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dent. The President needs the discriminating support of Congress. The diplomacy of peace and the welfare of the American people are at stake and new actions will be stunted and stalled if some degree of cooperation does not replace the kind of civil war between the two which has prevailed for months.

Much needs to be done.

We must re-create the will and mechanism for a nonpartisan foreign policy which can build on the improved relations between the United States and Russia and China.

New legislation is needed to enable the President to expand U.S. trade with the Communist countries and negotiate new commercial agreements to avert a worldwide trade war.

Crucial appropriation bills are backed up and require reasonable compromise.

New measures dealing with tax reform, defense, welfare and health ought not to be delayed.

The truth of the matter is that Congress cannot govern without the President and the President cannot govern without Congress.

If the Democrats in Congress want to move to impeach the President, so be it. But if they don't, then in the interest of the nation, they ought to co-operate with the President and demand co-operation in return.

RESTORATION OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH SWEDEN

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues an editorial entitled, "Sweden on the 'Enemies' List," which recently appeared in the Minneapolis Star. This editorial calls on the President to "move promptly to reestablish full diplomatic relations" with Sweden. The administration has not sent an Ambassador to Sweden since August 1972 because of criticism made by Prime Minister Palme of our Indochina policy.

The maintenance of this position toward a nation with whom the United States has always had the friendliest of relations was never justified in my view; it cannot possibly be justified now that the United States has completely removed its military forces from Indochina. Indeed, as the Star editorial states:

And what of China and Russia, which conducted a vitriolic propaganda campaign against U.S. actions in Indochina? Should they be forgiven, while Sweden continues to be condemned?

I therefore wrote to Secretary of State-designate Henry Kissinger asking if he will recommend to the President a resumption of normal diplomatic relations with Sweden. As of yet, I have not received a reply to my letter of September 4.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the editorial be printed in the RECORD at this point.

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

SWEDEN ON THE "ENEMIES" LIST

Sweden has been on the Nixon administration's "enemies list" for more than a year. Because its leaders openly expressed their displeasure at U.S. bombings of North Vietnam, the President did not replace the American ambassador to Stockholm when he retired in August 1972.

Later, when Sweden's Prime Minister Olof Palme criticized the renewed bombings last December, Nixon withdrew the No. 2 man

in the U.S. mission in Stockholm, and further announced that a new Swedish ambassador, to replace the envoy who had retired, would not be welcomed in Washington.

This attitude toward Sweden, as Sen. Hubert Humphrey has said, is "infantile petulance." Humphrey introduced, and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee approved, a resolution calling on the President to resume full diplomatic relations with Sweden. Rep. Donald Fraser, of Minnesota's 5th District, has introduced a similar resolution in the House. Still another Minnesotan, Sen. Walter Mondale, has written to Henry Kissinger, the secretary of state-designate, asking if he will recommend a resumption of relations with Sweden.

The administration's attitude is indeed "infantile." Sweden was not the only country to criticize the U.S. bombings. And what of China and Russia, which conducted a vitriolic propaganda campaign against U.S. actions in Indochina? Should they be forgiven, while Sweden continues to be condemned?

Palme, at least, was honest in his criticism. The same cannot be said of officials in Peking and Moscow, who offered friendship from one side of the mouth, and vitriol from the other. Nixon should respect Sweden's honesty and move promptly to reestablish full diplomatic relations.

THE CONSUMER PRODUCTS WARRANTIES BILL

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. President, I would like to take a few minutes to comment on a bill that this Chamber passed by voice vote yesterday.

The consumer product warranties bill, S. 356, has some good concepts. I certainly support the clarification and enforcement of warranty language. It is essential that warranty terms are cogent, so as to avoid misunderstanding by either the producer or the consumer.

Conceptually, the bill has some sound proposals, which could provide effective consumer legislation. The troubling aspect of S. 356, as passed by the Senate, is that several provisions lack necessary specificity in terms of litigational procedures. It is my understanding that section 203 of title II authorizes the Federal Trade Commission to regulate the details of virtually all contract rights and, in this regard, to all intents and purposes is a class action provision. If the provision does in fact allow suits to be brought by the FTC on behalf of consumers in Federal courts, what provision is made to deal with the many problems inherent in class action litigation?

Imprecise and sometimes nebulous language in legislation opens the door for administrative confusion. It is somewhat ironic that the very bill designed to insure that warranty terms say what they mean and mean what they say is itself vague.

OVERTHROW OF ALLENDE GOVERNMENT IN CHILE

Mr. MCGEE. Mr. President, the overthrow of the Allende government in Chile by a military coup will most certainly be the subject of considerable discussion, speculation, and conjecture in the next few days.

There may even be the temptation on the part of some individuals to exploit

the situation in an attempt to draw a correlation between the ITT revelations of a years ago and Allende's demise. However, I would urge that everyone exercise caution and not engage in hasty conjecture and simplistic analyses as to what led to Allende's fall from power. To do so would be to ignore the complex nature of the Chilean political system—a system which has had a strong constitutional tradition, making Chile particularly resistant to interference in its internal affairs by outside forces.

As chairman of the Subcommittee on Western Hemisphere Affairs of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, I have had more than just a passing interest in Chile and the rest of Latin America. Therefore, it is my belief that in the absence of any drastic change in domestic policy on the part of the Allende government, the coup of 2 days ago was unalterably charted from the beginning of this year.

In light of this, I was particularly interested in two analyses of the Allende government—one by Lewis Diuguid of the Washington Post which appeared before the coup and the other by Jeremiah O'Leary of the Washington Star-News which appeared yesterday. Both Mr. Diuguid and Mr. O'Leary are recognized as journalists who have considerable expertise on Latin American affairs. I found both articles reflective of this expertise on Latin American affairs, and I believe both placed the situation in Chile in the proper perspective. Therefore, I would urge that my colleagues give particular attention to what their observations are.

Before concluding my remarks, I would like to make one additional observation. I do not believe anyone can take any satisfaction in the fact that the Allende government was overthrown. The issue of his government, in my estimation, was not based upon the ideology of Allende the politician. While Allende was a Marxist he never allowed his ideology to overcome his belief in Chile's constitution. Although his programs may have been the outgrowth of a Marxist ideology, he still resisted pressures from his own Socialist left to use force as a method of circumventing the constitution and, thus, consolidate his hold on power in Chile.

Allende's death was a tragedy, just as the series of events and incidents in Chile culminating in the coup was a tragedy. I do not believe that the Chilean opposition parties or the military take any great satisfaction that this was Chile's first coup in more than 40 years. Quite the contrary, for whatever other reasons, I believe this last drastic step was taken with great reluctance. Thus, it would behoove us all to reserve our judgments as to what this portends for the future of not only Chile, but the rest of Latin America as well. In this vein, I would urge my colleagues to also give particular attention to the editorial appearing in yesterday's Washington Star-News.

I ask unanimous consent that the O'Leary and Diuguid articles and the Washington Star-News editorial be printed in the RECORD.