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The quality of ferocity is so highly prized that a losing owner is entitled to ask that the winning dog demonstrate its ferocity through a "courtesy scratch"—that is, that the winning dog demonstrate its willingness to go on by again attacking the loser (which might be dead).

THE STORY OF PEACHES

Mr. Podzianowski likes to tell of a dog of his named Peaches. After a fight in Mississippi, which Peaches won by killing the other dog, the loser asked for a courtesy scratch.

"Her front leg was broke and sticking through the skin at two places. It would jab holes in the canvas when she walked. The guy said, hell, she couldn't make it over the line again, so I let her go. That dog didn't know what was wrong, she tried to run at the other dog and that stub of a leg would hit the floor and she'd tumble. She finally turned almost a flip into the board and landed under that dog and dug in. You tell me that dog didn't have heart?"

The second fight of the Chicago match continued for over a half-hour before it ended with one owner conceding. The owner, apparently genuinely concerned, feared his dog would die.

Not so the owner of Lady, the loser of the first fight. He would, he said, take her home and kill her. No use wasting food, he said.

By Mr. MONDALE (for himself and Mr. BROOKE):

Senate Joint Resolution 246. A joint resolution authorizing the Office of Watergate Special Prosecution Force to investigate and report on White House crimes and conferring power to compel testimony and subpoena relevant tapes and documents. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, I make the following statement on behalf of myself and the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. BROOKE).

Because of the agreement between former President Richard Nixon and the General Services Administration regarding White House tapes and documents, there is a possibility that the American people and the Congress may never be able to reach a final judgment on the extent of the involvement of Mr. Nixon and others in Watergate and related incidents.

Under the terms of this agreement, the former President is given total control over the Presidential papers and tapes, subject only to subpoenas issued by courts of law. And he is given the right to destroy the tapes after 5 years. In our judgment such an arrangement may prevent the full story of Watergate from ever being told.

We fully support legislation soon to come before the Senate to abrogate the agreement between Mr. Nixon and the GSA. But even under this legislation, access to crucial evidence may be limited to subpoenas obtained through the criminal justice process.

The Watergate cover-up trial will provide some of the facts. But only part of the story will emerge, for a criminal trial involving certain individuals must be confined to those issues that relate to the guilt or innocence of those particular individuals. Thus, no matter how much we learn from the trial, we will never know how much remains concealed.

And this would be tragic. Ours is, as Lincoln said, a government "of the people, by the people, and for the people." And for the people to judge the extent of wrongdoing and the measures needed to prevent the recurrence of this tragic episode, they must know all the facts.

We strongly believe that the truth must come out—to meet the people's right to know, and in a way that allows the President and the Congress the opportunity to refocus their energies and attentions on the serious and pressing problems that now beset our Nation.

And therefore we are introducing today legislation authorizing and directing the Special Prosecutor to conduct a thorough investigation of the involvement of former President Richard Nixon and others in Watergate and related incidents and to issue a public report containing the material evidence, together with such findings, conclusions, and recommendations as he finds appropriate.

In addition, our bill will confer on the Special Prosecutor the power, through the courts, to compel testimony and to subpoena tapes and documents relevant to his inquiry. There is ample authority for such a legislative grant of authority. Similar powers were conferred on the Warren Commission—which, like the Office of the Special Prosecutor, was created by Executive order—by Congress.

We believe our approach has distinct advantages over other proposals that have been advanced:

Unlike proposals for congressional inquiries, our approach removes the investigation from the political arena, and leaves Congress and the President free to concentrate on today's problems;

By putting the inquiry in the Special Prosecutor, our approach avoids the risk of jeopardizing trials with ill-timed publicity, and takes advantage of the expertise accumulated by Mr. Jaworski and his staff;

And finally, by placing this critical responsibility in the hands of the respected Special Prosecutor and his excellent staff, our approach avoids devious argument over who should serve on any new national commission.

We applaud the efforts of members of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary to secure the kind of inquiry and final report from the Office of Special Prosecutor envisioned in the bill we proposed today. And we believe the additional legal authority to compel production of documentary evidence and testimony provided in our bill would prove most important to the conduct of such an inquiry and report.

It should be made clear that, under our bill, the Special Prosecutor will have complete control over the timing of the investigation and report. Obviously he will place his prosecutorial responsibilities first. And our bill also provides for additional staff so that, to the extent he considers it appropriate, the two functions can proceed side-by-side.

We hope that this important legislative initiative will receive widespread support. Such support would help remove the Watergate debate from the political

arena and place the search for truth in the context of an independent investigation—where it belongs.

The time has come, at long last, to explain fully the Watergate tragedy, and to move the attention of the Congress and the President from Watergate to the urgent economic and other problems facing the country.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED FOR PRINTING

DEVELOPMENT OF A FAIR WORLD ECONOMIC SYSTEM—H.R. 10710

AMENDMENT NO. 1938

(Ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Finance.)

Mr. BUCKLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H.R. 10710) to promote the development of an open, nondiscriminatory, and fair world economic system, to stimulate the economic growth of the United States, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 1947

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

Mr. LONG submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H.R. 10710), supra.

AMENDMENT TO PROVIDE COMMUNITY ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, I am today submitting an amendment to establish a program of adjustment assistance for communities adversely affected by import competition. This amendment is offered to the Trade Reform Act (H.R. 10710), which is now pending before the Committee on Finance.

Since 1962 our laws have authorized the Federal Government to provide adjustment assistance to workers and firms injured by imports. At the present time, however, there is no comparable program of assistance for communities whose economies have been injured by import competition. The amendment I offer today would create such a program.

Much attention has been directed to the plight of workers and firms injured because of the negative side of their government's trade policies. Adjustment assistance should be made available to communities as well, for the economic dislocation occasioned by imports frequently falls heaviest upon communities, particularly smaller communities. When the Federal Government adopts a trade policy which undermines the economic bases of localities throughout the country, it owes those communities a special duty to repair the damage. My amendment would fulfill that duty by authorizing the executive branch to make available specialized assistance, both technical and financial, to communities whose local economies are dependent upon industries adversely affected by imports. Areas which are certified by the Secretary of Commerce would become eligible for the development assistance of the Economic Development Administration.

In addition, my amendment proposes a