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since war broke out and to maintain the power balance essential to maintaining any cease-fire which will, inevitably, be fragile and subject to great stress.

On Friday the President responded to those of us who had recommended military aid for Israel by requesting a \$2.2 billion authorization to guarantee Israel the hardware it must have. I am pleased to support the President's request and shall certainly do all that I can to see that Israel receives the assistance we realize is so crucial to her survival and to lasting peace.

But I must remind my colleagues that the President, as he did last year, has sought to lump together aid for Israel and aid for Cambodia. The President's request includes an additional \$200 million in military assistance to Cambodia, something of much less obvious merit than aid to Israel.

I have never had any problem distinguishing in my mind between U.S. policy in the Middle East and U.S. policy in Indochina. The President has repeatedly tried, as he is now doing, to draw a parallel in these two troubled areas, despite the fact that the situations and the U.S. national interest are really quite different in Israel and Cambodia.

Last year the Senator from Idaho (Mr. Church) and I were successful in offering an amendment to weigh aid to Israel and aid to Cambodia separately. As a member of the Senate Appropriations Committee I shall again seek to draw a necessary and valid distinction between these two separate and very different matters of foreign policy.

There simply has not been adequate justification for a supplemental military aid program for Cambodia. Indeed, I am confident that if the President did not have the more compelling argument of aid to Israel he would not even be seeking the supplemental request for Cambodia at this time. We must not be blackmailed into this piggyback arrangement, whereby we have to authorize highly questionable aid for Cambodia in order to help Israel at a time of great duress.

Without an elaborate review of old arguments, let me say briefly there is no valid analogy between Israel—fighting to defend itself from a calculated invasion made possible by Soviet aid—and Cambodia—where the question of external involvement is far less obvious and the basic character of the government is so different from the democracy in Israel.

Aiding a democracy from external attack is something we can and must do; aiding a nondemocratic government in a battle of uncertain origins is something we had better look at very carefully.

I want to reiterate my deep hope that a cease-fire can be arranged in the Middle East, as a necessary prelude to direct negotiations among the belligerents on a final peace agreement to end 25 years of intermittent warfare. But there will not be such a cease-fire, nor a lasting peace in the Middle East unless the United States provides Israel with the equipment—including aircraft—essential to restoring a balance of power. To this end I am prepared to support the President's

request for a supplemental military assistance program for Israel, but reserve the right to seek a sharp distinction between that program and the proposed supplemental aid to Cambodia.

#### FAMILY HEARINGS

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, recently the Subcommittee on Children and Youth, which I chair, began a series of hearings on the "American Families: Trends and Pressures." In these hearings we are seeking to understand what influence governmental policies have on families, and to determine the extent to which public policies are helping or hurting families.

Several weeks ago, the St. Paul Pioneer Press included a very kind editorial supporting the purposes and objectives of this inquiry. The editorial said in part:

There is no denying there are significant trends affecting the family's structure and its effectiveness as a basic unit in society and that pressures on the traditional nuclear family organization are growing . . .

Because it contains such a clear and concise statement of the goals of the subcommittee's investigation, I ask unanimous consent that a copy of this thoughtful editorial be printed in the RECORD.

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

#### A NEW MONDALE INQUIRY

Minnesota's Senator Walter Mondale, the work of his rather generously publicized Select Committee on Equal Education having been concluded, has launched hearings in another, but related field, as chairman of the Subcommittee on Children and Youth. The Inquiry is into "American Families: Trends and Pressures."

There is no denying there are significant trends affecting the family's structure and its effectiveness as a basic unit in society, and that pressures on the traditional nuclear family organization are growing, so the inquiry is germane. As the Christian Science Monitor recently observed, it may not be a subject to give a potential presidential candidate (which Mondale is) daily headlines and TV exposure, but "all the national issues impinge on the family. The state of the family tempers or aggravates all (of them)."

Right now the hearings are concentrated on the economic pressures on the family. The findings, judging by what has been heard so far, doubtless will bolster Mondale's long-pursued objectives of government help to those Americans struggling at or under the poverty income level.

Robert Coles, who won the Pulitzer Prize this year for his books on minority and "backwoods" families, was the lead-off witness for the Mondale subcommittee. His plea was for greater consideration for the mental and emotional burdens placed on a family whose breadwinner is unemployed or underemployed. "A jobless man's situation becomes a wife's mood," Coles said, "(and) a child's feeling for what is in store for him or her, too." In other words, welfare payments and government subsidies cannot remove this psychological burden and therefore do not attack the problem at its base. Depending upon how much impact testimony of this sort may have on Congress and the public, the work of Mondale's subcommittee could bring fundamental changes in the direction and application of legislation affecting the poor.

Not as dramatic as Sen. Ted Kennedy's

impending attack on the natural gas suppliers, and certainly without the exposure the Watergate hearings have given a couple of Republicans mentioned as possible presidential candidates, Mondale's work may have more basic meaning. And it would be unfair to the senator and to the work of his subcommittee to suggest that the hearings are part of any campaign build-up. There is no reason to believe Mondale's humanitarianism and interest in the well-being of the American family are anything but sincere and deeply motivated.

#### THE 4-F SHORTAGE: FOOD, FUEL, FERTILIZER, AND FORESIGHT

Mr. ABOUREZK. Mr. President, the senior Senator from South Dakota (Mr. McGovern) has a well-deserved reputation as a spokesman for family farmers. He has served 4 years in the House of Representatives, 2 years as director of the food for peace program, and 11 years in the U.S. Senate. He has been a member of the Agriculture Committee in both House and Senate.

On October 16, 1973, Senator McGovern spoke to the annual convention of the South Dakota Farmers Union. His remarks once more establish the depth of his concern and understanding regarding American agriculture.

He points out that even in a time of high farm prices and high farm income, the picture is not entirely rosy. Energy production has not been adequate to meet agricultural needs. Fertilizer is in short supply. Prices on the commodity markets have been characterized by wild fluctuations. Transportation has not been adequate to meet rural needs.

All of these shortages are at least partially explained by the failure of foresight. We need not accept shortages as inevitable. Most of all we need not accept the ultimate demise of the family farm as unavoidable.

Senator McGovern is committed to the concept that the family farm is the cornerstone of American food and fiber production. In his remarks he suggests four steps that will help preserve the family farm and will help provide the foresight needed as we move from an era of abundance to an era of scarcity.

Mr. President, I feel that the remarks of Senator McGovern are of such importance that I would commend them to each and every Member of the U.S. Senate. I ask unanimous consent that his comments be printed in the RECORD.

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

#### THE 4-F SHORTAGE: FOOD, FUEL, FERTILIZER, FORESIGHT

(By Senator GEORGE MCGOVERN)

It is an unusual pleasure to be here tonight, with so many of my long-time friends—farm leaders whose advice and opinions have been invaluable to me for all the 16 years that I have been in Washington.

As I reflect over those four years in the House of Representatives, two as President Kennedy's Food for Peace director, and nearly 11 years as your Senator, I find it difficult to name any single year which has been so momentous for American agriculture as the past year.

Average prices for farm products surpassed 100 per cent of parity for the first