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Senate from the President pro tempore (Mr. EASTLAND).

The legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, D.C., September 19, 1975.

To the Senate:

Being temporarily absent from the Senate on official duties, I appoint Hon. RICHARD STONE, a Senator from the State of Florida, to perform the duties of the Chair during my absence.

JAMES O. EASTLAND,
President pro tempore.

Mr. STONE thereupon took the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

THE JOURNAL

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, September 18, 1975, be approved.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS DURING SENATE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that all committees may be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate today.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

TRANSFER OF CERTAIN SUBMARGINAL LAND TO VARIOUS INDIAN TRIBES

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 371.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be stated by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1327) to declare that certain submarginal land of the United States shall be held in trust for certain Indian tribes and be made a part of the reservations of said Indians, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

That (a) except as hereinafter provided, all of the right, title, and interest of the United States of America in all of the land (including the improvements now thereon) which was acquired under title II of the National Industrial Recovery Act of June 16, 1933 (48 Stat. 200), the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of April 8, 1935 (49 Stat. 115), and section 55 of the Act of August 24, 1935 (49 Stat. 750, 781), and which is now administered by the Secretary of the Interior

for the use and/or benefit of an Indian tribe identified in section 2 of this Act, together with all minerals underlying any such land however acquired or owned by the United States, is hereby declared to be held by the United States in trust for such tribe, and (except in case of the Cherokee Nation) shall be a part of the reservation established for such tribe.

(b) The property conveyed by this Act in trust for the Oglala Sioux Tribe shall be subject to the appropriation or disposition of any of the lands, or interests therein, within the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation, South Dakota, as authorized by the Act of August 8, 1968 (82 Stat. 663). The property conveyed by this Act in trust for the Bad River Band of the Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin shall be subject to a reservation in the United States of a right to prohibit or restrict improvements or structures on, and to continuously or intermittently inundate or otherwise use, lands in sections 25 and 26, township 48 north, range 3 west, at Odanah, Wisconsin, in connection with the Bad River flood control project as authorized by section 203 of the Act of July 3, 1958 (72 Stat. 297, 311). This Act shall not convey the title to any part of the lands, or any interest therein, which prior to enactment of this Act has been included in the authorized water resources development projects in the Missouri River basin as authorized by section 203 of the Act of July 3, 1958 (72 Stat. 297, 311), as amended and supplemented.

Sec. 2. The Secretary of the Interior shall publish in the Federal Register the boundaries and descriptions of the lands conveyed by this Act. The lands are generally described as follows:

Tribes	Reservation	Submarginal land project donated to said tribe or group	Approximate acreage
1. Bad River Band of the Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin.....	Bad River.....	Bad River LI-WI-8.....	13, 149
2. Blackfeet Tribe.....	Blackfeet.....	Blackfeet LI-MT-9.....	9, 037
3. Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma.....		Delaware LI-OK-4.....	18, 750
		Adair LI-OK-5.....	
4. Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe.....	Cheyenne River.....	Cheyenne Indian LI-SD-13.....	3, 739
5. Crow Creek Sioux Tribe.....	Crow Creek.....	Crow Creek LI-SD-10.....	19, 170
6. Lower Brule Sioux Tribe.....	Lower Brule.....	Lower Brule LI-SD-10.....	13, 210
7. Devils Lake Sioux Tribe.....	Fort Totten.....	Fort Totten LI-ND-11.....	1, 425
8. Fort Belknap Indian Community.....	Fort Belknap.....	Fort Belknap LI-MT-8.....	25, 531
9. Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes.....	Fort Peck.....	Fort Peck LI-MT-6.....	85, 836
10. Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians.....	Lac Courte Oreilles.....	Lac Courte LI-WI-9.....	13, 185
11. Keweenaw Bay Indian Community.....	L'Anse.....	L'Anse LI-MI-8.....	4, 017
12. Minnesota Chippewa Tribe.....	White Earth.....	Twin Lakes LI-MN-6.....	28, 545
		Flat Lake LI-MN-15.....	
13. Navajo Tribe.....	Navajo.....	Gallup-Two Wells LI-MN-18.....	69, 948
14. Oglala Sioux Tribe.....	Pine Ridge.....	Pine Ridge LI-SD-7.....	18, 065
15. Rosebud Sioux Tribe.....	Rosebud.....	Cutmeat LI-SD-9.....	28, 735
		Antelope LI-SD-8.....	
16. Shoshone-Bannock Tribes.....	Fort Hall.....	Fort Hall LI-ID-2.....	8, 712
17. Standing Rock Sioux Tribe.....	Standing Rock.....	Standing Rock LI-ND-10.....	10, 256
		Standing Rock LI-SN-10.....	

