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from the Washington office of the London Daily Express, deals with the information on nuclear reactors in operation and planned for Cuba. In addition, the Washington Daily News printed a story by Mr. Seaman on August 11, 1970, dealing with the overall control of Cuban affairs by Soviet technicians and advisers in Cuba.

In the London Daily Express article, Mr. Seaman has vividly depicted plans for the installation of a "critical" nuclear reactor in Cuba by 1971 or 1972. While the reactor's purpose is said to be peaceful, Mr. Seaman voiced grave doubts as to this, due to the vast numbers of Russian advisers and Cuban scientists trained in Russia, the current policy of familiarization visits by Soviet missile-carrying naval units, and flights by long-range reconnaissance and transport planes. In the Washington Daily News article, Mr. Seaman gives further evidence of Soviet influence in that Caribbean island. Ninety-five percent of the oil that runs Cuban ships, buses, trucks, and taxis is supplied by the Kremlin.

Since part of the debate against the ABM is based on the theory that we can ignore the increasing offensive power of the Soviets and their satellites on the ground that "capability" has nothing to do with "intentions," I believe these articles written by a firsthand observer in Cuba may give them pause. I ask unanimous consent that the articles and the telegram be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the items were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the London Daily Express,  
Aug. 10, 1970]

FIDEL'S NUCLEAR SECRET WORRIES UNITED STATES

(By Donald Seaman)

This weekend in Havana I learned first details of Fidel Castro's secret experimental nuclear reactor, for long a worry to American Intelligence services.

The reactor, shipped complete from Russia, is housed in what was ex-President Batista's old "West Point" military academy along the airport road leading from the Caribbean island's capital.

It is run by a staff of 51 scientists—all Cubans. The director was trained in Czechoslovakia, all the rest in Russian nuclear centres.

PEACEFUL?

All of them spent a minimum of five years' training under Russian supervision before the reactor itself was shipped over.

In scientific terms the reactor is "non-critical"—incapable of making the bomb. It is being used solely for experiments, some in the medical field and others in processes whereby the hard-up Cubans are trying to make paper from the pulp-like sugar cane residue.

But—and this is sure to increase U.S. concern—the Cuban scientists say plans are in hand for the Russians to give the Cubans their first "critical" nuclear reactor by 1971 or 1972.

According to my information, there is no indication that the new reactor, if and when it comes, is intended for anything but peaceful purposes.

Its very presence, however, linked with the presence of vast numbers of Russian advisers to Cuba, the current policy of familiarisation visits by missile-carrying Russian naval units, and flights by long-range reconnaissance and transport planes—will certainly arouse increased American fears.

Just why the Russians, whose foreign policy today is aimed at reaching an understanding with the U.S., should demonstrably underline their strength in Cuba and continue to pour in economic aid at the minimum, rate of a million dollars a day, is still the big question.

THOUSANDS

Exactly how many Russians there are in Cuba now is anyone's guess. They are never seen on the streets of Havana or Santiago. The lowest estimate I was given put the figure at 6,000. The highest was more than 20,000.

But what is certain is that they are there in strength in every field, military, political, and industrial.

In addition, there are thousands more from the Eastern Bloc—Bulgarian, Rumanian (drilling all round the coast for oil), and East German.

Russia has made Cuba the strongest military Power in Latin America.

Castro's Russian-trained army is bigger than Britain's, a staggering 300,000 strong.

Cuba's population, incidentally, is 8 million, the same as London. Why this massive show of strength? To my mind Russia's return, her "percentage" from this hugely expensive outlay, is two-fold.

First, she demonstrates to all Latin America her power, her wealth, her boldness, smack in Uncle Sam's backyard.

Second, and more practically, Russian aims in Cuba are strictly long-term. The country has a history of violence, bloodshed, and treachery, and popular though Castro is, it is by no means impossible that his political enemies might make an attempt on his life.

So the presence in Cuba of an overwhelmingly powerful, Communist-indoctrinated army means insurance for the Russians that even if Fidel should go, their power and influence will remain undiminished.

