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establish a Federal Energy Research and Development Trust Fund.

S. 2241

At the request of Mr. HUMPHREY, the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. BROOKE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2241, to provide famine and disaster relief to the countries of the African Sahel.

S. 2253

At the request of Mr. DOMENICI, the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. MONTOYA) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2253, relating to lands in the Middle Rio Grande Conservancy District, N. Mex.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSOR OF A RESOLUTION

SENATE RESOLUTION 144

At the request of Mr. HANSEN, the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. ERVIN) was added as a cosponsor of Senate Resolution 144, expressing the sense of the Senate that pay increases for Members of Congress, the judiciary, and top-level employees of the executive branch should not be recommended during fiscal year 1974, and if recommended by the President, should be disapproved by the Senate.

FEDERAL ELECTION CAMPAIGN ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1973—AMENDMENTS

AMENDMENT NO. 423

(Ordered to be printed, and to lie on the table.)

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD submitted an amendment, intended to be proposed by him, to the bill (S. 372) to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to relieve broadcasters of the equal time requirement of section 315 with respect to Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates and to amend the Campaign Communications Reform Act to provide a further limitation on expenditures in election campaigns for Federal elective office.

AMENDMENT NO. 424

(Ordered to be printed, and to lie on the table.)

Mr. HART, Mr. President, yesterday I introduced amendment No. 419 to S. 372, the Campaign Reform Act.

Through an inadvertent clerical error in my office, the amendment was misprinted. As it appears in the RECORD, it indicates a limit on total giving by a family to all candidates and committees of \$30,000. That figure should be \$15,000.

I send to the desk a new amendment and ask that it be printed. It should be understood, however, that this amendment is exactly the same, word for word, with amendment 419 inserted yesterday, except that in section 615(b)(2), the last word is changed from \$30,000 to \$15,000.

AMENDMENT NO. 425

(Ordered to be printed, and to lie on the table.)

Mr. HUDDLESTON submitted an amendment, intended to be proposed by him, to Senate bill 372, supra.

AMENDMENT NO. 426

(Ordered to be printed, and to lie on the table.)

Mr. MONDALE, Mr. President, the

amendment I submit would broaden the jurisdiction of the Federal Election Commission in S. 372 to enable it to investigate and prosecute all Federal crimes occurring "in connection with" any Federal election.

We cannot rely on a politically-controlled Justice Department to police elections.

The extraordinary testimony of John Ehrlichman yesterday makes it clear that—at least in this administration—there is no limit to what can and will be done in the name of "national security."

Reelection of an incumbent President could be deemed vital to "national security," and no one could challenge that determination or question the actions taken to guarantee it.

As Mr. Ehrlichman's lawyer put it, "it is the President's discretion which is to be the guide."

Ehrlichman refused to put any limit on the President's "inherent powers" under the Constitution. When Senator TALMADGE said "you do not think it could include murder or other crimes beyond covert break-ins, do you?" Ehrlichman replied "I do not know where the line is, Senator."

A Justice Department in the hands of men such as this ought not to be entrusted with the task of maintaining the integrity of our election process.

The responsibility should be placed in the hands of the Federal Election Commission established by this bill. This Commission—made up of seven members jointly appointed by the President and Congress for staggered 7-year terms—will be insulated from partisan political control.

It will receive and analyze all campaign spending reports—the starting point for any investigation of illegal campaign activities. It will develop great expertise in overseeing the election process, and ferreting out questionable practices. It should be able to build on this to establish itself as a guardian of the integrity of our political process.

We need a permanent independent prosecutor to restore the faith and confidence of the American people in American politics and Government. With additional power, the Federal Election Commission could play that role.

The Rules Committee has already taken a commendable step in broadening the Commission's jurisdiction. In addition to its authority over the campaign reporting and disclosure laws, the Commission has also been given authority to prosecute violations of a number of election-related provisions of the Federal criminal code:

First. Section 602—prohibiting the solicitation of political contributions from public employees;

Second. Section 608—limiting campaign expenditures from a candidate's own funds;

Third. Section 610—banning contributions from corporations, national banks, and labor unions;

Fourth. Section 611—banning contribution from Government contractors;

Fifth. Section 612—prohibiting publication or distribution of anonymous political statements;

Sixth. Section 613—banning contribu-

tions from foreign principals and their agents;

Seventh. Section 614 (new in S. 372)—imposing overall campaign expenditure limits;

Eighth. Section 615 (also new)—limiting individual campaign contributions; and

Ninth. Section 616 (also new)—banning cash contributions of over \$100.

But what about burglary of the headquarters of the opposition party? What about wiretapping, perjury, subornation of perjury, obstruction of justice, and all the other sordid Watergate crimes?

These, too, should be investigated and prosecuted by the Federal Election Commission if they occur "in connection with" a Federal election campaign or any attempt to influence the outcome of a Federal election.

The bill which I proposed earlier this year to establish an independent Office of Federal Elections (S. 1883) gave the new Office the same broad authority contained in this amendment. I made the case for this broader authority in a statement before the Rules Committee on June 6, and I am pleased that in reporting out S. 372, the Rules Committee did broaden the jurisdiction of the Federal Election Commission. I believe we should now take the next logical step of giving that Commission authority over all election-rated Federal crimes.

I note that the committee also, on pages 34-35 of S. 372, makes the Commission "the primary civil and criminal enforcement agency" for violations of the campaign reporting and disclosure laws and the specific election-related criminal code provisions I mentioned earlier, and requires that the Attorney General or the Justice Department prosecute violations of these laws "only after consultation with, and the consent of, the Commission."

I believe this is a very commendable provision, but since it may arouse some opposition from the administration, I do not wish to over-burden it by expanding this "primary" jurisdiction to all other election-related Federal crimes. Therefore the amendment I propose would leave this provision unchanged.

Mr. President, I urge that my amendment be adopted.

AMENDMENTS NOS. 427 AND 428

(Ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed.)

Mr. BARTLETT submitted two amendments, intended to be proposed by him, to Senate bill 372, supra.

AMENDMENT NO. 429

(Ordered to be printed, and to lie on the table.)

Mr. TAFT submitted an amendment, intended to be proposed by him, to Senate bill 372, supra.

NOTICE OF HEARING ON NOMINATIONS

Mr. EASTLAND, Mr. President, on behalf of the Committee on the Judiciary, I desire to give notice that a public hearing has been scheduled for Thursday, August 2, 1973, at 10:30 a.m., in room 2228 Dirksen Office Building, on the following nominations: