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Does the Commission suggest, then, that quality doesn't matter? Not unambiguously. It devotes a good deal of space to a not very convincing argument that improvements in education have been an all but universal by-product of desegregation. More, it declares that "Commission studies have shown... that as a result of school desegregation, most school district officials feel there has been an improvement in the quality of education provided". An interesting claim, worthy, one would think, of at least one of the dozens of footnotes sprinkled throughout the report. But there is no documentary footnote. Without impugning the honesty or good intentions of the Commission, we would be pleasantly surprised if "most school district officials" feel that way, although many would naturally defend their own hard-won gains.

The Commission is, as it certainly entitled to be, with criticism of everyone from local school officials in Boston and Louisville, to President Ford and Congress. Questioning the efficacy of court-ordered busing. It sharply scoffs the Boston School Committee's five-day plan. Political and Social Impact Commission found "an elected body so beligerent and so defecit in its duties that the Commission recommended that the community consider the school committee's authority...". Nowhere else does the report's high-minded tone soar higher.

But perhaps the most visible of the School Committee's belligerence reflected of that of its constituents. Maybe it feared the chaotic side effects of desegregation, perhaps even the costs. The Boston from its attachment to neighborhood schools and historic ethnic identities. Certainly among the expenses paid were those of students who have disappeared from the Boston schools.

On the matter of so-called "white flight", however, the Commission combines high-mindedness with evasion. "The role that desegregation of schools plays in the movement of whites to the suburbs is not clear", it says. "Evidence does not support the widely-held belief that urban school desegregation causes white flight and consequent resegregation of urban schools"

The Commission cites in support a "preliminary restatement of political and social impact of School Desegregation Policy" read to the American Political Science Association last September by Dr. James C. Cannon also support this denial? If not, which studies are the more reliable? Isn't it—should it be—the role of the Civil Rights Commission to find out more about this intriguing and overriding question—yes, for instance, by questioning some of the thousands of students who have disappeared from the Boston schools in the last two years?

The conviction that racial discrimination needsrooted out of the schools requires now gingering up by the Commission, but gets played down. The Commission's adroit efforts to serve the children's best interests, as if they were the same as swallowing the truth, will renders many of the members to whom we write so helplessly and forebearingly and, at a time when we have the message, but get no fast, hard questions, in this report, sworn soft and conclusively.

(Mr. KOCH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

(Mr. KOCH's remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

(Mr. OTTINGER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

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PERSONAL EXPLANATION

(MR. MIKVA asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

(MR. MIKVA, Mr. Speaker, I was unable to present on the floor of the House of Representatives for one vote during the session of Monday, August 19, 1974. I believe present, I would have voted "aye" on Rollcall 767, the conference report on H.R. 8410, the amendment to the Packers and Stockyards Act of 1921.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION PLATFORM

(MR. RHODES asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

(MR. RHODES, Mr. Speaker, the Republican Party at its convention selected an outstanding ticket for the November election. It1 had up this winning combination with a sound platform, a blueprint for a better America over the years ahead.

In contrast to the left turn incorporated in the platform worked out by the opposition party in New York, our platform recognizes the fact that our Nation has grown great because the free enterprise system has worked better here than anywhere else in the world. Our platform, rather than being a jumble of aneursmous, big government planks, encourages and provides stimulation for expansion and prosperity, for real jobs, not make-work.

It is a realistic platform, both in the areas of foreign policy and in meeting domestic challenges with pragmatic solutions. It emphasizes the need for America to deal with other nations from a position of strength—in our defenses and in our economy.

Our platform looks the facts of our governmental and economic life today squarely in the eye. We promise no painless utopia, run by a paternalistic Federal overseer. We reassert our basic belief in the free enterprise system.

In order that my colleagues may compare the low-key, realistic programs with the offerings of the opposition party, I am placing our platform in the Record and urge that the Members of this body use it.

ways for the next Congress to enact a program for progress.

Text of the platform is as follows:

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION PLATFORM

Adopted by the Republican National Convention, August 18, 1976, at Kansas City, Mo.

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PREAMBLE

To you, an American citizen:

You are about to read the 1976 Republican Platform. We hope you will also find time to read the Democratic Platform. Compare. You will see the differences in how the two parties propose to represent you.

The Platform is the Party's contract with the people. It is what it says on the cover of the official printing of the Democratic Platform. So it should be. The Democratic Platform repeats the same thing on every page: more government, more spending, more inflation. Compare. The Republican Platform says exactly the opposite—less government, less spending, less inflation. In other words, we want you to retain more of your own money. That represents the worth of your labor, to use it as you see fit for the necessities and conveniences of life.

No matter what many statements to the contrary, that Mr. Carter makes, he is firmly attached to a contract with you to increase vastly the powers of government. Is bigger government in Washington really what you want?

Make no mistake: you cannot have bigger progess without bigger government. You cannot have the Democratic Platform promises could add up to as much as $100 billion to the annual cost of government.

The Republican Platform proposes...
over 60 new or expanded spending programs and the expansion or creation of some 22 Washington agencies. In fact, the total of all Democrat proposals can be as high as $200 billion a year. While this may seem like a large sum, it does give you a clue to the magnitude and direction of Democrat commitments. The Democrats' Platform can increase federal spending by 50 percent. If a Democrat Congress passes the Democrat Platform and it is signed by a Democrat President, what happens then? The Democrats could raise taxes by 50 percent to pay for the new programs. Or the Democrats could not raise taxes and the result would be a runaway deficit. If you are not in favor of this, you must oppose the Democrat Platform and those who support it.

We support these principles because they are right, knowing full well that they will not be accepted by the majority of the American people. It is most difficult when confronted by an opposition Congress that is determined to prevent every Democrat initiative. This is what the Democrat Congress has been doing.

A document, such as this Platform, which makes a headline under special interest group, will be a document for discussing. Yet it is exactly because we do care about your simple freedom to manage your own life with a minimum of government interference, because we care about encouraging permanent and meaningful jobs, because we do care about your getting paid in sound dollars, because we do care about resisting the use of your tax dollars for wasteful or unproven programs, that we say we are opposing only actions that the nation can afford and are opposing excessive thirteenth in an economic system that works better than any other system.

Our great American Republic was founded on the principle: "one nation under God, with liberty and justice for all." Every ten years marks the anniversary of the greatest secular experiment in history. That experiment is true, the result of self-government: the government and the people must be able to work together. And government must be compassionate in caring for those citizens who are unable to care for themselves.

Our federal system of local-state-national government is designed to sort out what level these three governments can properly concern; concerns of a national character—such as air and water pollution that do not respect state boundaries—or the national character of a state system or efforts to safeguard your civil liberties—must, of course, be handled at the national level.

As a general rule, however, we believe that government action should be taken first by the government that resides closest to you as possible. Governments tend to become less responsive to your needs the farther away they are from you. Thus, we prefer local and state government to national government, and decentralized national government wherever possible.

In this world, you, often acting through voluntary organizations, should have the opportunity to solve many of the social problems you confront. This spirit of helping others is uniquely American and should be encouraged in every way.

