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ing. He further introduced a bill that would give jurisdiction over all issues and controversies involving the public schools to the State courts rather than the Federal courts. He feels that the State courts are more attuned to local situations and to "the feelings of local citizens than Federal judges."

And what of Watergate type situations in government? Senator Scott who is a lawyer and had in the past been a trial attorney for the U.S. Department of Justice feels, "that we're wrong to try the people in the newspapers; that's what our courts are for. We ought to exercise restraint in making allegations against people." He further feels that "the whole thing was a stupid operation" and that the media have exaggerated this out of proportion. "Confidence in our system of justice" will bring out the truth. "Anytime there is an allegation of wrong doing, it hurts the image of government officials generally and creates distrust in the political process."

After a week on the "Hill", how does the Senator relax? Since it is just he and his wife at home now in Fairfax County (his three children are grown), they do a lot of traveling. And where "politicking" used to be a major time consumer, he and his wife now can look forward to five more years without a campaign. He can work very hard physically and be relaxed and does a great deal of yard work at his house that provides this type of relaxation for him.

11:30 by the clock and the interview ended . . . "Well it was good to see you," as if he'd known me for years.

And what had I learned of Bill Scott, National Senator from Virginia, in our short half hour of conversation. First and foremost that he is a politician in a good sense of the word. He knows who his constituents are and goes to them for advice on how to represent them well in Congress. Second would be that he is a conservative (whatever that means as of September 1973) and a Republican. Still his election would have been doubtful without Democratic support in Virginia. And third that he is your neighbor . . . the man next door working with the rhododendrons on the weekend who reminds you of a favorite uncle.

As the Senator left the room quickly to talk with a staff member, I surveyed the office and noticed on the window sill elephants of all sizes and materials. There were carved wood ones, cloth ones and even a small brass one. They almost seemed to form an orchestra on the sill, fifteen strong. It made Bill Scott, the Senator, seem more like Bill Scott, a friend from Fairfax County who just happened to be selected to represent his friends in Congress.

EAGLE SCOUTS

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 18, 1973

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize before my colleagues the fine young men of Troop 116 in Athens, Tenn., who recently achieved the rank of Eagle Scout. In reaching the highest goal of the Scouting program, these young people displayed a dedication to our American principles and ideals which will prepare them to take on the responsibility and leadership of guiding our Nation in the future. My own sons were in Scouting, and I personally know of the great value of this organization to young men. I have listed these new Eagle Scouts below:

CXIX—1906—Part 23

Stephen Turbyfill, son of Mr. and Mrs. Basil Turbyfill; David Webb; son of Mr. and Mrs. Marvin Webb; Jeff McCall, son of Mr. and Mrs. Smith McCall; Jerry Weir, son of Mr. and Mrs. Don Weir; Larry Miller, son of Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Miller; Mark Kettenbeil, son of Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Kettenbeil; Gerald McLendon, son of Mr. and Mrs. Gerald McLendon; Franklin Snyder, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Snyder; and Leslie Dooley, son of Mr. and Mrs. Tom Dooley.

SENATOR MONDALE COMMENTS ON CAMPAIGN FINANCING REFORM

HON. DONALD M. FRASER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 18, 1973

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, in today's Washington Post, Senator WALTER F. MONDALE makes some timely observations about the serious defects in the present campaign financing system. Senator MONDALE presents a persuasive case for public financing of election campaigns.

The article by Senator MONDALE follows:

[From the Washington Post, Sept. 18, 1973]

PAYING FOR POLITICS

(By Walter F. Mondale)

In 1519, Charles V, King of Spain and all of 19 years old at the time, decided it would be a nice thing to rule the Holy Roman Empire. Emperors were elected in those days—four princes and three archbishops made the decision—and, not surprisingly, two other kings also decided they would make good emperors. Charles was not to be denied, however, and he settled on a winning strategy. He amassed a campaign fund of \$40 million and simply bribed five of the seven electors. Needless to say, he was elected.

