argued before the subcommittee that the carefully circumscribed wiretap authority which was given to the Department of Justice by the Congress when it passed the 1968 omnibus crime control bill was not necessary for an all-out fight against organized crime and would not be used by his Department. I understand further that the Justice Department is still operating under the direction of the Attorney General's 1966 memorandum which confines the use of wiretapping to national security cases. The Attorney General apparently persists in limiting his Department's crime control activity despite the clear supersession of the 1966 memo by the Omnibus Crime Control Act passed by the Congress and signed into law by the President.

I am disturbed by the Attorney General's attitude for several reasons:

First. Why does he persist in maintaining that wiretaps are effective in national security cases as defined by the executive branch of Government and then in the same breath maintain that they are ineffective in combating organized crime?

Second. Why does he persist in claiming that wiretapping is not necessary in combating organized crime when other experts in this field such as New York District Attorney Frank Hogan and Gov. Nelson Rockefeller's special assistant Eliot Lumbard have testified directly to the contrary?

Third. Why does he persist in his unbending opposition to carefully regulated