Every dollar spent by government is a dollar earned by you. Government must always be responsive to the people. Can we afford it? Is it not better for the country to leave your dollars in your pockets?

Your elected officials, their appointees, and government workers are expected to perform their public acts with honesty, openness, diligence, and efficiency. As a part of our system must be confidence that people are always working for you.

We believe that labor and energy create jobs, our standard of living and the underlying economic strength of the country. The existence of honest rights, or the elimination of unfair practices, but no government has yet designed a move to an efficient economic system itself or one which benefits as many people.

The beauty of our land is our legacy to our children. It must be protected by us so that they can live on it as we do to their children.

The United States must always stand for peace and liberty in the world we need the peace and liberty of the individual. We must form sturdy partnerships with our allies for the preservation of freedom. The existence of war, absolute differences, but equally mindful that there are American ideals that can be compromised.

Wage and price controls are not the solution to inflation. They attempt to treat only the symptoms—rising prices—not the cause. The result can only be a dismal failure, and in the end they create only shortages, black markets and higher prices. The Republican Party strongly opposes any reimposition of such controls, on a standby basis or otherwise.

Unfortunately, the Democrat-controlled Congress now persists in attempting to obtain control over our nation's money creation and allocation by placing the independence of the Federal Reserve Board. The same people who have so massively expanded government spending, should not be allowed to politically dominate our monetary policy. The independence of the Federal Reserve System must be preserved.

Massive, federally-funded public employment programs, such as the "Rutherford Plan," which was endorsed by the new National Platform of the Democrat Party will cost billions and can only be financed either through very high taxes or through ever increasing levels of deficits spending. Although such government "maks-work" programs usually provide a temporary stimulus to the economy, they are inappropriate for this sort—like all narcotics—lead to addiction, larger and larger doses, and ultimately the destruction of the economy. Sound job creation can only be accomplished in the private sector of the economy. American businesses and American government are the employer of last resort.

Nor should we sit idly by while 2.5 million American jobs are threatened by import cuts under the demands of the GATT Multiplier-Arrangement and the signing of other necessary bilateral agreements to protect our domestic textile industry.

In order to be able to provide more jobs, businesses must be able to expand; yet in order to build and expand, they must be profitable and able to borrow funds (savings) that someone else has been willing to part with on a temporary basis. In the long run, inflation discourages thrift, encourages debt, and weakens the dollar, which is the mainspring of capital formation. When our government—through deficit spending and borrowing—devalues the currency—destroys the incentive to save, and eats into the very roots of American productivity. Obviously, when production falls, the number of jobs decreases.

The American people are beginning to understand that no government can ever add to the wealth of the nation by simply turning on the printing press or by creating credit out of thin air. All taxes even do can do is confiscate and redistribute wealth. No nation can achieve its way into prosperity; a nation can only spend it into bankruptcy.

The solution is to curb spending.

The Republican Party recognizes that tax policies and spending policies are in separable. If government spending is not controlled, then the tax policies will have to be directed, or of through inflation. By falling to an unnecessary and higher than the proposed income tax, the deficit spending program is in the interest of the American people. Every American knows he cannot continually live beyond his means.

The Republican Party advocates a legislative program that includes a substantial cut in federal budget and reduced tax rates. While the best tax reform is tax reduction, we recognize that expenditures are essential to help the working men and women of our nation. To that end, we recommend tax credits for student loans, technical training and child care expenses incurred by working parents.

Over the past two decades of Democrat
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control of the Congress,” our tax laws have become a minefield of complexity and unfair tax preferences, virtually destroying the credibility of the system. Simplification should be our tax reform objective.

We support economic and tax policies to insure the necessary job-producing expansion of our economy. We urge passage of the generous capital recovery through new systems of accelerated depreciation, removing the tax burden on productive investments, making more capital investment, ending the unfair double taxation of dividends, and supporting proposals to enhance the opportunities for small farmers to own a “piece of the action” through stock ownership. When balanced by expenditure reductions, the personal exemption should be raised to $1,000.

AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The bounty of our farms is so plentiful that we may tend to forget what an amazing production success we have achieved. Our American farmer and rancher produces enough food to feed over 50 people—a threefold increase in production in 20 years.

Our farms must be maintained as a rewarding place to live. To accomplish this, our rural areas are entitled to the same level of protection that our neighbors, such as water and sewer systems, improved electricity and telephone service, adequate transportation, water and drainage facilities, and employment opportunities which will allow small farmers to supplement their incomes.

Farm exports have continued to expand under the policies of this Republican Administration, from a loss of $8 billion in 1969, the last Democrat year, to $2 billion in 1975. These exports are not giveaway programs; most are selling dollars from our farm market to the world, establishing a favorable balance of trade and a higher standard of living for all. Through exports, our farmers are an important instrument of world hunger, especially with the humanitarian Food for Peace Program (Public Law 480) of the Eisenhower Administration and the Republican-controlled Congress of 1954.

Republican farm policy has permitted farmers to use funds wisely to expand at last moving toward making effective use of our superb resources. Net farm income from 1975 to 1976 average $12 billion, more than double the average of the 1960s. Government should not dictate to the productive men who work on the land. To accomplish this, we support the continuation of the central principles of the Agricultural Act of 1973, with adjustments of target prices and loan levels to reflect increased production costs.

We oppose government-controlled grain reserves, just as we oppose federal regulations that are unrealistic in farm practices, such as those imposed by the Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

We urge prompt action by Congress in amending the Grain Inspection Act to strengthen the present inspection system and restore its independence.

We firmly believe that when the nation asks our farmers to go all out to produce as much as possible within a worldwide market, government should guarantee them unfettered access to those markets. Our farmers should not be singled out by a tax system which subsidizes its farm exports, our farmers deserve protection against such unfair practices.

Our government旻s that foreign, imported commodities are equal in quality to our domestic commodities. Nor may our government subsidize small farmers to generate enough capital to grow and create jobs. Estate taxes need liberalization to become a real burden in the same manner as the family farm. Encouraging investment in small businesses through more equitable tax treatment represents an essential method of creating productive employment.

The Republican Party, recognizing that the small, independent backbone of the American competitive system, pledges itself to strengthen this vital institution.

ANTITRUST

The Republican Party believes in and endorses the concept that the American economy is traditionally dependent upon fair competition in the marketplace. To assure fair competition, antitrust laws must treat all segments of the economy equally.

Vigorous and equitable enforcement of antitrust laws heightens competition and enables consumers to obtain the lowest possible price in the marketplace.

BUREAUCRATIC OVERREGULATION

We believe that the extent of federal regulation and bureaucratic interference in our country’s life has been magnified in the last few years. The programs and activities of the federal government should be required to meet strict tests of their usefulness, and effectiveness.

In particular, we consider essential an analysis of the extensive growth of laws and regulations that govern businesses and guarantee prices and conditions and standards for consumer products, so as to determine whether the benefits that they provide for the American consumer receive are worth the price they are paying for these services in higher taxes and consumer prices.

We are intensely aware of the need to protect our environment and provide safe working conditions in American industry, while at the same time preventing the loss of jobs and the closing of small businesses through unrealistic or over-regimentive government regulations. We support a balanced approach that considers the requirements of a growing economy and provides jobs for American workers.

