and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. JACKSON (for himself, Mr. RANDOLPH, and Mr. MAGNUSON):

S. 1871. A bill to amend the Youth Conservation Corps Act of 1972 (Public Law 92-597, 86 Stat. 1319) to expand and make permanent the Youth Conservation Corps, and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. HART (for himself, Mr. HUMPHREY, Mr. HART, Mr. HATHAWAY, and Mr. McGOVERN):

S. 1881. A bill to regulate the sale of used cars in interstate commerce by prescribing the terms and conditions of warranties given in connection with their sale, and to provide for a program of State inspection of used cars, and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. MONDALE:

S. 1882. A bill to provide certain services for States and local governments in order to assist them in preparing for retirement. Referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

S. 1883. A bill to provide for the establishment of an independent Office of Federal Elections to investigate and prosecute violations of Federal law occurring in connection with Federal elections, and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Mr. BELLON:

S. 1884. A bill to permit national banks to invest in agricultural credit corporations. Referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. MAGNUSON:

S. 1885. A bill to provide for the mailing of certain election material to voters free of postage, and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. HATHAWAY:

S. 1886. A bill to amend section 1911 of the Railroads Act of 1937 to simplify administration of the act; and to amend section 226 (e) of the Social Security Act to provide for a program of State inspection of used cars. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. FULLBRIGHT (by request):

S. 1887. A bill to provide for the appointment of alternates for the Governors of the International Monetary Fund and of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. BONDAGE (from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry):

S. 1888. An original bill to extend and amend the Agricultural Act of 1970 for the purpose of providing the States and their dependent children, and for other purposes. Referred jointly, by unanimous consent, to the Committee on Finance and the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

By Mr. JOHNSTON (for himself and Mr. LOWE):

S. 1889. A bill to allow the refinancing of loan assistance to victims of Hurricane Betsy and subsequent disasters. Referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. HART:

S. 1890. A bill to authorize and request the President of the United States to issue a proclamation designating September 17, 1973, as "Constitution Day." Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

STATMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. JACKSON (for himself, Mr. RANDOLPH, and Mr. MAGNUSON):

S. 1871. A bill to amend the Youth Conservation Corps Act of 1972 (Public Law 92-597, 86 Stat. 1319) to expand and make permanent the Youth Conservation Corps, and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, I introduce for appropriate reference a bill to expand the Youth Conservation Act of 1972 from its very modest and temporary status to a full-scale permanent youth and natural resources conservation program.

This measure expands the existing Youth Conservation Corps program to provide employment for up to 150,000 young men and women each year, and also makes it possible for young people to serve fully through a cost-sharing arrangement with the Federal Government for operation of the Youth Conservation Corps on State lands by State agencies.

The original YCC legislation I sponsored in Congress became Public Law 92-597 (October 19, 1972) and provided a pilot YCC program for young men and women between the ages of 15 to 18, and from all socioeconomic and racial backgrounds. During the first 2 years of operation, approximately 6,000 youths were provided with summer jobs in the YCC. By 1972, YCC camps were established in the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and American Samoa will be employed this summer on lands administered by the Department of the Interior.

Based upon the success of the first years of operation, last Congress, I introduced S. 2454, a bill nearly identical to today's measure. S. 2454 passed the Senate on May 23, 1972, and was ultimately enacted into law (Public Law 92-591) late in 1972. Unfortunately, Public Law 92-591 did not contain the authorization for appropriation to $60 million. I am convinced that the Senate- and House-passed versions of S. 2454 could have been resolved in conference if we had not faced an adjournment deadline. Under the circumstances, there was no alternative but accept the House passed bill and try again in the 93d Congress. The measure I am introducing today is designed to remedy the situation we now face—the YCC program will die an untimely death in 1974 unless we act expeditiously.

I should emphasize that the present program, and the expanded YCC bill I am introducing today, will include youngsters from all backgrounds, thereby representing a cross section of the American population. It is my belief that too many Federal youth programs provide opportunities to only the economically disadvantaged. Moving people from one poverty background to another is not the answer. When you isolate the economically or socially disadvantaged
any employee of an agency which is to provide preretirement assistance under such program. If deemed advisable, the Commission may enter into contracts with educational and other institutions to provide such training.

"(2) The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare may require:

"(A) such training and other assistance in the development and evaluation of such programs as the Commission may request; or

"(B) technical assistance and formulate such program models as may be necessary to meet the specific needs of an agency subject to the provisions of this section. Such models shall be based upon standards prescribed in the regulations promulgated by the Commission under paragraph (1) of this subsection.

