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ways of ensuring land availability for energy transmission systems within the states, including use of the power of eminent domain and advance reservation of rights of way.

11. We recommend and encourage timely development of necessary superport facilities. Congress should immediately act to ensure that all necessary steps for the accomplishment of this development are completed. We believe that any delay in these facilities is damaging to the nation's goals.

12. We recognize an immediate need for additional refining capacity, and submit that state policies should be established to encourage construction and expansion of refineries in those states where such policies would be internally consistent with other policies. We encourage as objectives of land use planning at the state level, the facilitating of power plant siting and refinery locations. We also encourage consistent and stable federal programs for solving the economic problems associated with investment in refineries.

13. We support steps at the state and federal level leading to the more expeditious siting and licensing of nuclear power plants.

14. Those fuels with a long history of wide use within a state for special purposes should not be subject to interruptible supplies or be discontinued until either a firm supply is assured from other sources or until alternative fuels as substitutes are available. We are referring to fuels such as kerosene which, although with a limited market, is a vital factor in the energy budget of states such as Virginia.

#### DEMAND

1. We would encourage the design of energy efficient state buildings and full consideration by state purchasing departments of energy efficient and cost effective purchases of equipment. Implicit in this recommendation is the urging of conservation measures upon all state agencies and their employees.

2. We recommend that states take the lead in encouraging voluntary programs for energy conservation encompassing industries, local governments, and all citizens of the state. Special mention should be given to the encouragement of better driving habits resulting in fuel economies as well as increased safety.

3. We recognize that it may be necessary to institute some mandatory programs which would result in a reduction of energy demand. We can suggest two programs which should be studied as possibly falling into this category. They are the development and implementation of energy conserving building codes and appliance labeling of a consistent nature providing the consumer with better information by which to choose his purchases.

4. We recommend greater development and wider use of public transportation systems, including mass transit as a means of conserving large quantities of fuel and of improving air quality.

5. Since energy shortages may give rise to energy emergencies affecting the health and welfare of a state's citizens and natural or man-made disasters may occur involving special energy needs, such potential energy emergencies should be considered by state emergency plans.

6. Since the problems of liquid petroleum gas are already causing special concern, it should be considered as a separate and distinct category in any allocation formula.

7. It is our belief that energy conservation is the most effective near term measure available to help relieve the present energy shortage.

#### EQUITABLE RELEASE OF IMPOUNDED FUNDS, INCLUDING HIGHWAY FUNDS

Whereas, the President of the United States has impounded monies appropriated by the Congress for many vital public programs; and

Whereas, several federal courts have held such purported impoundments unlawful and have issued mandatory injunctions ordering the release of various categories of impounded funds; and

Whereas, the Federal government has, in some instances, deliberately forgone its right to seek review of such federal court decisions, in order to limit the effect thereof to the particular parties, states, or areas involved, and to deny the benefit thereof to other similarly situated parties, states, or areas; and

Whereas, the Interstate Highway construction program is now nearing completion, but as the Federal Primary Highway System has not received sufficient emphasis and attention, in part because of the aforesaid practice of impoundments:

Now, therefore, be it resolved, that the Southern Governors' Conference strongly deplores the practice of denying full effect to final judgments of federal courts in impoundment cases; and

Be it further resolved, that the President of the United States, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, the Secretary of Transportation, and other appropriate federal officers, are urged to abandon the aforesaid practice and, in each instance in which a final judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction has ordered the release of impounded funds, to give nationwide effect to such judgment, so that all parties, states, or areas will have the benefit of the law of the land as declared thereby; and

Be it further resolved, that the Federal Primary Highway System be given the same attention, emphasis, and commitment of resources as are now being given to the Interstate Highway Program; and

Be it further resolved, that copies of this resolution be furnished to the President of the United States, the other aforementioned federal officers, and each member of the Congress of the United States.

#### SOUTHERN GROWTH POLICIES BOARD

Whereas, the Southern Governors' Conference has long recognized the need for specialized regional planning, advisory and service organizations; and

Whereas, the Southern Governors' Conference has supported and sponsored the Southern Regional Education Board and the Southern Interstate Nuclear Board to meet certain needs; and

Whereas, the Southern Governors' Conference further recognizes the need for the development, conservation and utilization of human and natural resources in the South and a means of exploring cooperative social, cultural and economic planning and programming.

Now, therefore, be it resolved, that the Southern Governors' Conference endorses the need for and the purposes of the Southern Growth Policies Board and further pledges to provide direction and guidance to said Board for the purpose of developing a coordinated comprehensive planning and service effort for the South; and the Conference further requests the Southern Growth Policies Board to report to the annual meetings of the Southern Governors' Conference for explanation and review of current programs and activities in light of that stated purpose.

#### MINNESOTA DAILY EDITORIAL CALLS FOR PUBLIC FINANCING OF CAMPAIGNS

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, the Minnesota Daily—the University of Minnesota's excellent student newspaper—carried an editorial on October 2 calling for public financing of political campaigns.

The case for public financing is "overwhelmingly strong," the Daily editorial says, pointing out that "secret special in-

terest contributors breed an all too cozy relationship with candidates."

This fine editorial is another indication of the growing support for public financing. I hope we can act swiftly on this vital reform.

I ask that the Minnesota Daily editorial be printed in the RECORD.

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

#### GIVE FOR GAIN

When the campaign contribution disclosure law took effect on April 7, 1972, it marked the first time in recent years that Congress has asserted itself concerning the proper conduct of political campaigns.

The disclosure law was swiftly passed on recent evidence—such as the ITT and milk lobby controversies—that secret special interest contributors breed an all too cozy relationship with candidates.

It is time for Congress to advance on that thesis by passing legislation that would allow the public to be the exclusive—or at least principle—financier of political campaigns.

Because of the staggering costs of major campaigns, the case for public financing is overwhelmingly strong.

In the 1972 presidential election the financial community donated the greatest single portion of President Nixon's record \$60.2 million campaign fund, allegedly to win or repay favors. Even American ambassadors, some of whom are Nixon appointees, gave over \$1 million, to his campaign.

To support the give-for-gain allegations against some contributors, the New York Times revealed yesterday that a former employe of reclusive billionaire Howard Hughes provided 14 sworn depositions that Hughes tried to gain political favor by tantalizing candidates with huge contributions.

Regionally, the political image of Minnesota Governor Wendell Anderson remains untainted, but he has rescinded a tough statement in his State of the State Message by refusing to reveal campaign sources. And in the Minneapolis mayoral race, only Republican Gladys Brooks has opened her books to the public.

These policies have prompted Senator Walter Mondale to declare that the "strongest possible case has been built" for public financing.

Even though some of Mondale's colleagues can't seem to reach an accord on the provisions of the numerous public financing bills now pending, his advocacy of such a bill enjoys bi-partisan support.

But until these congressional differences are rectified, the dangers of give-and-take relationships between candidates and contributors will hamper the democratic process.

#### MRS. FRANK BOYD, OF MANKATO, KANS.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I learned yesterday with great personal sadness of the death, at age 96, of Mrs. Frank Boyd, of Mankato, Kans.

Mrs. Boyd was one of the most widely known and admired women in Kansas. She was a fixture of the State's newspaper business for many decades and was universally recognized as the first lady of Kansas journalism. A lifelong Republican and once a candidate for Governor, Mrs. Boyd maintained an active interest in politics long after leaving management of the family newspaper interests to her sons. As a matter of fact, she was one of the most enthusiastic and interested observers of the 1972 Republican National Convention in Miami Beach, where she won the affection of