Sec. 3. (a) All of the right, title, and interest of the United States in all the minerals, including gas and oil, underlying the submarginal lands declared to be held in trust for the Stockbridge Munsee Indian Community by the Act of October 9, 1972 (86 Stat. 795) are hereby declared to be held by the United States in trust for the Stockbridge Munsee Indian Community.

(b) Section 2 of the Act of October 9, 1972 (86 Stat. 795), is hereby repealed.

(c) Section 5 of the Act of October 13, 1972 (86 Stat. 806), relating to the Burns Indian Colony, is amended by striking the words "conveyed by this Act" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "conveyed by section 2 of this Act".

Sec. 4. (a) Nothing in this Act shall deprive any person of any valid existing right of use, possession, contract right, interest, or title he may have in the land conveyed, or of any existing right of access to public domain lands over and across the land conveyed, as determined by the Secretary of the Interior. All existing mineral leases, including oil and gas leases, which may have been issued or

approved pursuant to section 5 of the Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands of August 7, 1947 (61 Stat. 913, 915), or the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 (41 Stat. 437), as amended, prior to enactment of this Act, shall remain in force and effect in accordance with the provisions thereof. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, all applications for mineral leases, including oil and gas leases, pursuant to such Acts, pending on the date of enactment of this Act and covering any of the minerals conveyed by sections 1 and 3 of this Act shall be rejected and the advance rental payments returned to the applicants.

(b) Subject to the provisions of subsection (a) of this section, the property conveyed by this Act in trust for an Indian tribe shall hereafter be administered in accordance with the laws and regulations applicable to other property held in trust by the United States for such Indian tribe, including, but not limited to, the Act of May 11, 1938 (52 Stat. 347), as amended.

Sec. 5. (a) Any and all gross receipts derived from, or which relate to, the property conveyed by this Act, the Act of July 20, 1956

(70 Stat. 581), the Act of August 2, 1956 (70 Stat. 941), the Act of October 9, 1972 (86 Stat. 795), and section 1 of the Act of October 13, 1972 (86 Stat. 806), which were received by the United States subsequent to its acquisition by the United States under the statutes cited in section 1 of this Act and prior to the conveyance in trust, from whatever source and for whatever purpose, including but not limited to the receipts in the special fund of the Treasury as required by section 6 of the Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands of August 7, 1947 (61 Stat. 913, 915), shall as of the date of enactment of this Act be deposited to the credit of the Indian tribe receiving such land and may be expended by such tribe for such beneficial programs as the tribal governing body of such tribe may determine: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to any such receipts received prior to enactment of this Act from the leasing of public domain minerals which are subject to the Mineral Act of 1920 (41 Stat. 437), as amended and supplemented.

(b) All gross receipts (including but not limited to bonuses, rents, and royalties)

hereafter derived by the United States from any contract, permit or lease referred to in section 4(a) of this Act, or otherwise, shall be administered in accordance with the laws and regulations applicable to receipts from property held in trust by the United States for Indian tribes.

SEC. 6. All property conveyed to tribes pursuant to this Act and all the receipts therefrom referred to in section 5 of this Act, shall be exempt from Federal, State, and local taxation so long as such property is held in trust by the United States. Any distribution of such receipts to tribal members shall neither be considered as income or resources of such members for purposes of any such taxation nor as income, resources, or otherwise utilized as the basis for denying or reducing the financial assistance or other benefits to which such member or his household would otherwise be entitled to under the Social Security Act or any other Federal or federally assisted program.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR AND HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE APPROPRIATION ACT, 1976

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the vote on the tabling motion to reconsider the Curtis amendment occur at 12 o'clock noon. I made that request last night and it was objected to, but it was due to a misunderstanding.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. MANSFIELD. In the meantime, of course, other amendments will be taken up and voted on.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I yield my 5 minutes at this time to the distinguished Senator from Alabama (Mr. ALLEN).

Mr. ALLEN. I thank the distinguished Senator.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield, without losing his right to the floor and without any time being charged against him?

Mr. ALLEN. I yield.

ORDER FOR ROUTINE MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that following the recognition of the two leaders or their designees, there be a period for the transaction of routine morning business, of not to exceed 10 minutes, with statements therein limited to 5 minutes each.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER FOR CONSIDERATION OF CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 4222

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that at the con-

clusion of routine morning business, the conference report on H.R. 4222, the school and child nutrition bill, be called up.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objections, it is so ordered.