[From the Washington Daily News, Aug. 11,  
1970]

THE MAN WHO CALLS THE TUNE IN CUBA

(By Donald Seaman)

You never see a Russian on the streets in Cuba, but they are there, about 30,000 of them.

They control all life in that tropical, crocodile-shaped island that lies only 90 miles south of Florida.

Their ships and planes run the American blockade and sustain Cuba in every sense. Take fuel: 95 per cent of the oil that runs Cuba's ships, buses, trucks, cars and taxis is supplied by the Kremlin.

And the real boss of Cuba is Alexander Soldatov, the genial, English-speaking ambassador whose last post was at the Court of St. James.

LITTLE SUCCESS

His relationship with Fidel Castro is delicate. No one orders the big, bearded revolutionary to do anything: But the Russians suggest and their suggestions are almost law.

For the past two weeks I have been the only British journalist in Cuba. Every day I watched the Russian tankers enter Havana under the walls of Morro Castle to lie at anchor and pump out the lifeblood of this 11-year-old Marxist stronghold.

Rumanian oilmen have drilled every inch of the coast with little success. The two onshore fields they have working produce only 5 per cent of Cuba's needs. So, Moscow, via their man in Havana, Mr. Soldatov, calls the tune. If he stopped the oil supplies, Cuba would grind to a halt inside 10 days.

The message has begun to sink thru. In 1968, when the Russians invaded Czechoslovakia, Premier Castro placed on record his support.

It was a major decision. Communist states everywhere were shaken by the Russian brutality. But Fidel Castro, hero in revolution-

ary eyes the world over, came to the aid of the party.—And Mr. Soldatov will make certain he never steps out of line.

FLAT BROKE

But after 11 years of revolutionary glory, Cuba is flat broke, running up debts like a losing gambler, and going further into the red with every passing month.

Premier Castro has gone thru \$2 billion of U.S. investments; a half billion dollars of military aid from Russia; direct economic aid from Russia totalling a further \$2 billion and long and short term loans from the capitalist world amounting to another \$200 million.

Agreed, he pays his western debtors on the nose. His credit balance of payments from this year's sugar harvest has given \$200 million to play with. But it still spells bankruptcy for Cuba.

BIG PAYLOAD

The man who knows all this, who opens his wallet every day to keep Cuba alive, is Soldatov.

He ordered Castro to allow those missile-carrying naval ships to, twice in the past 10 months, maneuver off Cuba and the U.S. mainland.

He controls the intermittent but deeply worrying flights of the TU 95 "Bear" long range reconnaissance aircraft and the big payload Antonov transports.

He stations the MIGs and the radar and military advisers; he supplies teachers for Havana University and the nuclear reactor and the schools and he says how many rubles Cuba may have each day to keep running.

The name is Soldatov. He lives only 90 miles off America's backyard.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Senator PETER H. DOMINICK,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.:

This morning's London Express features article by its Cuban correspondent giving details of secret experimental nuclear reactor just installed after five years of training of Cuban operators in Russia with critical nuclear reactor due in 1971 or 1972. Article refers to frequent visits to Cuba of missile carrying Russian naval units, also flights of long-range reconnaissance planes and gives estimate of three hundred thousand men in Castro's Russian trained army. All data add up to urgent need for American ABM system. Believe our capacity for installation already far advanced as evidenced by ground to air missile discharged from our air carrier off north Vietnam that brought down two Russian MIGs seventy miles away. Urge every precaution for our Nation's safety.

EDWARD B. BENJAMIN.

SCHOOL INTEGRATION—A TIME TO FULFILL THE COMMITMENT

Mr. BAYH. Mr. President, integration in our Nation's schools has become an issue of primary concern and utmost priority. This issue raises not only the crucial question of racial prejudice and bigotry, but presents even more strongly the question of the future of public schools and quality education. Continued resistance to quality school integration and the delaying tactics employed by high officials are shocking, especially when one realizes the situation has reached the crisis point.