The average businessman and employer is being overwhelmed by government-required paperwork. We support legislation to control bureaucratic red tape, particularly that generated by the Internal Revenue Service and the Census Bureau.

GOVERNMENT TAN TRAFFIC

We believe that Americans are fed up with and frustrated by national government that makes great promises and falls to deliver. We are. We think that Democrat Congresses—in control for 40 out of the last 44 years—are the grand masters of this practice.

We think that a national government grown so big that the left hand doesn’t know what the right hand is doing has long been the condition we are in.

What we now have is a government organization that doesn’t make any sense. It has not been designed by design. It just grew—by whim, bureaucratic necessity, to meet new demands. Today we find that nine federal agencies, 685 federal agencies, and their bureaus are involved in education; seven departments and eight agencies in health; and the same number in defense, to name only six agencies in three departments; and so forth.

What we need is a top-to-bottom overhaul. Those high level presidential commissions under two Presidents—one a Democrat, one a Republican—have investigated and come up with the same answer. There must be functional realignment of government, instead of the current arrangement by subject areas.
We want federal domestic departments to reflect the major purposes of government, such as natural resources, human and social services, community development and economic affairs. Unfortunately, the Democrat Congress has not added this to its agenda. Nor have we insisted that attention must be paid.

Too often in the past, we have been content to say we should have additional or procedural solutions to complex economic and social regulatory problems. We should no longer accept rhetoric as a substitute for concrete results. The Congress must demand that the Democrat agenda include the following:

1. The ratification of the Constitution.
2. The ratification of the Convention.
3. The ratification of the Bill of Rights.
4. The ratification of the Declaration of Independence.
5. The ratification of the Articles of Confederation.
6. The ratification of the Federalist Papers.
7. The ratification of the Anti-Federalist Papers.
8. The ratification of the Constitution.
10. The ratification of the Constitution.

We encourage full participation in our electoral process. We further recognize the necessity of the ballot. In that regard, we oppose "federal property registration." The possibilities of fraud are inherent in the system by mail. Such possibilities could not only pollute the ballot, but in fact threaten the entire electoral process.

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Control of the United States Congress by the Democrats for the past four years has resulted in a system dominated by powerful individuals and riddled with corruption, incompetence, an unwillingness and inability by the Demo- cratic Party to cleanse itself. Selective morality, has been the order of the day. Positive Re- publican initiatives have languished in Dem- ocrat-controlled Congressional Committees and have continued in Washington. The American people demand and deserve reform of the United States Congress. We offer these proposals for far- reaching reform:

Repeal of legislation which permits automatic increases in the salaries of Members of Congress, and criminal expense allowances. Public accountability demands that Members publicly vote on increases in their salaries. Members' salary increases should not become effective until a new Congress is elected.

Eliminate the "Caucus Raus" which allows Members to record votes in Committees without being present for the actual deliberations or vote on a measure.

Eliminate the "Caucus Raus" which allows a Party to bind its Members' votes on legislation. Each Member of Congress must vote on committee and must be free to vote in accordance with the dictates of his constituency and individual conscience.

A complete audit by the General Accounting Office of all congressional allowances and appropriate disciplinary measures for those who violate the trust.

Full public disclosure of financial inter- ests by Members and divestiture of those interests which present conflicts of interest.

Changes in the House rules which would allow a House majority to require the House to vote on an increase in expenditures into the Citizens' Defense Trust.

Full public disclosure of financial inter- ests by Members and divestiture of those interests which present conflicts of interest.

Quarterly publication of names, titles and salaries of all Congressional employees.

Improved lobbying disclosure legislation, so that the people will know how much money is being spent to influence public officials.

Citizens are demanding the end to the rapid and wasteful increase in the size of Washington government. All steps must be taken to reduce unnecessary federal agen- cies and programs that are eliminating Congress carefully scrutinize the total budget of each agency. If it is determined that sun- dries and less important programs are to be accom-plished these ends, then they will have our support. Washington programs must be subjected to the same scrutiny as state and local programs.

A SAFE AND JUST SOCIETY

Every American has a right to be protected from criminals. Violence has no place in our society. Violent criminals must be removed from our society. We must work together to create a society where violence is not tolerated.

The crime rate must be reduced. We must work together to create a society where violence is not tolerated. We must work together to create a society where violence is not tolerated. We must work together to create a society where violence is not tolerated. We must work together to create a society where violence is not tolerated. We must work together to create a society where violence is not tolerated. We must work together to create a society where violence is not tolerated. We must work together to create a society where violence is not tolerated.
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States should recognize that antiquated and overcrowded prisons are not conducive to rehabilitation. A high priority on prison reform should be given, but only after the possibility of treating that offender. And we should have adequate separation of young from adult offenders, more relevant prison industries, better counseling communities for inmates and more help in getting a job for the offender who has served his or her term.

Terrorists need not remain international—must be stopped. Not only must the stronger steps be taken in the United States, but collection of intelligence from all nations. Deportation from every country for hijacking calls for sanctions against countries that aid terrorists. The world community should take appropriate action to deal with terrorist organizations. We applaud the daring rescue by Israel of innocents who had been held hostage by terrorists. While we regret that loss of life was involved, the courage of the hostages was undoubtedly equal to our responsibility to the world community.

THE RIGHT TO PRIVACY

Liberty depends in great measure on our right to privacy that each American retains.

We are becoming increasingly aware of the growing collection of information. The number of federal records banks is now estimated at 20,000 and the number of state records banks at 50,000. The federal government collects information on a broad range of topics, including personal information on individuals and families. We question the need for all these records to be stored on computers. The records are being stored on computers for various reasons, including research, law enforcement, and public welfare. The records are not being used in a way that is consistent with the interests of the citizens. For example, a law that requires the use of a computer program to store records is not consistent with the interests of the citizens.

Recent Supreme Court decisions have held that an individual has a constitutional right to privacy in a single record of personal information. The Supreme Court has held that the Fourth Amendment protects against unreasonable searches and seizures. The Supreme Court has held that the Fifth Amendment protects against self-incrimination. The Supreme Court has held that the Sixth Amendment protects against cruel and unusual punishment. The Supreme Court has held that the Eighth Amendment protects against cruel and unusual punishment.

Responsibility for education, particularly on the elementary and secondary levels, belongs to local communities. We believe that the federal government must be avoided. Bureaucratic control of education by Washington has the potential for destruction. It is our belief that the federal government should be given more decision-making power away from the states and local school authorities. Financial dependence on the federal government in this area would lead to greater centralization of authority. We believe, therefore, that a study should be authorized concerning federal aid to secondary education, coupled with a study regarding return to the states of equivalent revenue to compensate for any loss of federal funding.

Unless steps are taken immediately, soaring prices will restrict a college education to the rich and those poor enough to qualify for federal aid. Federal higher education policy should continue to focus on financial aid for needy individuals, because the financial ability to go to college is one of the freedoms of our country. Middle class families will continue to have a great investment in higher education, but such aid is helped to never be seen again for imposing added controls.