In 1972, Richard Nixon was not to be denied either. He put together a slightly larger campaign fund and, while his campaign tactics were somewhat more subtle than Charles', he was equally successful. No one has accused the President's campaigners of trying to buy votes, but some of the methods they employed were only slightly distinguishable. It was unquestionably the most outrageous use of money in the history of American politics.

Perhaps even more outrageous than the way in which that money was used, however, was the way in which it was raised. Consider these examples:

Financier Robert Vesco, in apparent trouble with the Securities and Exchange Commission, personally delivered \$200,000—in 100 bills—to the Nixon campaign. Then Attorney General John Mitchell arranged for Vesco to see the head of the SEC just two hours later to discuss his difficulties.

Herbert Kalmbach, one of Mr. Nixon's chief fund-raisers, approached American Airlines board chairman George Spater at a time when American had a merger plan pending before the Civil Aeronautics Board. Kalmbach, who was not only the President's personal counsel but also attorney for United Airlines—American's principal competitor—indicated that a contribution of \$100,000 was "expected." American responded to the tune of \$75,000, most of it in the form of clearly illegal corporate funds.

At least three major oil companies—Ashland, Gulf and Phillips—have each admitted contributing \$100,000 of corporate money to

the Nixon campaign, again in violation of the law.

The pattern is unmistakable: the Nixon people deliberately set out to collect huge campaign contributions from those who had the most to gain—or lose—from specific government actions or policies. There is every indication that they developed what amounted to a shakedown list of firms most vulnerable to the pressure and subtle intimidation they subsequently employed in soliciting large contributions.

Perhaps nothing was done in return for many large contributions. In fact, some large givers, expecting preferential treatment but never receiving it, have themselves been victimized by the system. But it shouldn't be necessary to prove compromise or corruption, or even corrupt intent in every instance. It should be sufficient that the appearance of improper influence is enough to undermine public confidence in government.

Despite the incredible tales of Mr. Nixon's 1972 fund-raising activities now unfolding, no one can pretend that they represent a problem unique to Republicans. My own party's fundraising record—while never in Mr. Nixon's league—has not always been as open and as forthright as I would like it to have been.

The chief fault lies in the system itself—a system that puts government virtually up for sale by forcing candidates to rely on excessively large contributions if they hope to compete successfully in a modern campaign. The single most important reform that can result from Watergate, in my judgment, is a fundamental change of this system. This can be accomplished only if Congress eliminates the corrosive and corrupting influence of big money in politics and replaces it with a system of public financing of campaigns.

Public financing is not a new idea—Teddy Roosevelt first proposed it in 1907—but it is a far-reaching one. If candidates receive the bulk of their campaign funds from public instead of private sources, it follows that once in office they are less likely to be influenced by private interests.

For a variety of reasons, however, some people still believe that it is improper to finance political campaigns with the taxpayer's dollar. It would cost too much, they say, at a time when there are higher priorities. But what is the cost to us, individually and as a nation of cost overruns and shoddy workmanship by incompetent government contractors, of improper anti-trust settlements, of tax loopholes that refuse to close, of regulated industries that go unregulated?

Other reservations are expressed, many of them legitimate and some of which I share. Yet they are all overcome by one inescapable conclusion: if we are to effectively limit the amount anyone may contribute to a candidate, at the same time permitting that candidate to spend enough to run an intelligent, informative and effective campaign, there is no real alternative to some form of public financing.

What form should it take? How would it work? There are any number of different approaches, but in Congress and elsewhere there is a growing consensus that if it is to be fair, workable and effective, a public financing system must:

Limit severely the amount individuals and groups may contribute to a candidate, but encourage a greater number of small private contributions;

Limit the amount candidates may spend in both primary and general elections;

Provide public funds for primary as well as general elections;

Use as a base for public financing the already existing dollar check-off system adopted under Sen. Russell Long's (D-La.) leadership but undermined last year by the administration;

Treat fairly minor, new and third-party

candidates without encouraging obviously frivolous candidates;

Provide strict enforcement of campaign financing regulations by an independent agency, preferably a federal elections commission.