The Senator from Minnesota (Mr. MONDALE), chairman of the Select Committee on Equal Educational Opportunity, recently was a guest on the Columbia Broadcasting System's program "Face the Nation." On that show Sen-

ator MONDALE discussed the values of school integration, its prospects, and the need for national leadership in this effort to obtain equal educational opportunities for all children. He said at one point:

My position is that the only way to achieve integration is to do it responsibly, to bring the school children together in a quality environment in which quality education exists and in which everything possible is done to make it succeed. The present half-hearted system in many cases is doing great damage and to call it even desegregation is to stress the meaning of the word.

When asked about the attitudes of blacks in relation to integration—especially in view of the half-hearted policy being pursued at present—Senator MONDALE said:

Should . . . frustrations continue to develop and these open and acute diversions continue to occur, if the law of the land continues just to be some sort of trick as they see it, I can see where Black America will back off the whole objective of living together in an integrated society, and if that happens, then I think the darkest predictions of the Kerner Commission could well come true.

Mr. President, in order that Members of Congress as well as citizens around the country may have the opportunity to read the full text of Senator MONDALE's excellent remarks, I ask unanimous consent that the transcript of the interview be printed in the RECORD.

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

#### FACE THE NATION

(Broadcast over the CBS Television Network and the CBS Radio Network, July 26, 1970)

Guest: Senator WALTER F. MONDALE, Democrat of Minnesota.

Reporters George Herman, CBS News; Jesse Cook, Time Magazine; Daniel Schorr, CBS News.

ANNOUNCER. Senator Mondale, the Justice Department says that by fall the old segregated school system of the South will have been wiped out. You have just returned from a trip through Alabama, Louisiana, and Texas. Is school segregation about to be dead?

Senator MONDALE. I doubt it very much. I think a good deal of the job remains ahead of us. Unless we get a more complete commitment out of the Justice Department and the President of the United States, I think this fall is going to be a very difficult period indeed.

ANNOUNCER. From CBS, Washington, in color, "Face the Nation," a spontaneous and unrehearsed news interview with Senator Walter Mondale, Democrat of Minnesota.

Senator Mondale will be questioned by CBS news correspondent Daniel Schorr, Jesse Cook of Time Magazine and CBS News Correspondent George Herman.

Mr. HERMAN. Senator, what did you mean by a difficult period? Do you mean there is likely to be a disruption of some kind?

Senator MONDALE. There could very well be disruption. I think there is deep remaining resistance to these court orders and there is growing concern in the black community among black teachers, among black leaders, as to the way in which it is being done.

In addition to this, there are all kinds of circuitous ways in which the resistance movement avoiding the reach of the Court orders, such as the private segregation academies and segregation within a school so that black children go to separate classes. In these

ways the hope for successful desegregation or integration is being frustrated and is creating great and serious problems that could well explode.

Mr. COOK. Senator, earlier this year you charged that the President is tearing us apart on this issue and you added that his civil rights record was one of political expediency which has sacrificed the cause of human rights.

Since then, as you know, the Administration has filed a host of desegregation suits, negotiated a number of voluntary compliances from several districts, altered its tax policies on segregationist academies, and you have called this hopeful but you don't seem to have basically altered your view of the Administration's motives or record. Why is that?

Senator MONDALE. Well, I think that what is really needed is a strong moral leadership role by the President of the United States. This he has refused to supply. Instead of that, it has been a negative, half-hearted appeal to the country to comply with the law.

In addition to this, the Justice Department has been off and on again so many times that the net result is to encourage resistance to the enforcement of the law in the South. And that is why when I say I am encouraged by the commencement of these lawsuits and by the change in the tax exemption issue by the Justice Department that, too, depends upon the administration of the Justice Department, of the Internal Revenue Service, and I wait to see what happens there.

Mr. SCHORR. Senator Mondale, you call it negative and halfhearted. Senator Strom Thurmond seems to think it is going much too far and that, as a result, President Nixon may have difficulty winning the South in the next election.

Do you think you are performing a service for the cause of integration by attacking the Administration from one side while Senator Thurmond is attacking from the other side?

Senator MONDALE. My position is that the only way to achieve integration is to do it responsibly, to bring the school children together in a quality environment in which quality education exists and in which everything possible is done to make it succeed.