Diversity in education must be maintained. Public schools and universities must share resources on a constitutionally acceptable basis. Private colleges and universities should be assisted to maintain their standards of excellence.

We favor continued special federal support for vocational education programs.

HEALTH

Every American should have access to quality health care at an affordable price. The possibility of an extended illness is a family emergency. Health care is essential, but at what price? And, if it does happen, a person should have the right to enjoy it. If it does happen, a person should be protected from having it wipe out lifetime savings. If it does happen, a person should have the right to have it write out lifetime savings. If Congress continues to fail to act, we would urge Congress to reverse the Constitutional wrong to the assignment of children to schools on the basis of race.

Our approach is to work on the root causes of poor health, such as housing discrimination and gerrymandering school districts. We must get on with the job of building a health care system that is fair to all Americans.

Throughout our history, the education of our children has been a community responsibility. In the current era, school programs pressure local school districts into substituting Washington dictates for local priorities. Local school administrators are forced to turn to bookkeepers for the federal government. Federal staffing and regulations and regulations, including the term in public school tenure, are in our favor and the decline in the performance of our schools and the decline in public confidence in our schools.

We favor consideration of tax credits for parents making elementary and secondary school tuition payments.

Local communities, acting to conduct non-sectarian prayers in their public schools should be able to do so. We favor a constitutional amendment to this end.

We propose consolidating federal categorical grant programs into block grants and turning the money over to the states to use as they see fit. This would allow the states more latitude and flexibility and with minimum bureaucratic controls. A single program must preserve the funding and other benefits of each of the programs for those special groups whose programs are currently protected.
better distribution of medical manpower, emphasis on out-of-hospital services and elimination of wasteful duplication of medical services.

We oppose excessive intrusions from Washington in the delivery of health care. We believe federal mandates exist between a patient and a physician, particularly in regard to the confidentiality of medical records.

Federal health programs should be consolidated into a single grant to each state, with greater flexibility in setting local priorities.

Our rural areas, for example, have different health care needs than our cities. Federal laws and regulations should reflect these differences and make it possible to respond differently to differing needs. Fraud in Medicare and Medicaid programs should be exposed and eliminated.

We need a comprehensive and equitable approach to the subject of mental health. Such a program should focus on the prevention, treatment and care of mental illness.

It should cover all aspects of the relationships between emotional illness and other developmental disabilities that seek to remove us from the dark ages in these areas.

About 50 million Americans, or 20% of our population, suffer from mental illness. About one of every five children born today will suffer from a mental disability.

The existing 15 child nutrition programs should be consolidated into one program, administered by the states, and concentrated on feeding needy children.

All federal programs should ensure that low-income people will be able to purchase a nutritionally adequate food supply.

Every child should have enough to eat. Good health begins in the home of a child's life. We must focus our resources on feeding needy children.

The present school lunch programs provide a 25% subsidy to underwrite the meals of children from middle- and upper-income families.

We do not want to see this program reduced or eliminated.

Transportation and other programs that help low-income people will be able to purchase a nutritionally adequate food supply.

Roadblocks must be removed that may prevent Americans from realizing their full potential in society. Unfair discrimination is a barrier to progress. It is a barrier to economic and political self-determination.

We work to eradicate discriminatory practices.

Every citizen should be entitled to take pride in and foster the cultural heritage that has been passed on from previous generations. Every child should have the opportunity to realize their full potential in life.

There must be vigorous enforcement of laws to assure equal treatment in job recruitment, promotions, layoffs, mortgage access and housing.

This is a basic human right. All workers must be treated with dignity and respect.

We support an unemployment insurance program to provide benefits to all workers who lose their jobs.

We believe that the federal government must play an active role in promoting opportunity for all segments of our society.

Ethnic Americans are not a minority group. They are not a group of people who have been denied the opportunity to participate fully. They are not a group who have been denied equal opportunities. They are not a group who have been denied the chance to participate in the American dream.

We believe that the federal government should provide opportunities for all Americans to participate in the American dream.

Ethnic Americans are a powerful force in our society. They are a force for change. They are a force for progress. They are a force for unity.

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September 2, 1976

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—HOUSE

WORKING AMERICANS
Free collective bargaining remains the best way to insure that American workers receive a fair price for their labor.

The special problems of collective bargaining in state and local government should be addressed at those levels. Washington should not impose its standards on local governments. While we oppose strikes by public employees, we recognize that states have the right to permit them if they choose.

Union membership as a condition of employment has been regulated by state law under Section 4(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act. This basic right should continue to be determined by the states. We oppose strikes by federal employees, the unionization of our military and the legal recognition of common situs picketing.

Employees of the federal government should immediately be added to Title I of Civil Service System must remain non-partisan and non-political. The Hatch Act now protects federal employees. We insist that it be uniformly administered.

Among the rights that are the entitlement of every American worker is the right to organize, the right to strike, the right to be protected against racial discrimination, and non-duty; the right to union elections that are free and democratic, and the right to be assured of ultimately receiving his or her promised pension benefits.

Safe working conditions are a condition of utmost importance. We must expect the Occupational Safety and Health Administration to help employers apply the law. In small businesses, especially, the law, and we will support legislation providing on-site consultation.

There should be considerable concern over the presence of several million illegal aliens in the country who fill jobs that otherwise would be available to American workers. We support increased efforts to deal more effectively with this problem and favor legislation prohibiting the immigration of aliens from countries of mass immigration. The Democrat leaders in Congress have systematically killed every attempt to debate this legislation in recent years.

Increased part-time and flexible-hour work should be encouraged wherever feasible. In light of America's changing life-style, we want to expand more opportunities for men and women to combine family responsibilities and employment.

WELFARE REFORM

The work of all Americans contributes to the strength of our nation, and all who are able to contribute should be encouraged to do so.

In every society there will be some who cannot work, often through no fault of their own. The country's responsibility is how it treats the least fortunate.

We appreciate the magnificent variety of programs that has been developed in the United States.

The Democrat-controlled Congress has produced a welter of duplicative, wasteful, overlapping and inefficient programs failing to assiduously poor. A systemwide national welfare reform system should be initiated immediately.

The following goals should govern the reform of the welfare system: (1) Provide an adequate minimum income for the truly needy; (2) End welfare fraud and prevent it in the future with emphasis on removing ineligible recipients from the rolls; (3) Require food stamp eligibility requirements, and ending aid to illegal aliens who are unemployed: (4) Strengthen work requirements, particularly directed at the productive assistance in useful community work projects; (5) Provide educational and vocational incentives to support the unemployed; (6) Continue past efforts to contain fiscal waste.

Those features of the present law, particularly the food stamp program, that draw into assistance programs people who are neither economically nor physically capable should be corrected. The humanitarian purpose of such programs must not be corrupted by eligibility loopholes. Food stamp programs which link the government to the private sector would accomplish the twin goals of directing resources to those most in need and streamlining administration.

We must never forget that unemployment compensation is insurance, not a welfare program and to that end, it should be financed on the principle that working is always more beneficial than collecting unemployment benefits. The benefits should help most, not fewer unemployed. Employment programs should be encouraged through the private sector to speed up the process of finding jobs for those temporarily out of work.

