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ditional outlays not included in the tables will be made from Social Security, health, highway and other Trust Funds. Funds for the foreign assistance and Labor-HEW (Health, Education and Welfare) programs are by continuing resolution through June 30, 1973, because of lack of agreement on the regular appropriations bills.

* Estimates. (The Atomic Energy Commission—AEC—actual appropriation is \$2,633,410,000. The AEC estimates 51% of that total is for military components, 49% for other AEC spending.)

ST. PAUL SUNDAY DISPATCH ATTACKS BOMBING OF CAMBODIA

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, I wish to call to the attention of my colleagues an excellent editorial which appeared in the April 15 issue of the Saint Paul Sunday Dispatch. Attacking the President's bombing policy in Cambodia, the editorial calls upon Congress to act to end American military involvement and commitments in Indochina.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the editorial be included in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PRESIDENTIAL WARMAKING MUST BE CHECKED

President Nixon, by his own personal choice, is carrying on an American war in Cambodia which threatens to drag the United States deeper into the bloodsoaked political and military quicksand of Indochina.

There is no congressional authorization for this war. There is nothing in the U.S. Constitution which says that a President may through mere personal desire carry on wars in foreign lands. Instead, the Constitution says: "The Congress shall have the power to declare war."

This explicit provision was written into the Constitution nearly 200 years ago as a direct breakaway from old British practices which permitted Kings to wage war for their own purposes. For some years now it appears that American Presidents have been more interested in increasing their own war powers than in honoring the restrictions of the Constitution.

In Cambodia President Nixon is using the U.S. Air Force to support the weak and unpopular Lon Nol government. The Lon Nol regime is endangered by a civil war in which rebel Cambodian forces are assisted by a few thousand North Vietnamese troops. Most of Cambodia already is under control of the insurgents. The capitol city, Phnom Penh, is under siege.

This situation markedly resembles conditions which prevailed in South Vietnam a dozen years ago when President Kennedy intervened on behalf of the unpopular regime of President Diem, who was menaced by civil war among the Vietnamese. Kennedy also acted without congressional authorization. Later President Johnson expanded this presidential war with disastrous results.

The eventual penalty for U.S. involvement in Vietnam came to include nearly 50,000 American combat dead, more than 300,000 wounded, taxpayer costs of some \$100 billion, devastation of both South and North Vietnam and shattering the lives of millions of Vietnamese peasants.

The lesson Americans generally read into this experience was that we should get out of Indochina. For a time it appeared that President Nixon was following this course as he withdrew the American ground forces. But now it seems he has no intention of doing so. He continues his dogged intervention in Cambodia and he appears to threaten renew-

ing the Vietnam war by more bombing of North Vietnam if the present wobbly "peace" falls apart completely as the Vietnamese politicians carry on their fratricidal power struggles.

It is against this background that the Senate Foreign Relations Committee has begun hearings on renewed proposals for legislation to put a stop to unchecked presidential war-making in foreign lands with congressional approval.

In related developments, Sen. Walter Mondale of Minnesota has introduced a bill specifically to prohibit President Nixon from using tax funds to finance further military operations in Cambodia. "The Congress no longer can permit the President's warmaking powers to go unchecked and unchallenged," he declared.

Senators Frank Church, D, Idaho and Clifford Case, R., N.J., have sponsored a bill to prohibit the re-engagement of U.S. forces anywhere in Indochina without advance approval by Congress.

Sen. Mark Hatfield, R, Ore., said the Nixon Administration's activities in Cambodia "may be repeating the pattern of secret commitments and public denials" which characterized America's early involvement in Vietnam.

Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield of Montana declared in a floor speech that "there are no legal or constitutional grounds for our becoming involved in any way, shape or form in the Cambodian civil war."

But the State Department's legal adviser, Charles Brower, told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that President Nixon has authority to intervene in Cambodia "to ensure South Vietnam's ability determine its own future." Furthermore, Administration officials admit privately that "contingency plans" are being made in Washington for further expansion of U.S. military actions, if this is deemed necessary by the President.