The present half-hearted system in many cases is doing great damage and to call it even desegregation is to stress the meaning of the word. I don't know what Mr. Thurmond has in mind, but that is what I have in mind.

Mr. SCHORR. He has in mind 100 lawyers. If those 100 lawyers are going down to help and all these court suits that have been filed and all the things that Jesse has just mentioned. They have done a lot, haven't they?

Senator MONDALE. Well, let's take the case of the so-called 100 lawyers, because I think this is typical of what this nation has seen in this Administration's policies.

First, there was an announcement of the Justice Department that somewhere around 100 Federal officials, lawyers and assistants would seek to monitor outstanding Federal Court Orders and would establish temporary offices to which complaints could be made by concerned citizens in the South.

The next day Strom Thurmond gave his speech attacking it. The following day the Attorney General said this was only a tentative plan, and the following day the President of the United States attacked the proposal of his own Administration and called it a program of vigilante movements into the South. Now, how does anyone follow a course like that and come away with any confidence?

Mr. SCHORR. But, I don't want to argue with you, but did the President attack it or did he merely try to reassure the South that these people would not be behaving like the vigilantes? In any words, change the language but go ahead with the program.

Senator MONDALE. Well, he didn't say he was going ahead with the program. I hope he does, and if he does, I will commend him for it. But at this point it appears to me that he has criticized this tentative minimal proposal of his own Justice Department.

Mr. COOK. Senator, there has been a lot written and said recently in the last couple of weeks in a report to the President from members of his own Administration about the dangerously rising frustrations among blue-collar workers in the \$5,000 to \$10,000 a year category, 70 million Americans among them. This is the group that includes, as you know, whites most resentful of integration efforts. They can't buy their way out either by private schools or privileged neighborhoods.

How do you propose to spur integration as you have proposed on many occasions without pushing them over the brink?

Senator MONDALE. Well, I think that the first essential element is strong Presidential leadership, leadership which in strong terms says that integration is important to the health of this country and important to the education of our children.

I campaign and have campaigned for years with blue-collar workers. I wouldn't be in the United States Senate if it weren't for their support. I think they are a lot more decent and a lot more desirous of a healthy America than some people suppose, and if the President would provide the kind of leadership that this nation needs in this field and say: "Now, look, this country is tearing apart. It is becoming increasingly frustrated. The possibilities for civil disturbances and explosions are growing daily and millions of children are not getting a decent education. Increasingly we are living apart. And the curse of racism is perhaps the most serious social disease in America. And I say as the President of the United States it is time for us to start living together. It is time for us to spend the money that we need to spend for quality education to give these school children a chance, and I am asking all Americans to join me. I think if we heard that kind of talk out of the White House, we would get a much stronger response from the American people.

Mr. COOK. Senator, isn't this talk of the President providing national leadership, has he actually provided less than several previous Democratic Presidents?

Senator MONDALE. Well, first of all, I think in a sense that is irrelevant. But, secondly, I think that one of the high points of President Johnson's Administration was his consistent and strong support in these fields.

Most of the basic legislation that we now have in civil rights fields, including the Voting Rights Act, the Fair Housing Act, work protection clause, the basic Civil Rights Act, came about because of his leadership.

In addition to that, during his period of the Presidency, every Attorney General and every civil rights Assistant Attorney General was strongly committed and was seen as such by those who believed in desegregation. And during this period the Title VI office, which is the HEW office designed to use the Civil Rights Act to enforce compliance, was very active and very effectively active in trying to bring about desegregation.

In these and other ways, I think it was quite clear that that Administration was committed to the objective of desegregation, but let me say I think that is quite irrelevant. What really counts now is that Republicans and Democrats, whites and blacks, and all of us see the absolutely serious situation in which we now find ourselves and take those steps together.

Now, sometimes it misses press attention, but I have often commended this Administration when it has taken steps that I thought were in support of successful desegregation, only then to be disappointed

when they back off the things they have said. And all I am saying to this Administration, and I have said it to them privately, if you will support desegregation and quality integration, I will be the first to stand up and fight along with you to achieve that objective.