OLDER AMERICANS

Older Americans constitute one of our most valuable resources. Families with elderly people competing to take care of their elderly. Too often government laws and policies contribute to the dependency for life. Our tax laws, for example, permit a deduction to the taxpayer who gives a contribution to a charitable institution for an elderly parent, but offer little or no incentive to provide care in the home. If an elderly person is admitted to a hospital, the home, the patient may qualify for the marginal care, but if they live with their children, any Supplemental Security Insurance they may receive may be reduced. Incentives must be written into law to encourage families to care for their elderly.

Along with loneliness and ill health, older Americans are deeply threatened by inflation. The costs of the basic necessities of life—food, shelter, clothing, health care—have risen so drastically as to reduce the ability of many older persons to subsist with any measure of dignity. In addition to our program for protecting against excessive costs of living, the need must be met by a commitment by the federal government to their programs on curtailing inflation.

The Social Security benefits are of inestimable importance to the well-being and financial peace-of-mind of most older Americans. We will not let the Social Security system fail. We will work to make the Social Security system virtually indestructible. The Social Security program must not be turned into a welfare system, based on need rather than contribution. In addition, efforts for Social Security contributions must not be raised to the point where they will be unable to participate in any programs for private pension programs. We will work for an increase in the earned income ceiling or its elimination. We will not abandon Social Security payments longer. There will not be the present penalty on work. We will also seek to correct those provisions of the system that now discriminate against women and married couples.

Such programs as Foster Grandparents and work programs sponsored by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, the Job Corps, and the Peace Corps must be continued and extended to encourage seniors to continue to be active and involved in society. Appropriate domiciliary care programs should be developed to enable those who are unable to remain at home to receive professional care at cost-saving institutions.

We favor an honest and forthright discussion of the need for changes in the Social Security benefits. The nation should be exhorted to plan for the future and take a clear view of the amounts of funds that will be required.

A-NATIONAL URBAN STRATEGY

The decay and decline of communities in this country is not just a physical and economic crisis, but a crisis of a sense of community in our society. Community development cannot be achieved merely by throwing dollars and mandating new programs. What is needed is a new sense of mutual concern and responsibility among all members of a community for their city. We recognize the family, the neighborhood and the private volunteer sector to be the most basic and vital units within our communities and we recognize their central role in revitalizing our communities. We propose a strategy for urban revitalization that both treats our urban areas as social organisms and recognizes that the family is the basic building block in these organisms.

In the new National Urban Strategy, the city now requires a coordinated National Urban Policy. The cornerstone of this policy must be to curb excessive growth in inflationary programs. It must begin with the principle that the levels of government closest to the city's problems are best able to deal with them. Federal, state, and local governments must develop the greatest flexibility to those directly on the scene, the local elected officials. Such a policy should not control the local initiative, but should enable the city to prevent the federalization of its problems and should encourage the city to set its own priorities.

Without an urban policy, the Democrat-controlled Congress has increased the number of federal programs that have destroyed our once vital cities. At the same time, urban crime rates have skyrocketed and the quality and promise of metropolitan education systems have plummeted. All this has been accompanied by a 50% increase in the number of federal employees and a 40% decrease in the number of federal employees.
most tenfold: from 45 in 1946 to 435 in 1968, and from 81 billion to 600 billion, respectively.

The Republican programs of revenue sharing and block grants for community development will help solve housing problems in some cities and counties immensely. We favor extension of revenue sharing and the orderly conversion of federal and state grants. When federal assistance programs for general purpose local governments are administered, the result should be direct pass-through and effective role for cities and counties in the planning, allocation, and control of funds.

Federal, state, and local government resources combined are not enough to solve our urban problems. The private sector must be the major participant. Economic development is the best way to involve business and industry government support should emphasize capital formation, not merely the construction or rehabilitation of housing. We urge states to encourage participation in the financial requirements of urban development. Each institution should recognize its responsibility in promoting a strong and effective economy.

We can bring about a new birth of freedom and reorganization of many of these individuals, organizations and leaders who have successfully adopted sustainable urban development and seen patterns that are compatible. Government should be aware of these successes in developing new approaches to public problems and should encourage participation in the financial requirements of urban development. Each institution should recognize its responsibility in promoting a strong and effective economy.

Our urban policies should encourage families, neighborhoods, and businesses to define and protect what is unique about their neighborhood. We support the revision of federal business assistance programs to encourage joint efforts by local government.

We need a comprehensive approach to plan, develop and implement a variety of programs which will take into account the many diverse resources of each neighborhood. The establishment of a National Neighborhood Policy, which will define the role of the neighborhood in the housing process, and the local government planning process will provide a framework for collective action. This framework should encourage the development of a greater sense of community, the participation of all neighborhood residents, and the involvement of the local government in the planning process.

To meet the housing needs of this country there must be a continuous, stable and adequate supply of housing and home mortgages at realistic interest rates. To continue to encourage home ownership, which is the cornerstone of our families, we support the deductibility of interest on home mortgages and property taxes.

We support the government's move to the private sharing and block grants to reduce the excessive burden of the property tax in financing local governments.

We are concerned with the excessive reliance on financing welfare and public school costs primarily by the property tax.

Current economic problems and environmental concerns must be balanced in each community by a policy of "Sensible Growth." We urge a new approach to housing, whether by individuals or by institutional financing policies.

Some demand incentives to support the development of low and moderate income housing in order to assure the availability of adequate shelter for the less fortunate.

We urge a new approach to housing quality by means of participation in neighborhood self-help groups, improving and rehabilitating existing housing and businesses, and investing in and managing local businesses.

We support the revision of federal business assistance programs to encourage joint efforts by local government.

The federal government has a special responsibility to foster those elements of our national transportation system that are essential to national economic and national defense. In other transportation systems that primarily support local transportation needs, the responsibility is to encourage the greatest possible decision-making and flexibility on the part of local governments to mobilize available financial resources to spend funds in a way that makes the best sense for each community. Thus all levels of government have an important role in providing a well-balanced and coordinated transportation network.

In keeping with national transportation goals, the Railroad Revitalization and Regulatory Reform Act of 1976 has begun the task of removing regulatory constraints on the Interstate Commerce Commission and America's ailing railroads. Now we should carefully consider the need to consider the need for rational pricing of rail and air services.

We must also have a safe and efficient aviation system. The need for spending on the physical environment must always be considered in federal decisions and such expenditures must be equitable, non-discriminatory and adequate.
We believe that it is a national responsibility to support scientific and technological research and development to identify environmental problems and arrive at solutions.

We are in complete accord with the recent Supreme Court decision on air pollution...We have proposed...preventive measures to deal with the problems of air pollution...We are convinced that the federal government should take the lead in identifying the sources of pollution...We are confident that the federal government can take the lead in identifying the solutions to these problems...

We renew our commitments to the development of additional water supplies by developing new water uses and new sources of water...We are committed to the development of new sources of energy and new technologies...We are convinced that the federal government can play a leadership role in these areas...

We support establishment of a presidential panel...representative of the various environmental groups...This panel will have the responsibility of recommending policies that will address the complex issues of environmental protection...

