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periods when this unfortunate war was being carried on, more often than not, Representatives and Senators were in the dark and did not know what was going on, because the executive branch withheld vital information.

Mr. MANSFIELD. The Senator is correct. I think he is doing a public service in delineating just what the responsibilities and authorities of the service secretaries are. Certainly it is a blow to maintain the constitutional concept of civilian supremacy so far as the defense accountability is concerned.

Mr. McINTYRE. I thank the Senator.

CAREFUL SCRUTINY PLEDGED OF NEW YORK BAILOUT LEGISLATION

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. President, the pitiable plight of two helpless, pitiful giants—New York City and the State of New York—will soon come before the U.S. Senate for compassionate consideration.

How are the mighty fallen. The richest city, the wealthiest State, the financial capital of the world, the biggest local government spenders confess their inability to manage their own affairs and call on the Federal Government to give them a handout to allow them to continue their profligate spending.

What solutions are they offering? Meeting the crisis with a blood, sweat, and tears sacrifice? No, business as usual. A stop to spending? Heavens forbid. More taxes? Why that is out of the question.

What solution is offered? A bailout by the Federal Government by a guarantee of New York City's bonds at an inevitable cost to the taxpayers of the Nation of billions of dollars. If I felt that bailing New York City and New York State out of their difficulties even at a cost of billions was a one-time affair, I could conceivably support this bailout. However, the ramifications of this action are so far reaching that the issue becomes one of critical importance to the preservation of our system of government and to the survival of local self-government.

Since I do not serve on any of the Senate committees which will be considering the New York City bailout legislation—and I suppose we might add the New York State bailout as well—my only chance to have any input into consideration of this legislation will be such opportunities as I may have here on the Senate floor.

I pledge that any legislation here in the Senate dealing with this question will be subjected to close and careful scrutiny to see that the public interest is protected.

I have serious misgivings about the thrust of this legislation and I expect on the Senate floor to elaborate on my views at the appropriate time.

I see this legislation at the coup de grace administered by the Federal Government to local self-government.

I see it as a blank check for wasteful, politically motivated, inept management of New York City and State—going back for many years, I might say—and a signal and a license that they may continue their wasteful practices, and that

any local government might adopt similar practices, if they do not already have such wasteful practices in force and effect at this time.

I see it as a reward of fiscally unsound governmental practices at the expense of the taxpayers of the Nation.

I see it as the opening wedge to an assumption by the Federal Government of a large portion of the some \$200 billion State and local debt which is outstanding in local governments throughout the Nation.

I see it as a disincentive to State and local governments to pursue sound fiscal policies.

But, on the other hand, I see an opportunity here in expressing misgivings on this legislation to strike a blow for local self-government; to reverse somewhat the continuing rapid escalation of government spending; and to encourage sound fiscal management of government at all levels.

I have confidence that ways can be found in the Nation's business community and in New York, the financial capital of the world, and among an awakened populace in New York—City and State—so solve these problems so as to avoid the humiliation of a Federal takeover of New York City and State.

I am going to try to do all I can to save New York City and New York State from a fate that would be, at best, truly demeaning, and that should be avoided at all costs. How embarrassing it must be for the city slickers of New York to have to call on their country cousins for help. I want to save them this embarrassment.

Let me urge the administration to continue its opposition to this bailout. From a practical point of view on this issue, the administration has already lost the future support of New York City, while gaining tremendously throughout the country. To reverse itself now would not gain New York's support, but would cause it great loss of political support throughout the country.

My remarks are not intended to cover even in broad expanse all of the purposes and effects of this dangerous and spendthrift legislation.

I shall discuss the major provisions and legal ramifications of the bill in later speeches.

I yield the floor.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Who yields time?

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The second legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Marks, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session, the ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore (Mr. Ford) laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

APPROVAL OF BILLS

A message from the President of the United States announced that he had approved and signed the following bills:

October 7, 1975:

S. 1247, An Act to authorize certain construction at military installations, and for other purposes.

October 10, 1975:

S. 2375, An Act to extend the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, for forty-five days.

October 16, 1975: S. 1549, An Act to amend the Federal Rules of Evidence, and for other purposes.

October 17, 1975:

S. 557, An Act to declare that certain land of the United States is held by the United States in trust for the pueblo of Laguna.

S. 1327, An Act 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.

DEFERRALS IN BUDGET AUTHORITY—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore (Mr. Ford) laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States which, pursuant to the order of January 30, 1975, was referred jointly to the Committees on Appropriations, Budget, Labor and Public Welfare, and Finance:

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with the Impoundment Control Act of 1974, I herewith report eight new deferrals totalling \$16.1 million in budget authority. In addition, I am transmitting two supplementary deferrals that increase amounts previously reported by \$18.6 million.

The eight new deferrals are for programs of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. These deferrals establish, for the programs reported, funding levels that differ from the general levels allowed by the continuing resolution. The Congress is now in the process of substituting the several uniform funding levels set by the continuing resolution with funding levels for each program. The new deferrals I am reporting preserve the possibility of conducting the reported programs in 1976 at the levels I have recommended and, in one case, at the level the Senate has recommended.

The details of all ten deferrals are contained in the attached reports.

GERALD R. FORD.

THE WHITE HOUSE, October 20, 1975.