"(3) If the Commission determines, upon request of an agency, that it is not practicable for the agency to comply with the provisions of subsection (b) of this section, the Commission may grant such agency an exemption from providing a program of preretirement assistance for its employees. Such exemption shall be in effect for a period of at least one every six months and shall remain in effect if, at the time of each review, there is a determination by the Commission that it continues to be impracticable for the agency to provide such a program.

"(B) If an exception is granted under this paragraph, the Commission shall take such measures as necessary to provide employees of such agency with an appropriate program of preretirement assistance.

"(e) Such interagency cooperation as is necessary to maximize utilization of resources shall be undertaken to achieve the purposes of this section. The head of an agency is authorized and requested to provide informational materials, group training services, and group and individual counseling services, and other assistance to another such agency or to employees of such other agency when it is more economical or feasible to do so; and

"(2) by adding at the end of the analysis of such subchapter, preceding section 8301, the following new Item:

"8302. Preretirement assistance."

Sec. 3. The Civil Service Commission shall make a study of existing and recommended practices, both within and outside the Government, that are related to work-life and study programs, including phased retirement, trial retirement, new kinds of part-time work, and sabbaticals. With the assistance of agencies and officers of the Government of the United States, which relate to work-life and study programs by agencies of the Government of the United States to establish standards for conducting programs for the information and use of such agencies.

Sec. 4. Within eighteen months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Civil Service Commission shall submit a report to the President and the Congress on the programs of preretirement assistance required by the amendments made by subsection (b) and the Department of Justice which is now seeking guidance from the Civil Service Commission in the development of new work-life and study programs by agencies of the Government of the United States.

Sec. 5. As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Civil Service Commission shall promulgate regulations to establish standards for conducting programs for the information and use of such agencies. Such regulations shall be submitted to the Department of Justice which is now seeking guidance from the Civil Service Commission in the development of new work-life and study programs by agencies of the Government of the United States.

Sec. 6. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

By Mr. MONDALE:

S. 1883. A bill to provide for the establishment of an independent Office of Federal Elections to investigate and prosecute violations of Federal law occurring in connection with Federal elections, and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

INDEPENDENT OFFICE OF FEDERAL ELECTIONS NEEDED TO INVESTIGATE AND PROSECUTE POLITICAL CRIMES

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, I am today introducing legislation to establish an independent Office of Federal Elections to investigate and prosecute any violation of Federal law occurring in connection with Presidential and congressional elections.

In addition, this bill would transfer the responsibility for supervising and receiving campaign spending reports under the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to the new Office of Federal Elections. This responsibility is now lodged in the House Post Office, the Secretary of State, the Senate Post Office, the Secretary of the Senate for Senate candidates, and the Comptroller General for Presidential candidates.

The still unfolding Watergate affair has made it clear that politicians are not likely to investigate themselves, and that prosecution of political crimes will not likely be pursued vigorously by political appointees. No matter how great the integrity of those charged with investigating and prosecuting political crimes, we put them in an impossible position if they remain answerable to political appointees. Even if their work is totally untainted by political considerations, too many will believe that it is not.

We need an agency insulated from politics—free control of the Executive. This bill provides for the establishment of the Justice Department as to the nature of the Office of the Attorney General be urged in the strongest terms to take the initiative with regard to these reported violations of the Federal Election Campaign Act, and with the investigatory resources available to his Department, determine the full extent to which officials of the Committee to Re-elect the President may have failed in their responsibilities under the Act in their dealings in cash funds.

The Justice Department—controlled by the Executive—has shown little eagerness to pursue possible election crimes, even though the independent GAO has moved forcefully to investigate the authority granted it. The lesson is obvious—the agency charged with investigating political crimes must be free from political control.

Senators have insisted—rightly—that the Watergate special prosecutor must have full and complete independence. The circumstances which led to this demand will be present whenever crimes committed in connection with an election are at issue. There will always be at least the appearance that the crimes of an incumbent administration are being covered up—or that candidates of the nonincumbent party are being unfairly pursued.

Any agency set up to monitor campaigns on a long-term basis will need the same independence that the Senate has demanded be granted to the Watergate prosecutor. The bill I propose would provide one.

The Senate Commerce Committee reported a bill last week (S. 372) to set up a Federal Election Commission to supervise the Federal Election Campaign Act. This bill, however, would be the equivalent of an important step. I believe it stops short of what Watergate shows we must do.