We support the establishment of a national parks system...We believe that the federal government has a responsibility to protect and preserve the natural beauty of our country...

Coal, America's most abundant energy source, is of inestimable value to the American people. We must develop the energy resources that are available to us...We believe that the federal government should have a role in developing alternative energy sources...

Uranium offers the best immediate solution to America's energy crisis. We support accelerated use of nuclear energy through processes that have been proven safe. Government research on the use of nuclear energy will be expanded to include perfecting a long-term solution to the problem of nuclear waste.

Among alternative future energy sources, fusion, which offers the potential for supplying unlimited clean energy and the promise of new methods of natural resource recovery, warrants support. We believe it is important for the federal government to sponsor research and development efforts...We support measures to ensure adequate capital investment in the development of new energy sources.

Environment and Natural Resources

A clean and healthy national environment is the rightful heritage of every American. In order to achieve this heritage, we propose...for the protection of our recreational and scenic areas...

As our environmental sophistication grows, we must clearly define the role of the federal government in environmental protection.

We favor continued federal assistance to public broadcasting which provides us with creative educational and cultural alternatives. We recognize that public broadcasting sound means to maximize sustained yield, including clear-cutting and replanting where appropriate. We urge the Congress to continue the National Endowments for the Arts and Humanities and believes that it can realize its potential in becoming an effective participant in the reformation process.

We will support broader use of resource recovery and recycling processes through removal of federal and state restrictions imposed by unnecessary government regulation.

One of the important issues at stake in the United Nations is access to the mineral resources and the seas, Technology, developed by United States industry, is at hand which can unlock resources of petroleum, manganese, nickel, cobalt, copper and other minerals. We will safeguard the national interest in development and use of these resources.

Science and Technology

Every aspect of our domestic economy and well-being, our international competitive position, and national security is related to our national investment in science and applied research and the development of our technology. But there can be no recoverable loss of our continued commitment to maintain space exploration.

In the past, most of these accomplishments have been achieved through a unique partnership between government, industry, and education. This must continue and be expanded in the future.

Because our society is so dependent upon the development of science and the development of technology, it is one of the areas where there must be a central federal policy. We support a national economic policy that will foster the public-private partnership to insure that we maintain our leadership role.

The national space program plays a pioneer role in demonstrating the potential of our universe and we support its expansion.

We recognize that only when our technology is fully developed can it be assimilated and used to increase our productivity and our standard of living. We will continue to encourage young Americans to study science and technology.

Finally, we support new initiatives to utilize be the recoverable commodities from space in a way that will allow us to benefit from the luxury of a throw-away world. Recycling offers environmental benefits, economic expansion, savings, and a best policy to conserve energy. We support a policy which will reward recycling and economic incentives which will encourage its expansion.

Arts and Humanities

The arts and humanities offer an opportunity for every American to become a participant in activities that add fullness, expression, challenge and joy to our daily lives. We Republicans consider the preservation of the rich cultural heritages of our various ethnic groups as a priority goal.

This past year we have celebrated our anniversary with cultural activities as varied and colorful as our cultural heritage. The Republican Party is proud of its record of support to the arts and humanities during the last eight years. We are committed to maintaining this support through the National Endowments for the nation’s museums, theaters, orchestras, dance companies, painters, and writers as well as for individual artists and writers.

This upward trend in funding for the National Endowments and the National Arts Council deserves to continue. But Washington’s presence should never dominate; it must remain the major, but not the only forum between the arts and the people.

We favor continued federal assistance to public broadcasting which provides us with creative educational and cultural alternatives. We recognize that public broadcasting
is supported mainly through private sector contributions and commend this policy as the best insurance against political interference.

In 1976, we have seen vivid evidence that America's history lives throughout the nation and is sustained through the creation throughout the bicentennial era by all Americans those significant events between which contributed to the creation of this nation. We support the efforts of both the public and private sectors, working together, for the historical preservation of unique and irreplaceable historic sites and buildings.

We propose safeguarding the rights of performing artists in the copyright laws, providing tax relief to artists who contribute their own talents and art works for public enjoyment, and encouraging the use of one percent of the cost of government buildings for art works.

With the support of the arts and humanities comes from private philanthropy. This generosity should be encouraged by government policies that facilitate charitable donations.}

**Fiscal Responsibility**

As Republicans, we are proud that in this Platform we have urged tax reductions rather than tax hikes, which will significantly reduce the firm restraint on federal spending this Platform pledges that its proposals for tax cuts, improved federal structural adjustments, differentials, simplifications and job-producing incentives—can all be achieved within the time frame in which they are demanded as vital to the interests of all Americans. Without such spending restraint, we cannot responsibly cut back taxes. We reaffirm our determination that any reduction of revenues must be offset by reduced government spending.

**Foreign Policy, National Defense and International Economic Policy**

Prologue

The foreign policy of the United States defines the relationships we seek with the world, with allies, with friends and with adversaries. Our policy must be firmly rooted in principle and must clearly express our goals. Our commitment to peace is a passport to which they must be true, great, strong, consistent and enduring.

We pledge a realistic and principled foreign policy policy which recognizes the interdependence of nations. As President Eisenhower said in his last year, "the United States should reach out to other nations to ensure that interdependence. Republican leadership has demonstrated that recognition of the ties that bind us to our friends will serve our mutual interests in a single world order without the threat of a new Cold War.

Morality in foreign policy

The goal of Republican foreign policy is the achievement of liberty under law and in a just world order. The principles of democracy on the basis of which we act to achieve peace and to protect the interests of the United States must meet the test of strong criteria. We recognize and commend that great belief in human courage and morality. Nelson W. Polsen, for his part, has proposed a foreign policy that keeps ever in mind.

Our foreign policy must make no undue concessions, but in pursuing détente we must not grant unilateral favors. We must not give up the hope of getting future favors in return.

Agreements that are negotiated, such as those signed in Helsinki, must not take from those who have not been able to see the day of taking it.

Finally, we are firmly committed to a foreign policy that is both strong, hidden, from our friends, who may have no part.

Honesty, openly, and with firm conviction, we shall go forward as a united people to shape our own destiny in the world, upon our deep belief in the rights of man, the rule of law and guidance by the hand of God.

National defense

A superior national defense is the fundamental condition for a secure America and for peace and freedom for the world. Military strength is the path to peace. A sound foreign policy must be rooted in a superior defense capability, and both must be perceived as strong, adequate and supportive of our national interests.

The American people expect that their defense is strong and the security is second to none. They know that for our national security must be a joint effort by all citizens. The defense budget must not be subject to partisan disputes. It should not be held hostage to domestic political advantage.

A minimum guarantee to preserve freedom and ensure that blackmail and threats are the face of growing Soviet military power, requires a period of restraint. We have reduced our forces in Vietnam, and have a steady policy of restraint by 36 percent, and exceed our forces in Vietnam's development by 36 percent. The issue is whether our forces will be adequate to face challenges. We say yes.

We must always achieve maximum value for each dollar the dollar spent. Along with the estimation of the draft and the creation, under a Republican leadership, of an effective armed services, we have reduced the personnel requirements for full employment. We have an employment... to be made in weapons procurement and we will continue to act in a prudent manner with our defense spending.