SENATE RESOLUTION 254, CALLING FOR A SENATE INVESTIGATION OF THE ROLE OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE UNITED NATIONS

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. President, there is a growing body of opinion throughout the United States that believes the best interest of the Nation would be better served if we withdrew from the United Nations organization. The internationalists and their apologists in the news media derisively snort at the slogan, "Get the US out of the UN and the UN out of the US," but the slogan is representative of more than just the rhetoric of the political right wing in American politics. While not so graphically put in other quarters, the thought behind the slogan is spreading, and what is at stake is a realization on the part of many Members of Congress and other Americans that a body of latent resentment against the conduct of our foreign policy is surfacing. Our role vis-a-vis the United Nations is only the most vocal expression by many Americans who are ill at ease with the noticeable trends in our foreign relations.

The country is told that détente is good, that foreign aid is necessary, that SALT is imperative, that we must prop up the economies of our adversaries, that we have a "moral obligation" to support peoples and/or regimes whose governmental philosophies are antithetical to ours simply because such nations are "poor," and that the United Nations is the "cornerstone" of our Nation's foreign policy. While all of this highblown rhetoric is falling from the lips of our foreign policy leaders and "experts," the commonsense American citizen sees with his own eyes that the West and, in particular, the United States, is losing influence and prestige in the world and that his country is being vilified and mocked, almost at the drop of a hat, by nations which have everything to gain by being on friendly terms with the United States, but rather, expect the benefits of our society to flow to them as a "matter of right," whether or not they give our country the respect and courtesy it is due. Furthermore, our citizens can see that the security of the country is being damaged whilst that of the U.S.S.R.-led bloc of Communist and so-called, nonaligned, third-world countries appears to be growing. Is it any wonder the people of the United States are questioning the future of our role in the world and in the "world" organization?

American expectations about the United Nations as a "force for peace" constitute the most visible example of post-World War II dreams which have turned into nightmares. Because of this, and for other reasons, I believe it is high time that the U.S. Senate go into the range of public policy issues which arise from our membership in the organiza-

tion. This can only be done if the Senate sets up an investigatory body to plumb the depths of the logical consequences of our membership in the U.N. Naturally, I do not wish to convey the impression that the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations could not perform the task outlined in my resolution—in a sense, it does so everyday in making recommendations to the Senate about a host of international problems inherent in the legislation which comes before this body dealing with our multitudinous foreign commitments.

No, what I am suggesting in the formation of a Select Committee to Investigate and Study the Role of the United States in the United Nations, is an in-depth look at the future by a selected and interested body of Senators, not necessarily "experts" in foreign affairs, who, to one degree or another, are concerned about our association with the United Nations. This investigation will take time and a unique concentration of effort on the part of the members of the Select Committee—such time and single-issue orientation is simply not possible under the present requirements and responsibilities of the Standing Committees of the Senate.

Such criteria was advanced as part of the reason behind the creation of the Senate Select Committee on Presidential Campaign Activities and the Select Committee to Study Governmental Operations with Respect to Intelligence Activities. In view of our country's relations now, and in the future, the problem of our involvement in the United Nations is on a par with the just-mentioned investigations because of the vastness, sensitivity, and importance of the issues under study, to the well-being of the United States. Determining our role with regard to the "new" United Nations which has emerged in the last few years is critically important to the national interest, and indeed, to the Nation's ability to survive in an increasingly hostile world.

As our colleagues know, Mr. President, several resolutions concerning the United Nations have been introduced in this Congress; I am pleased to be a cosponsor of one such resolution (S. Res. 214) which recently passed the Senate. Nevertheless, this measure, and others such as House Resolution 673, House Resolution 635, House Concurrent Resolution 206, S. 2262, and S. 2247, are directed at specific and limited items of U.S. foreign policy as they relate to the United Nations. With one exception, the proposals noted do not go to the heart of the matter which is bothering the American public.

There are many, many questions about our role in the United Nations which need to be answered, and not on a piecemeal basis. The purpose of creating a select committee to investigate and study our role in the United Nations is to answer the fundamental questions which have been raised by the public at large.

Several weeks ago, the Committee on Foreign Relations held 7 days of hearings on "the United States and the United Nations" in connection with the nomination of the Honorable Daniel Patrick Moynihan to be U.S. Represent-