Mr. HERMAN. Senator, last night, you released two letters, one to the Attorney General, the other to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and those letters I note were written July 21. That is sometime ago. And in your letter to the Attorney General you say that you talk about the Attorney General's decision, rather the Assistant Attorney General's decision to send the task forces South and you say subsequent to that announcement other Administration officials, including the President, has indicated the announcement was premature, and so forth, and you go on.

Have you heard anything from the Administration since this letter of July 21?

Senator MONDALE. Mr. Thrower, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has agreed to testify in early August. I have not yet heard from Attorney General Mitchell.

Mr. Cook. Senator Mondale—

Mr. HERMAN. Have you heard anything from Jerris Leonard, the Assistant Attorney General in question? Is he acceptable to you as a witness?

Senator MONDALE. Well, we have already heard from Assistant Attorney General—

Mr. HERMAN. But on this particular question that you raise.

Senator MONDALE. Well, we are hoping to have Attorney General Mitchell personally testify before us. Mr. Leonard, in response to several of our questions, said that he was unable to speak for this Administration in broad public policy, and we wish that Attorney General Mitchell would come before us so we would have a spokesman who could.

I feel that this is terribly important because one thing that is happening is that in this half-hearted program, literally hundreds of thousands of school children are being put into situations which in many cases are more destructive than nothing at all. I think we need a strong program of quality integration in which we agree to work for school environments that support children getting together and learning better than they are today. And I want to hear that from one of these Administration leaders, and hopefully Attorney General Mitchell would come before us so we could find out what the real policy is and perhaps be on stronger ground.

Mr. HERMAN. Well, as you know, the Administration, especially Mr. Mitchell, have repeatedly said, observe not what we say but what we do. Now, they have made this commitment, too, in their words, wipe out the old segregated school system by this fall. What do you think we are going to see by this fall? Will there be something that they can claim is, in fact, a wiping out of segregation?

Senator MONDALE. Well, I think that is a total mystery, which is why I would like to hear from Attorney General Mitchell, and I think further that both what an Administration says and what it does is terribly important. On both levels, it seems to me, there is substantial failure and I think it is just the sheer uncertainty of President policy which is contributing to the disarray and frustration which we see throughout the country.

Mr. SCHORR. Senator Mondale, after your recent quiet one-man trip South you reported that if this massive desegregation goes as it appears now to be going without the full elimination of discrimination, private academies, a lot of evasive tactics you said there will be difficulties, trouble. Can you describe what you expect to happen if things go as they appear now to be going?

Senator MONDALE. Well, first of all, let me

just comment on some of the things that I saw which we had earlier heard about.

One of the biggest things happening in some Southern States today is the development of the private segregation academy movement. This is not just a technical modest movement. This is a major development by which private segregation academies are being created and expanded to permit white children to flee desegregation schools.

Unless the Administration is serious about the enforcement of their tax-exemption policy, I think this movement will be encouraged.

Secondly, many of the so-called desegregated schools are desegregated only in the sense that the front door is one through which all students pass. After that, they never see each other again except at a distance. They go to classrooms, in many cases, in separate classes. They use the hallways at different times. Sometimes the black children are stuffed into the basement or into other abandoned buildings. Many times the black teachers are demoted or fired. I heard a great deal of that.

In addition, many of these segregation academies are being created in part through the transfer of public property as well. Occasionally a public school building is sold at a nominal price. School desks, text books, teaching materials, teaching equipment and the rest are given away or sold at nominal prices. And this is creating tremendous frustration in the South.

Mr. SCHORR. What consequences do you foresee if the schools open this way in September?

Senator MONDALE. Well, I think part of that was disclosed by this panel of young students that we had before our Committee. These are young students in their teens who had had experiences with these half-hearted, so-called desegregation experiences and it was clear that they were deeply frustrated and terribly alienated by the process.