Our national defense effort will include the continuation of the major modernization program, a world-class missile and bomber force, the development of a new intercontinental ballistic missile, a new missile launch, a new ICBM and a modern bomber— the B-1—capable of penetrating the most sophisticated air defenses in the world.

Our new defense effort will include the continuation of the major modernization program, a world-class missile and bomber force, the development of a new intercontinental ballistic missile, a new missile launch, a new ICBM and a modern bomber— the B-1—capable of penetrating the most sophisticated air defenses in the world.

We will increase our army to 10 divisions, reinforce our program of producing new tanks and other armaments, and support the development of new, highly accurate precision weapons.

We thus, the guarantor of freedom of the seas, must have a major shipbuilding program, with an adequate balance between major carriers and cruisers. This composition of the fleet must be based on a realistic assessment of the threat we face, and must assure that our adversary will gain naval superiority.

An important modernization program for our tactical air force is underway. We will provide new fighter jets, and deliver the B-2, and improve the development of new, highly accurate precision weapons.

Consistent with our total force policy, we will develop our strong arrangements. Our investments in military research and development are of great importance to our future defense capability. We must not lose the vital momentum.

With increasing, complexity of weapons, lead times for weapons systems are often of a decade, and the pace of planning and prudent financial decisions. An outstanding example of this process is the development of the new anti-ballistic missile, which incorporates pinpoint precision by means of sophisticated guidance systems and is an exceptionally economical weapon to produce.

Security assistance programs are impor...
important to our allies and we will continue to strengthen their efforts at self-defense, to improve our alliances so that we can help to ensure that the world balance is not tipped against us and can also serve to lessen chances of direct U.S. involvement in remote conflicts.

As a vital component of our over-all national security, which is the concern of each of us, NATO must have the best intelligence system in the world. The effectiveness of the intelligence community must be capable of being sustained by the new generation, initiated by President Ford. We favor the creation of an independent oversight function by Congress and will work to ensure that any part of our intelligence system into a political football. We will take every precaution to prevent the breakdown of security controls on sensitive intelligence information, endangering the lives of United States officials abroad, or affecting the ability of NATO to act decisively whenever legitimate foreign policy and defense needs require it.

**NATO and Europe.**

Fundamental to a stable, secure world is the continuation of our traditional alliances. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) is, as it was conceived in 15 nations together, the expression of the will of our collective to resist resulted in the creation and maintenance of a military deterrent, which, while not, of course, free from strains, has served our vital interests well. Today that threat continues.

We have been extending our cooperation within NATO and have taken bold new steps in economic cooperation with our partners, but consider them worthwhile to us. NATO's energy, and the willingness of the United States to maintain a substantial military presence in Europe, based on alliances which do not jeopardize the security of the NATO states. We affirm that a strong NATO defense, based on a United States military presence, is vital to the defense of Western Europe.

Some of our NATO allies have experienced rapid and dynamic changes. We are encouraged by developments in Europe. In some cases, where both Portugal and Spain now face more promising futures. Early cooperation should be accelerated between the two countries. At the same time we would view with concern any political developments elsewhere in Europe which may undermine the interests. We support the right of all nations to choose their leaders. Democracy and freedom are basic rights are preserved and extended for future generations to choose in freedom.

The difficult problem of Cyprus, which separates our friends in Greece and Turkey, should be addressed and resolved in a manner which accords with the interests of all parties. The use of the United States military base on the island of Nicosia as a vehicle of increasing competition and potential irritations would be maintained as a means of strengthening the excellent relations we have achieved with the EEC.

In the final analysis, the NATO Alliance will be as effective as our will and determination, as well as the carrying out of our obligations. The creation of collective security is to deter wars and, if necessary, to fight and win those wars that are fought. Our vital security, especially required during prolonged relaxation of tensions with our adversaries because we cannot permit ourselves to lose ground or promises as a substitute for deeds. We are determined that the NATO Alliance shall not be found wanting in any situation. We can and must respond vigorously when called upon to act.

Asia and the Pacific

The United States has vital interests in the entire Pacific Basin and those interests lie foremost in Asian tranquility and stability. The experience of ending direct American involvement in the Korean war and Cold War initiated under Democratic Administrations has taught us a great deal about how we must define our interests in this part of the world. The United States is indisputably a Pacific power. We have sought to express our interests in the area through strengthening existing friendly ties and creating new ones.

Japan will remain the main pillar of our Asian policy. We must help to provide the framework, over the course of thirty years, for the development of the Japanese economy, which has risen to second place among the free world nations. This nation, without natural resources, has maximized its greatest resources, the Japanese love of work, commerce on of the world's most significant economic advances. We will continue our policy of close consultation and cooperation with this country. And we are now entering an important and active phase in the relationship.

In the region of the Philippines, a nation with which we have had traditionally close ties and whose economy has grown rapidly in recent years, we will continue to support our policy of military and economic assistance. United States troops will be maintained in Korea so long as the possibility of renewed tension of the North Korea. Time has not diminished our memories of the sudden assault against South Korea. We reaffirm the commitment of the United States to the territorial integrity and the sovereignty of the Republic of Korea. Simultaneously, we encourage the Governments of South Korea and North Korea to institute domestic policy initiatives leading to the extension of basic human rights.

When Republicans assumed executive office in 1988, we faced with war in Iran involving tens of thousands of troops and to which we had contributed billions of dollars and our national honor and prestige. It was in the spirit of bipartisanship and concern for the welfare of the United States and the world that the United States was committed to support South Vietnam against Communist-sponsored aggression. The casualties were more than 25,000 killed and Americans died in that, and more than 300,000 were wounded.

A policy of consistent and principled negotiations extricated the United States from that ill-fated war with the expectation that peace would be restored to the region. The refusal of the Democrat-controlled Congress to give support to Presidential requests for military aid to the beleaguered nations of South Vietnam, South Korea, and Laos, coupled with sustained military assaults by the Communist forces, brought about the collapse of those nations and the subjugation of their people to totalitarian rule.

We recognize that there is a wide discretion for those who seek to curb aggression, but we pledge that American troops will never again be committed for the purpose of our own defense. In the absence of those guarantees we are committed by treaty or other solemn agreements, without the clear purpose of achieving our stated diplomatic and military objectives.

We must achieve the return of all Americans who are still held as prisoners or internees in China and Vietnam. We seek the return of those American prisoners and MIAs, we recommend, among other actions, the establishment of a presidential task force headed by a special presidential representative.

We condemn the inhumane and criminal retributions which have taken place in Cambodia and other countries. We condemn the torture and other human rights violations that have been imposed on innocent civilians.

The important economic developments taking place in Singapore, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines and other Asian countries will lead to much improved living standards for the people there. We reaffirm our friendship with these nations. Similarly, our relationships with Australia and New Zealand, with whom we have fought and suffered and to whom we have always been loyal, are an essential part of our foreign policy; they have never been better and provide a firm base on which to build.

