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hunters who slaughtered the animals and shipped them off for commercial use.

The hunters—called mustangers—were supported by the pet industry, who, anxious to take advantage of the ready market for horse meat introduced new, mechanized methods to increase the slaughter.

Now the wild horses and burros are threatened with extinction, another vital part of our national wildlife about to be erased in the name of profit and progress.

The intent of the bill is to preserve the remaining wild horses and burros by designating them as a national heritage species and assuring that specific areas will be provided for them to roam. Under the measure, the Secretary of the Interior is directed to cooperate with the Secretary of Agriculture and State and local authorities in moving these creatures onto protected grazing areas and to set up a seven-member board to advise him on care and protection of the animals.

Importantly, the bill provides that if an animal strays onto privately owned land, the owner may not dispose of or harass the animal in any way. He must either allow the animal to roam free or inform the nearest Federal official who shall have agents of the Secretary remove the animal.

A major reason Federal legislation is needed is because the States have clearly failed in their obligation to protect these animals, under pressure from cattlemen and other groups who seek outright elimination of these creatures on the grounds that they are an outright menace to their grazing rights on Federal lands, the States have either failed to pass or have been lax in enforcement of legislation to protect wild horses and burros.

Today, through the efforts of people such as Velma Johnston, president of the International Society for the Protection of Mustangs and Burros, and Hope Ryden, author of "Last of the Wild Horses," public support is being rallied to the defense of these mistreated creatures.

I hope that this Congress, which may prove to be the last refuge of the wild horses, will respond by passing tough legislation. I ask unanimous consent that the bill, S. 862, which was referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, be printed in the RECORD.

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

S. 862

Be it enacted, etc. That it is the sense of the Congress that free-roaming horses and burros are living symbols of the historic and pioneer spirit of the West and it is the policy of the Congress that bands of free-roaming horses and burros shall be protected as a national heritage.

Sec. 2. As used in this Act—

(1) the term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

(2) the term "free-roaming horses or burros" means all unbranded horses or burros on public lands except those to which private owners can establish their title to the satisfaction of the Secretary.

SEC. 3. All free-roaming horses and burros are hereby declared to be under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Secretary for the purposes of management and protection under the terms of this Act. The Secretary is hereby authorized and directed to establish and maintain ranges for the protection and preservation of such bands of free-roaming horses and burros which he deems susceptible and worthy of protection as a national heritage. The Secretary shall manage such ranges and such bands to achieve and maintain a thriving ecological balance among all fauna and flora on the range, and an environment within which such horses and burros may freely roam.

SEC. 4. (a) The Secretary is authorized to enter into cooperative agreements with private landowners and with State and local government agencies, and may issue such regulations as he deems necessary, to accomplish the purposes of the Act.

(b) In carrying out his responsibilities under this Act, the Secretary shall consult with, and seek the assistance of, the Secretary of Agriculture concerning any free-roaming horses or burros that may be found on public lands administered by the Secretary of Agriculture.

SEC. 5. (a) The Secretary is authorized and directed to appoint an advisory board of not more than seven members to advise him on any matter relating to free-roaming horses and burros and their management and protection. He shall select as advisers persons who are not employees of the Federal Government and whom he deems to have special knowledge about protection of horses and burros, management of wildlife, animal husbandry, or natural resource management.

(b) Members of the advisory board shall serve at the pleasure of the Secretary. They shall each receive \$75 per diem when engaged in the actual performance of duties vested in the board. In addition, they shall be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by section 5703 of title 5, United States Code, for persons in the Government service employed intermittently.

SEC. 6. If free-roaming horses or burros wander onto privately owned land, the owners of such land may inform the nearest Federal official, who, in turn, shall arrange with the agents of the Secretary to have the animals removed. In no event shall such private landowner be permitted to dispose of, or harass, such free-roaming horses or burros.

SEC. 7. Any person who violates the regulations issued by the Secretary under this Act or who processes or permits to be processed, into commercial products, in whole or in part, any free-roaming horse or burro, whether lawfully acquired or not, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both.

SEC. 8. Any person who allows a domestic horse to run with, or any person who takes possession of, or molests, free-roaming horses or burros declared by the Secretary to be under his jurisdiction pursuant to section 3 of this Act, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year or both.

SEC. 9. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

THE VIETNAM WAR IS ENDING

Mr. BROCK. Mr. President, our entire Nation is beginning to breath a collective sigh of relief, for we can now see that the Vietnam war is ending.

I rise today to commend President Nixon for maintaining a policy aimed at the Vietnamization of the war—bringing our boys home—achieving an orderly end

to the conflict—and securing a lasting peace.

Despite the badgering of critics, who choose to ignore progress to date, while second guessing every tactical maneuver, the President is moving this Nation into an era of peace.

Because he has followed a sensible course of action, the President was recently able to report, not only that war is ending, but that we have real hope for peace around the world.

Now is the time to rally behind a President who has kept his commitment to the American people in leading us out of war. Now is the time to end the second guessing and give him our undivided support so that he may complete this task as quickly as possible.

As the conflict ends, we must not allow this Nation to be lulled into accepting a position of total isolationism. We must not forsake our alliances—forget our commitments—ignore our defenses.

Instead, we must maintain our position of strength. In this way we can focus our attention on solving some of the critical problems afflicting America at home.

JUSTICE FOR CHILDREN

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, I think that one of the strangest and most tragic of our many national anomalies is the reverence we pay toward youth contrasted with the terrible indifference we reflect in our support of programs and policies designed to bring truly free and full opportunity to every child.

I invite the attention of Senators to a remarkably vivid and succinct statement of this matter which was published as an editorial in Minnesota's North Branch Review.

I ask unanimous consent that the editorial, entitled "Justice for Children," be printed in the RECORD.

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

JUSTICE FOR CHILDREN

Elsewhere in this edition of the Review, Senator Mondale is quoted as saying we in this country must provide "justice for children." Let us add our voice to this cause. In a land which rather guiltily thinks of itself as youth-oriented, we often brutally trample upon the rights of our children.

Ours is the only major western nation which will allow a child to be born in ill health or physically handicapped and remain that way simply because its parents are not of an economic class to pay what often are massive medical bills.

Few western nations allow its children to go through years of starvation and malnutrition with the cruel justification that parents "shouldn't have children if they can't take care of them."

Poorly housed, inadequately nourished, and in poor health, large numbers of our children have no chance to live a rewarding life. It is not difficult to see the effect these pressures have as young people develop mental and emotional problems, turn to drugs and crime, and never develop into productive members of society.

We are not a youth-oriented society. Rather we are a society of adults who wish to be young. But why, in the face of our callous attitude towards children, would we ever wish to be young again?