Where that might take them, I don't know. I hope and pray that we won't have violence. We have had examples on the other side at Lamar, South Carolina, and so on, where we have seen violence erupt in opposition to desegregation. There are other examples of growing tension. I think only the strong Presidential leadership that I have talked about and strong leadership of the Justice Department, and that kind of support, will achieve enforcement of the law and bring about the kind of environment which offers hope to the school children.

Mr. SCHORR. But I have heard witnesses before your Committee say, black witnesses say, that if schools open with half-hearted desegregation, they won't take it. It won't work. It will break down again.

Senator MONDALE. Yes.

Mr. SCHORR. I don't understand what that means.

Senator MONDALE. Well, they many times spoke vaguely. Right now it is my impression that most black people still believe in integration. They still want to make it work, even though all of these frustrations are being visited upon them. But I am of the impression that support is beginning to wane as these events occur. Should this frustration continue to develop and these open and acute diversions continue to occur, if the law of the land continues just to be some sort of trick as they see it, I can see where Black America will back off the whole objective of living together in an integrated society, and if that happens, then I think the darkest predictions of the Kerner Commission could well come true.

Mr. Cook. Well, Senator, on that score, you billed your Committee when it began its hearings as one which would seek to develop a national demand for integration. Do you think you have actually made a dent, not just nationally, even Congressionally?

Senator MONDALE. Well, yes. In the adoption of the first section of the President's Emer-

gency Act, three amendments that largely came out of our work and from what we were able to develop in our Committee, including requiring that it be a national program, were adopted. Those are now part of the law.

When the President's full Emergency Act comes up, I am hopeful that much of what we have learned could be used to develop legislation before Senator Pell's Education Subcommittee and, as you know, we are now going to turn to the educational problems of segregated communities in the North, and to try to explore on a national basis—we have had much testimony along that line already, but we hope to have field trips which permit us to explore some of these equally difficult and compelling problems.

Now, one of the reasons that I have begun first with this field trip that I took into the South and some of the testimony that we have had in the South is that the President sent up an emergency bill which he had proposed be limited primarily to the Deep South States, and some of the border States.

I would think it far better if it were expanded to become a national law because this is a national problem. I think anyone who tries to convert it just into a Southern problem does great injustice to the South and delays the kind of national approach that we need.

Mr. HERMAN. Are you confident about American's response to problems and challenges of this kind? One of your interests is the problems of migrant workers. Now, they were first reported in shocking detail in 1901 by an industrial commission. CBS had "A Harvest of Shame" and "Hunger in America." Now we have the NBC White Paper. And still almost nothing at all has been accomplished.

Senator MONDALE. Mr. Herman, I spend most of my time in the Senate on human problem committees. I think I am on more of them perhaps than any other member of the Senate. I have been all over this country, in its ghettos, on its Indian Reservations, migrant camps and pockets of rural poverty, white poverty, with the Eskimos and Aleutians and all over, and I must say that I am stunned and shocked by the capacity of American society to permit human deprivation when those persons lack the power which we have to speak up for themselves. Lack political power to elect persons who understand and will work for the solution of their problems. Lack economic power through any kind of decent share of the wealth or through unions. And lack the social power to be heard and understood. I do not believe that most Americans would tolerate these conditions to exist if they had to live in them themselves.

Mr. SCHORR. With all respect, Senator Mondale, it is one thing to say that the American people wouldn't tolerate them or that they do seem to tolerate them, but you had the appropriate Subcommittee in the Senate, you had another week of hearings exposing these problems. Do you fold up, having gotten all the coverage, or do you introduce some legislation? What happens in Congress?

Senator MONDALE. Well, one of the reasons I spoke as despairingly as I did is during these hearings concerns an amendment which I had led the fight on in the Senate. The amendment would extend unemployment compensation to migrant workers. We adopted the amendment in the Senate but it was knocked out by the Conference Committee and yesterday was lost on the House Floor. For a year now I have been carrying on a campaign to get the Immigration Service to enforce the law at border crossings because the real source of migrant problems is the source of poor, impoverished migrants coming up freely from Mexico.

We have gotten no response from them at all. I have been supporting and have sponsored legislation for increased authorizations for migrant health programs, migrant edu-

cation programs, legal services for migrants, and the rest, only to find that they are not either properly funded or the funds somehow get diverted into other hands.