With the support of Common Cause, Sen. Richard Schweiker (R-Pa.) and I have introduced a bill that we believe will accomplish these goals for presidential elections. It provides tax incentives for a larger number of small private contributions but strictly limits the amount any one person or organization may give; during the pre-nomination period, any private contribution up to \$100 would be matched by the government; and for the general election it substantially strengthens the dollar check-off system by providing from public funds approximately two-thirds of the amount a candidate is permitted to spend. If implemented in 1976, it would cost approximately \$100 million for the presidential election.

Whatever form public financing ultimately takes, there is a growing bipartisan recognition that now is the time to act. Watergate has provided one of those unique moments in history when it is actually possible to effect fundamental change. According to a recent Gallup Poll, 58 per cent of the American people now favor public financing of federal elections. For the first time since it was seriously proposed nearly 70 years ago, the idea of meaningful public financing is beginning to achieve a momentum of its own. Whether that momentum can translate the idea into law will probably be known in the next few months. In the end, it will turn on the determination of the American people to reclaim their government.

CLEMENTE MEDALS NOW AVAILABLE TO PUBLIC

HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 18, 1973

Mr. MOORHEAD of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, earlier this year, the Congress approved and the President signed legislation introduced by myself and several of our colleagues, authorizing the Treasury to strike a commemorative gold medal, and 200,000 copies, in honor of Roberto Walker Clemente, the great Pittsburgh Pirate baseball player killed in a New Year's eve mercy flight to earthquake ravaged Nicaragua.

The Greater Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce is the official sponsor for sales of the Clemente medal. All proceeds from medal sales will go to the Roberto Clemente Memorial Fund which is administered by the Pittsburgh Pirate baseball club and has as its major goal the building of a sports city complex in Puerto Rico for youngsters.

The sports complex for young people was a Clemente dream which the superstar had just begun working on when he died.

The medal was officially presented to the public today in a press conference at Three Rivers Stadium in Pittsburgh.

The medals, both a 3-inch bronze and a 1 5/16-inch gold-plated bronze pendant with removable loop, are available through the Chamber of Commerce of Greater Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa., 15219 at a cost of \$10.50 each.

I would like to include in the RECORD at this time information issued by the Pittsburgh chamber on the Clemente medal:

ROBERTO WALKER CLEMENTE: THE MAN, THE ATHLETE, THE HERO

This special, nationally legislated commemorative medal has been struck by the United States Mint in honor of Roberto Walker Clemente for his outstanding contributions to, and achievements in, athletic, civic, charitable and humanitarian endeavors.

Commissioned by the Chamber of Commerce of Greater Pittsburgh to memorialize "The Great One" and to aid his humanitarian causes, the Roberto Walker Clemente Commemorative Medal was designed by Virgil Cantini, world-renowned Pittsburgh artist and sculptor. Mr. Cantini loved to watch Clemente play baseball, and had great respect for his professionalism. He also admired him deeply for his concern for others, for his generous spirit and for his abiding sense of compassion. Roberto Clemente's records as a baseball player and his achievements as a man are designed symbolically into the medallion with sensitivity and clarity by Mr. Cantini.

The lines of Clemente's handsome profile, sculpted into the obverse side of the medallion along with the incused curves of the baseball seam, represent the symmetry between this great man and his profession. On the reverse side of the medal, multiple baseballs crash through a symbolic barrier, representing in the artist's concept the explosive impact of the Clemente heart and arm on his fellowman's conscience.

The medallion also carries a line of a poem written by Maria Cantini, the artist's daughter, in tribute to the beloved sports figure. The line—"You shared your joy with the less than joyful lot"—serves as a poignant remembrance of Clemente's unselfishness.

Up to a maximum of only 200,000 commemorative medals are authorized to be minted under the special legislation enacted by the Congress of the United States of America and signed into law by President Richard M. Nixon on May 14, 1973.

The legislation which authorizes the minting of the medallion exclusively for the Chamber of Commerce of Greater Pittsburgh also directs that profits derived from the sale of the medal shall be contributed to the Roberto Clemente Memorial Fund. The Fund, which is administered by the Pittsburgh Baseball Club, was created to fulfill Clemente's envisaged Youth Sports City in Puerto Rico and to carry on his work in the relief of the victims of the earthquake that devastated much of Nicaragua in 1972.