The Commission set up by S. 372 would have the requisite independence from political control, but its mandate would be too narrow. It could investigate and prosecute violations of the spending limit and disclosure provisions of the Federal Election Campaign Act, but that is all.

It could do nothing about the kind of bugging, wiretapping, campaign sabotage, obstruction of justice, perjury, subornation of a witness, and other Federal crimes associated with the Watergate affair. Any of these crimes, as we have seen, can fatally taint an election, but the Commission set up by S. 372 would not be able to investigate or prosecute them.

We would have to continue to rely on politically appointed U.S. attorneys and the Justice Department to investigate and prosecute what are clearly political
CRIMES—crimes committed to affect the course of an election. The political pressures to cover up and ignore these crimes are fully as great as the pressures to ignore violations of campaign spending and disclosure laws. But only the latter violations would be investigated and prosecuted by the Commission established by S. 372.

An independent prosecutor is needed to deal with all criminal attempts to subvert our electoral process—not just those which violate the narrow provisions of the 1971 Federal Election Campaign Act.

Therefore, the Office of Federal Elections which my bill would establish is given authority, through its Director to: "Investigate the violation of any law of the United States occurring in connection with or occurring in connection with any campaign for nomination or election, for or election, to Federal office or occurring in connection with any attempt to influence the outcome of any such election," and to prosecute any violation of such law.

There is, of course, a danger in putting all authority in the hands of one person, as the bill I propose would do. There are some checks on the Office and its Director, however.

First of all, the Senate must give its approval to the appointment of the Director. It is clear that whoever is nominated as Director will receive the most careful and thorough scrutiny in the Senate. All of us will be aware that the person who fills this office will have significant responsibility for the laws under which he must work. Whether or not the office is great is the question of the pressures to which the Director must be responsible, the power to do adequate and effective work to do it.

Second, the Senate could change the law and limit the powers of the Office if its powers were abused.

Fourth, the President could remove the Director. On the other hand, "Under the case law which has grown up around similar provisions in other legislation, cause for dismissal would include crimes committed in connection with the duties of the office or conduct amounting to gross impropriety.

Finally, the scrutiny of the press and public opinion would be so great that a Director concerned for his reputation, his credibility, and his continuing ability to perform his duties would have a strong incentive to act responsibly.

In fact, the bill I propose is designed to establish an independent prosecutor of political crimes who will be as independent as possible of political control, while still remaining subject the checks and balances our constitutional system requires.

By Mr. BELLMON: S. 1884. A bill to permit national banks to invest in agricultural credit corporations.

Mr. BELLMON. Mr. President, yesterday, during the Senate deliberations on S. 1884, I offered an amendment to remove the restriction on the investment of national banks in agricultural credit corporations.

Mr. Sparkman. I have been advised by the Department of Commerce that there is no objection from the standpoint of the Department.

Office of Management and Budget that there is no objection from the standpoint of the Department.

Mr. SPARKMAN, who heads our personnel office, that any number of national banks to join together to form such corporation, with the provision that a single bank can invest no more than 20 percent of its unimpaired capital and surplus in stocks, bonds, or other obligations of the corporation.

Mr. President, low lending limits, coupled with the accelerating size of farm units, have created the necessity for farmers and ranchers to seek credit from institutions other than our own national banks. Most would prefer to do business with their local banker. Passage of this bill would allow these local banks to combine their assets in an agricultural credit corporation and then discount loans made by the corporation with the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank. It would allow the farmer and rancher to continue to do business with his local banker and at the same time give his local banker access to additional capital to lend.

I ask unanimous consent that the letter from the Treasury Department in support of S. 3540 be printed following my remarks, and urge swift action by the Congress in order to make this new credit tool available to the agricultural sector of our economy.

Mr. BELLMON. Mr. President, today I am to introduce a bill which would provide that unless the association owning at least 80 percent of the stock of such corporation, the amount invested by such association at any one time in the stock of such corporation is subject to the same restrictions as the percent of the capital stock of the association actually paid in unimpaired surplus of the association.

The Department would have no objection to the proposed legislation.

The Department has been advised by the Office of Management and Budget that there is no objection from the Administration's program to the submission of this report to your Committee.

Sincerely yours,

By Mr. ENGLE: S. 1885. A bill to provide for the mailing of certain election material to voters free of postage, and for other purposes.