Mr. SCHORR. So it starts in Congress.

Senator MONDALE. It certainly starts in Congress.

Mr. SCHORR. Starts in Congress with Senators and Representatives—

Senator MONDALE. That is correct.

Mr. SCHORR.—who are more amendable to the pressures of the growers than to impoverished peons.

Mr. COOK. Senator, on that score—

Senator MONDALE. If I might just respond to this, in no sense am I trying to deflect the responsibility which Congress shares. I think we are all responsible. But it is the phenomenon which I think is sometimes ignored, and that is that if you find a powerless people in America, they are usually desperately poor people.

Mr. COOK. On that score, Senator, Liberal Democrats haven't been wildly enthusiastic about the President's Welfare Reform. Wouldn't that be the direct way to help these people, to put \$1600 a year directly into their pockets?

Senator MONDALE. Yes. I am one of those who believes that President Nixon's best proposal has been the family assistance plan. I would like to see it liberalized and improved, some changes made, but I think that the direction indicated by that legislation is terribly important and I have said so on many occasions.

Mr. HERMAN. The key to getting these bills that you want, this help for the poor people, and so forth, out of Congress is the election of people who think like yourself. You have a mid-term election coming up in November. How does it look to you? The Republicans seem pretty happy about their prospects.

Senator MONDALE. I don't know. I think we are going to pick up strength in the House. I think we have a very tough fight on our hands holding the Senate simply because of the 35 Senators up for re-election, twenty-five are Democratic. They control the White House and it permits the President to do a certain amount of campaigning around the country which we are now seeing. And I think we are going to have a tough year.

Mr. HERMAN. Do you find what the President has been doing this week improper?

Senator MONDALE. No. I think we can just label it for what it is. Presidents have been doing it for years. I didn't mean to imply that.

Mr. COOK. Let me push you just two years farther, Senator. There is a group of Liberal Democratic Senators, yourself among them, who might be described as the Lightning Could Strike Club, mentioned as Dark Horse Presidential possibilities. Do you consider yourself a member of that Club?

Senator MONDALE. No, I don't, and I have been impressed by how little I have been included in that list.

Mr. COOK. Impressed or depressed?

Senator MONDALE. Impressed. Let me say that I think one of the things that is terribly important is that Liberals in the Senate and in the House not all run for the Presidency. Some of us ought to stay back there and do the work and I am perfectly glad to be one of those.

Mr. HERMAN. Coming back to 1970, what do you see is the major problem for the Democrats or for the Republicans? Are you going to be helped by the state of the economy? Are you going to be helped by some of these issues like migrant workers and school segregation? Is there a national issue, in other words?

Senator MONDALE. I think the management of the economy is very much in issue. There has been a deliberate policy to slow economic growth. We have very high inflation. We have rising unemployment. We have an old eco-

nomics policy which has produced both extremes and has lost us through depressed economic growth nearly \$30 billion of wealth this year and perhaps \$12 billion to \$14 billion of revenue.

Mr. HERMAN. The President is sure to come out and say, as he has been saying all along, that Congress is doing the heavy spending while he is trying to cut.

Senator MONDALE. In fact, we have cut his budget nearly \$8 billion last year. His complaint when you analyze it is not that we are raising his budget, because in fact we cut his budget last year by that amount, but that we are trying to increase spending in human problem fields of health, of nutrition, of education, and the other fields while he would have us spend billions of dollars in such things as the supersonic transport, Phase 2 of the anti-ballistic missiles, space stations and shuttle programs, and things of that kind.

I think we have helped to reshape this nation's priorities but we have got a long way yet to go.

Mr. SCHORR. Senator, you gave a properly dignified response to the lightning-might-strike question. I want to ask you a somewhat different question because I don't think any man in your position would say I am running for President in 1972.

Senator MONDALE. I will.

Mr. SCHORR. You will? How do you mean that?

Senator MONDALE. I am not running.

Mr. SCHORR. You are not running. Well, let me—that is not the question I want to ask. I accept your announcement.