Roberto Clemente's spectacular career with the Pittsburgh Pirates began in the 1955 season after he was drafted from the Triple-A Montreal Club of the Brooklyn Dodgers on November 22, 1954.

He batted over .300 in thirteen of his eighteen Pirate years and had a lifetime .317 batting average.

He won four National League batting titles—in 1961, 1964, 1965, and 1967.

His back-to-back five-hit games against Los Angeles, August 22 and 23, 1970, remains a National League record for the most hits in two consecutive games (more than eighteen innings).

He was awarded the Golden Glove for fielding excellence twelve times.

He was the National League's Most Valuable Player in 1966. He played in eleven All-Star games, with illness preventing his play in the twelfth.

He led his Pittsburgh Pirate teammates to victory in the 1971 World Series, in which he was named the outstanding player.

His final regular-season hit on September 30, 1972, a double, was his 3,000th—an achievement recorded by only ten others in major league history.

On August 6, 1973, Roberto W. Clemente was inducted into the Baseball Hall of Fame to which he was elected less than three months after his death, becoming only the second player ever admitted to the baseball shrine without the customary five-year waiting period.

He had become a hero in two worlds. He was known not only as a baseball superstar, but also as a man of great compassion who devoted much of his own precious time, as well as money, to help others who needed help.

Roberto Clemente did not live to see one of his fondest dreams realized—the creation of a sports city for Puerto Rican youth, a 600-acre site near the San Juan International Airport.

About 230 acres will be devoted to open field and indoor sports, 50 acres to water sports and 300 to passive recreation.

Clemente died a hero's death on December 31, 1972 at the age of thirty-eight in an airplane crash while on a mission of mercy to deliver supplies from Puerto Rico to earthquake victims in Nicaragua.

His death stunned hundreds of thousands of people who had watched his consistently exemplary play on the major league baseball fields. Clemente had matured into a ball player who could "do it all" and make it seem so effortless—hit, run, field, and throw so powerfully and unerringly that perhaps no other outfielder ever matched his arm.

The fatal plunge of the aircraft into the waters off the coast of Puerto Rico was reported throughout the world and millions more mourned the loss of Clemente as his quiet, private humanitarian activities came to light in newspapers and magazines, by radio and television and from one person to another wherever people would congregate in disbelief—overtaken by sorrow at the abruptly extinguished life of this man, this athlete, this hero.

Long revered by both young and old in his native land of Puerto Rico, in the United States and throughout the Americas, the world will remember him long and well as a man who gave so much of himself to others.

ROBERTO CLEMENTE COMMEMORATIVE MEDAL: MARKETING-BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The Chamber is legislated as the exclusive distributor of the medals. Not more than 200,000 are authorized to be minted. None will be minted after 31 December 1974.

Initially, the medal will be offered in two sizes: 3" bronze and 1 5/16" gold plated bronze pendant with removable loop.

The medallions will be produced by the Philadelphia Mint and will bear its symbol "P." Purchases, reserved solely to the Chamber, will be in lots of 2,000 per size or style of medallion.

Only the 3" size will be serially numbered. Public sales price will be \$10.50 per medal. Sales price is subject to 6 percent sales tax where applicable. The 1 5/16" pendant style medal will be sold at \$10.00 per each, also subject to Pennsylvania sales tax.

The engraving and die-cutting costs are underwritten by Sears, Mellon Bank, Pittsburgh National Bank, Gimbels, Hornes and Kaufmanns.

A descriptive folder will accompany each medal sold. Text will be in both English and Spanish. Costs for this are underwritten, in part, by Gulf Oil Corporation and Atlantic-Richfield Company.

The Chamber will service inquiries/orders from buyers located outside the local marketing area. Local sales will be handled by Sears, Pittsburgh National Bank, Gimbels, Hornes and Kaufmanns.

Each sales outlet will develop and operate its own sales procedure. Each sales outlet will conduct point of sales promotion. Each sales outlet will also feature a medal order coupon in its newspaper advertisements to the extent possible and feasible.