Under such an open-ended concept of presidential authority the Nixon Administration could continue its wars in Indochina for years without end, as long as it feels that its chosen regime in South Vietnam needs help. The war in Cambodia could be kept up and expanded into Thailand and the bombing attacks on North Vietnam could be resumed at any time.

Such a policy is absolutely without justification. South Vietnam has long since been provided at American expense with an army and military supplies sufficient for its own defense. America cannot guarantee the perpetuation of the Thieu regime. The United States should get out of Cambodia and out of Indochina's endless wars and political struggles.

Since the Nixon Administration shows no signs of accepting this goal, the Congress should proceed to pass the laws which will force an end to American military involvements and commitments. Presidential war-making at the whim of whomever may chance to occupy the White House must finally be checked.

THE AL BRAMLET STORY

Mr. CANNON. Mr. President, once in a great while the American success story of young men and women rising to the peak of their professions from humble origins, can be told.

Such is the case in my home city of Las Vegas, Nev., where recently the community gave testimony to the career of a much accomplished leader from the ranks of organized labor.

I refer to Al Bramlet, the president of the State Federation of Labor and secretary-treasurer of Local 226 of the Culinary Workers Union, who received the

great honor of being selected by the nonsectarian City of Hope as the Man of the Year in the 60th observance of that organization's service to mankind.

The tribute to Al Bramlet's contribution to his State and Nation, as well as his humanitarian interest in the progress of those less fortunate than he, merits the attention of all.

I ask unanimous consent that a portion of that tribute, extracted from the proceedings in which he was the recipient of the 1973 Golden Torch of Hope Award, be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the tribute was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE AL BRAMLET STORY

It is more than his basic ties to the needs of others, more than the deeply ingrained humanitarian response to those who have been less fortunate . . . to Al Bramlet, it is a way of life.

Born in Jonesboro, Arkansas, and raised on a small farm there, Al was moved to Joliet, Illinois, where he completed his secondary education. He got his first job when he was fourteen, and has been self-sufficient, working in various fields of the service industry, ever since.

The rest, as they say, is history. During a long and productive career, Al Bramlet now occupies an enviable place as secretary-treasurer of Culinary Workers Union, Local 226.

With time out for service in the U.S. Navy during World War II, he has spent more than a quarter century in Las Vegas, where he has dedicated himself to the needs of the working man and the underprivileged. Widely known as a man deeply committed to community and philanthropic endeavors, Al Bramlet was a member of the original board which assisted in raising funds for the construction of Our Lady of Las Vegas church. He has actively championed the causes of the performing arts, Heart Fund, Rose de Lima Church, and raised funds for buses to transport handicapped children to and from special education classes.

More recently, Al and Local 226 raised more than \$30,000 to construct a kitchen for use by the mentally retarded. This project enables youngsters to practice and learn kitchen skills and, hopefully, to make them independent.

Before coming to Las Vegas, Al took a good look at life and the world, working in such population centers as Chicago, Los Angeles, Miami and New York. He transferred to Las Vegas as a union business agent and, in 1953, when he ran for secretary-treasurer of Local 226, he was elected by a two-to-one margin. In the following twenty years, he has been opposed only once in seeking re-election. Six years ago, Al was honored with election to the presidency of the Nevada State AFL-CIO, a post he still holds.

Because he exemplifies so perfectly the humanitarian ideals of the free, nonsectarian City of Hope, the National Board of Trustees, on the occasion of the City of Hope's sixtieth anniversary of service to mankind, is proud to honor Al Bramlet and salute his efforts which will establish a Las Vegas Research Facility in his honor.

BOARD CHAIRMAN OF 3M TESTIFIES BEFORE HOUSE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, I wish to commend to my colleagues' attention a recent article which appeared in the April 6 issue of the Saint Paul Pioneer Press. The article relates the frank and perceptive testimony offered before the