Since the death of two Kennedys, there are several Senate Liberals, each of whom has taken over a part of fighting causes of the poor. Senator McGovern, there is you, and there are a couple of others.

How do you see this process of acting as the exponent for social causes? What do you see as your future role?

Senator MONDALE. I don't know but I am absolutely convinced that unless these causes are fought and won, that this country is in for very serious difficulties.

In addition to that, I can't live with what I have seen, the poverty, the hunger, the destruction of children, the disgrace of the conditions under which these people live. I just can't live with it. And I feel a duty along with many others in the Congress to do all that I can to try to get this nation to shift its policies so that Americans by the millions who are now denied will have a decent chance for a full life.

Mr. HERMAN. Senator—

Senator MONDALE. We are a long way from that and I feel deeply about it.

Mr. HERMAN. We have about 15 seconds left. In that struggle that you have just outlined, are you going to have as the Junior Senator from Minnesota to help you, Mr. Hubert Humphrey?

Senator MONDALE. Yes, I am sure we will.

Mr. HERMAN. You are sure that he is going to be re-elected?

Mr. MONDALE. Yes, I am, and I am supporting him.

Mr. HERMAN. Okay. On that note, thank you very much for being with us today on Face the Nation.

Senator MONDALE. Thank you.

#### SENATOR HUGH SCOTT'S RECORD ON CRIME LEGISLATION

Mr. COOK. Mr. President, the Republicans in the Senate have enjoyed outstanding and effective leadership under the tutelage of the distinguished Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. Scott). Senator SCOTT is a man of independent judgment, but at the same time he coun-

ples this with tenacious advocacy of most positions of our Republican administration.

His legislative record is a model which most Senators should study being particularly sound in the crime-fighting area.

Many of us have long been aware of the efforts of our distinguished minority leader, HUGH SCOTT, in the field of anti-crime legislation, but it is now time for all Senators and the public to become familiar with this remarkable record. Therefore, I ask unanimous consent that a compilation of Senator SCOTT's legislative record in the fight against crime dating back to the 86th Congress be printed in the RECORD.

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

#### SENATOR HUGH SCOTT'S RECORD ON CRIME LEGISLATION

America's Number One problem is crime. Senator Hugh Scott knows that although a root cause for crime is social disorder, crime can be controlled through better laws and better law enforcement. Senator Scott has been one of the Nation's leading advocates for more money to fight crime and for the appointment of stricter judges.

Republican Leader Hugh Scott has cited organized crime as a grave threat to the security of the United States. He says that organized crime is responsible for a great deal of corruption in government. This corruption can only be stopped by effective laws designed to eliminate organized crime.

The following summary of Senator Hugh Scott's record on key crime issues illustrates how he has worked to fight crime:

#### 91ST CONGRESS Legislation

S. 1509—To provide for appointment of court executive for each judicial circuit to administer activities of court in order to facilitate smooth functioning of court and to ensure the defendants and the public prompt justice in all cases.

S. 1510—To require each judge and justice of the United States to file an annual financial report in order to maintain judicial integrity and public confidence in the courts.

S. 1516—To establish a Commission on Judicial Disabilities and Tenure with powers to investigate any judge whose good behavior or judicial fitness is in question in order to promote the honorable and efficient administration of justice.

S. 2827—To allow college president to seek Federal court order to prevent campus disorders at any institution assisted by Federal funds.

S. 3175—To establish an Institute for Continuing Studies of Juvenile Justice to act as coordinating center for information in field of juvenile delinquency and control and to serve as training center for local, State and Federal officials who are connected with the treatment and control of juvenile offenders.

S. 3289—National Court Assistance Act—To establish an Institute for Judicial Studies and Assistance to promote the development and adoption of improvements in the judicial system at all levels, with power to make grants to local and state courts for the purpose of studying and implementing changes to ensure speedy and efficient justice in all cases.

#### Votes:

Voted to ratify treaty concerning offenses committed on board aircraft.

Voted for the Organized Crime Control Act of 1970.

Voted for the Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Control Act of 1970.