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The best available evidence indicates that nuclear stimulation is incompatible with development of other mineral resources in the area. We cannot afford to forfeit those resources. Therefore, I can see no reason to support the funding request contained in this bill.

I ask unanimous consent that a copy of my amendment be printed at this point in the RECORD.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 1421

On page 8, line 1, delete "\$1,023,690,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$1,019,665,000"; on line 14 delete "." and insert in lieu thereof "": Provided further, That the sum herein appropriated for the Applied Energy Technology Program, totaling \$375,000, shall be limited for use solely in completing the technical and economic assessment of Project Rio Blanco, detonated May 17, 1973.; on line 23 delete "\$432,470,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$432,160,000".

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS AUTHORIZATION ACT, 1974—AMENDMENT

AMENDMENT NO. 1405

(Ordered to be printed, and to lie on the table.)

Mr. JACKSON (for himself and Mr. THURMOND) submitted an amendment, intended to be proposed by them, jointly, to the bill (S. 3000) to authorize appropriations during the fiscal year 1975 for procurement of aircraft, missiles, naval vessels, tracked combat vehicles, torpedoes, and other weapons, and research, development, test, and evaluation for the Armed Forces, and to prescribe the authorized personnel strength for each active duty component and of the Selected Reserve of each Reserve component of the Armed Forces and of civilian personnel of the Department of Defense, and to authorize the military training student loads, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 1422

(Ordered to be printed and to lie on the table.)

Mr. MCGOVERN (for himself, Mr. BROOKE, and Mr. HATHAWAY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them jointly to the bill (S. 3000), supra.

AMENDMENT NO. 1423

(Ordered to be printed and to lie on the table.)

AMENDMENT TO DEVOTE ICBM R. & D. TO PROTECT AGAINST SOVIET FIRST STRIKE AND BAN U.S. FIRST STRIKE DEVELOPMENTS

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, should the United States develop a first strike capability against Soviet ICBM's? This is the most serious issue raised by the defense appropriations authorization bill which contains several programs aimed at increasing the accuracy and yield of our ICBM warheads. Developing these capabilities would be a radical change in U.S. strategic policy. Proposals along these lines have been pressed for years by the U.S. military and rejected by civilian defense officials and also turned down by Congress.

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American policy has been to aim for stability by making clear that both sides should have a deterrent secure from attack. Now, however, the Secretary of Defense is asking for new improvements in our Minuteman ICBM's which would provide an increased capability of attacking Soviet ICBM's.

The major arguments for these new programs are that the Soviets appear to be moving in this direction with their new ICBM's. If they go ahead and we go ahead, both sides will be able, for the first time, to threaten major segments of the other side's deterrent. In a severe crisis, there would be enormous pressure to use nuclear forces before they are lost to enemy attack. This in turn will only add to the gravity of any crisis.

Thus, if we go down this route, both sides will be worse off. Both will be more vulnerable. Both will be more frightened of the other's intentions. And the risk of nuclear war will be closer than before. Not only détente, but peace itself will be in greater jeopardy.

It is imperative, therefore, that every effort be made to control these so-called first-strike programs in SaLT. However, if the Soviets do not accept effective limits on their ability to attack our ICBM's, we should not blindly follow a monkey-see, monkey-do policy. Responding by increasing our ability to kill Soviet ICBM's will in no way help ours to survive; it only makes our ICBM's a more tempting and urgent target.

I believe that we must emphasize other more stabilizing options: mobility—land or air mobile ICBM's, or more submarine launched ballistic missiles. We also can further diversify our forces such as by adding a long-range standoff cruise missile capability for our ships and planes. This would continue the traditional U.S. policy of producing an assured deterrent by making clear that there will be no advantage to be gained by the Soviets in trying for a first-strike capability. At the same time, these programs will not threaten the Soviets with a first strike.

For this reason, I am submitting the following amendment to the defense appropriations authorization bill. It provides that research and development funds for ICBM's be used to enhance their ability to withstand a Soviet first strike and not give our ICBM's a better capability to carry out a first strike on Soviet ICBM's. I ask unanimous consent that the text of this amendment may appear in the RECORD at this point.

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

On page 4, between lines 18 and 19, insert the following new section 202:

"Sec. 202. The Secretary shall expend funds authorized pursuant to section 201 for research and development for intercontinental ballistic missile forces only upon determination that such expenditure is for the purpose of enhancing the ability of such forces to survive a strategic attack, or otherwise to improve the effectiveness of such forces, but that such expenditure is not for the purpose of increasing the capability of such forces to destroy hardened ICBM launchers of other countries."

NATIONAL COMMISSION ON SUPPLIES AND SHORTAGES ACT—AMENDMENT

AMENDMENT NO. 1406

(Ordered to be printed and to lie on the table.)

Mr. NELSON (for himself and Mr. HASKELL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them jointly to the bill (S. 3523) to establish a Temporary National Commission on Supplies and Shortages.

AMENDMENTS NOS. 1408 AND 1409

(Ordered to be printed and to lie on the table.)

Mr. TAFT submitted two amendments intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 3523), supra.

FULL DEPOSIT INSURANCE FOR PUBLIC UNITS—AMENDMENT

AMENDMENT NO. 1407

(Ordered to be printed and to lie on the table.)

Mr. BROOKE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H.R. 11221) to provide full deposit insurance for public units and to increase deposit insurance from \$20,000 to \$50,000.

EXEMPTION FROM DUTY CERTAIN EQUIPMENT AND REPAIRS FOR VESSELS—AMENDMENTS

AMENDMENTS NOS. 1410 THROUGH 1417

(Ordered to be printed and to lie on the table.)

Mr. GRAVEL submitted eight amendments intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H.R. 8217) to exempt from duty certain equipment and repairs for vessels operated by or for any agency of the United States where the entries were made in connection with vessels arriving before January 5, 1971.

AMENDMENT NO. 1418

(Ordered to be printed and to lie on the table.)

Mr. MCGOVERN (for himself, Mr. HUMPHREY, and Mr. ABOUREZK) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them jointly to the bill (H.R. 8217), supra.

(Mr. MCGOVERN's remarks in connection with this amendment appear under the heading "Statements on Bills and Joint Resolutions.")

AMENDMENTS NOS. 1419 AND 1420

(Ordered to be printed and to lie on the table.)

Mr. HASKELL. Mr. President, on May 2 of this year, Senator CHILES and I introduced amendment No. 1247 to H.R. 8217. That amendment consisted of four parts: First, it would replace the present \$750 personal exemption deduction with a nonoptional \$200 tax credit; second, it sharply limits use of the investment tax credit; third, it repeals the asset depreciation range system—ADR; and, fourth, it repeals the so-called DISC provisions of the tax code.

We are today reintroducing these proposals as two separate amendments. The