**United States-Chinese relations**

A development of significance for the future of Asia and for the world came to fruition in 1972 as our communications were released. This event has allowed us to initiate dialogue with the leaders of a quarter of the population, and trade channels with the People's Republic of China. This is an important step forward. We see it as a significant step in our world affairs. We shall seek to engage the People's Republic of China in an expanded number of contacts and agreements that cannot realistically proceed at a forced or incautious pace; the measured but steady growth of our relations best serves our interests. We recognize the important role that basic human rights will be extended to the Chinese people. What is truly fundamental is that we have established regular and concrete channels with the People's Republic of China and that this process can form an important contribution to world peace.
times been diverted to more distant parts of the world. There can be no sensible alternative to close relationships and understanding between peoples of the hemisphere. It is true for a series of new departures in our relations with Canada, Cuba is our most important partner and we are here. We, as Americans, feel a deep sense of our Canadian friends, and we have much at stake in the development of closer relationships toward mutual understanding and complete equality.

To our neighbors in Mexico, Central America, we also wish the opportunity to expand our dialogue. The needs of our friends are great, but this must not be an excuse for the United States to make a determined effort to work together more closely. The United States has taken steps to adjust tariffs so as to maximize access to our markets. We recognize that our neighbors place no value on complex and cumbersome aid schemes; they see self-help modernization, and an open trade as the main sources of economic progress. We will work with them to define specific steps that we can take to help them achieve these goals.

By continuing its policies of exporting subversion and violence, Cuba remains outside the Inter-American family of nations. We condemn attempts by the Cuban dictatorship to intrude on the affairs of other Latin American States and, as long as such conduct continues, it shall remain ineligible for admission to the Organization of American States.

We shall continue to share the aspirations of the Cuban people to regain their liberty. We insist that decent and humane conditions be maintained in the treatment of political prisoners in the Cuban jails, and we will seek arrangements to allow international observers to visit those facilities and to investigate and monitor the conditions in those jails.

The Pan-American Canal Treaty provides that the United States has jurisdictional rights in the Canal Zone "if it were the sovereign." The United States intends that the Canal Zone be preserved as an international waterway for the ships of all nations. This access is enhanced by a relationship of respect and friendship between the American and Panamanian people.

The United States has always supported the process of self-determination in Africa. Our friendship for the African countries is expressed through continued peaceful economic and political development. The people of Africa recognize their historical and cultural ties with Africa and express their desire that United States aid to Africa is a matter of great importance.

We support all forces which promote negotiated settlements and racial peace. We shall continue to deplore all violence and terrorism and to urge all concerned that the rights of tribal, ethnic and racial minorities be guaranteed through orderly and legal means. Our policy is to strengthen the forces of moderation recognizing that solutions to African problems must come from within. The peoples of Africa can coexist in security, work together in freedom and harmony, and strive together to secure their prosperity. We hope that the Council of Europe will be able to achieve mature and stable relationships in Europe.

The United States is committed to Israel and fundamental and enduring. We have honored and will continue to honor that commitment in every way—politically, economically, and by providing military and other forms of assistance. The United States has received a strong and enduring testament of support and gratitude from the American people. The American people have given a strong and enduring testament of support and gratitude from the American people. The American people have given a strong and enduring testament of support and gratitude from the American people.

The American people's commitments to the United States are steadfast and enduring. We have honored and will continue to honor that commitment in every way—politically, economically, and by providing military and other forms of assistance. The United States has received a strong and enduring testament of support and gratitude from the American people. The American people have given a strong and enduring testament of support and gratitude from the American people. The American people have given a strong and enduring testament of support and gratitude from the American people.
September 2, 1976

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD - HOUSE

H 9458

current governing nuclear technology and nuclear weapon technology, we shall work to devise new multilateral policies governing the export of sensitive nuclear technology.

The tumultuous events of the past several years in the world economy were an ominous challenge to our creativity and our willpower. We have emerged from this difficult period in a new position in the world, and we have directed and guided the postwar system to a position of confidence. To assure the permanence of our own prosperity, we must work with others, demonstrate our leadership and the vitality of our economy. Together with the industrial democracies, we must ensure steady, non-inflationary growth based on expanded international cooperation.

The Republican Administration will cooperate fully in strengthening the international monetary and trade system, which provides the foundation for our prosperity and that of all nations. We shall bargain hard to build new international institutions, and we shall oppose new restrictions to trade. We shall continue to represent vigorously our nation's economic interests abroad. We shall avoid putting on barriers, and we shall vigorously protect our basic economic interests and special economic relationships.

The United States should withdraw promptly from the International Labor Organization if that body fails to stop its inciting totalitarianism.

Eight years ago we were forced to a defense posture because of the build-up of the Soviet Union. We must ensure that our capabilities are such as to withstand any future Soviet threat.

Our foreign economic assistance programs are being expanded with emphasis on helping others to help themselves, on food production and rural development, on health and sanitary programs, and on development of human resources.

We have sought to encourage others, including the rich oil exporters, to assume a greater share of the burden of assistance. We shall continue our efforts to encourage an adequate flow of aid for economic projects in emerging countries.

The world's oceans, with their vast resources, must become a sort of extended co-operation.

We strongly condemn illegal corporate payments made at home and abroad. To eliminate illegal payments to foreign officials by American corporations, we support the passage of President Ford's legislation and the OECD Declaration on Investment setting forth reasonable guidelines for business conduct.

The growth of civilian nuclear technology, and the potential role of nuclear power as an alternative to increasingly costly fossil fuel resources, combine to require our recognition of the potential dangers associated with the spread of nuclear technology.

Approved For: 2004/12/20; CIA-RDP79M003003000400003015-9

Preclude the sale of those technology-intensive products to the Soviet Union by the United States and our allies, and indirectly or directly jeopardize our national security.

Our trade in non-strategic areas creates jobs here and substantially affects our balance-of-payments position, and can contribute to an improved political climate in the world. The overall stability for our cultural, economic, and agricultural interests, Americans farmers and consumers. To guard against any sudden shift in domestic prices as the consequence of unanticipated events, we have instituted strict reporting procedures and other treaty safeguards. We shall not permit concessions to the United States or to other countries to determine our agricultural exports. We will not be subject to international agreements. The United States and the Soviet Union remain ideological competitors and the international status quo. In the 20th century, we shall not accept ideological abuses of the United States. The many forms of international cooperation—which benefit the average American—will not allow the use of nuclear weapons, termination of the international drug trade, and order of the ocean resources—we pledge to maintain international structures of cooperation. At the same time, we shall seek to ensure that the cost of new structures, as well as the structure of international agreements, are more equally shared among participating nations. In the continued tradition of American leadership for the quality of human life everywhere, we shall give vigorous support to the non-political work of the specialized agencies of the United Nations, which deals with such areas as nutrition and disaster relief for the world's poor and disadvantaged.

The United States will continue its policies of aid and trade, including the extension of our extended economic assistance programs. The United States will continue to be a major supplier of agricultural commodities to less-developed countries. There is no reason for us to be defensive; our combined assets can be used in a coordinated manner to produce our food and other commodities. We shall continue to support the global increase of investment in natural resources of all types, and we shall continue to support the replacement of the free market mechanism by cartels, price-fixing arrangements or commodity agreements. We shall continue policies designed to assure free market consumer sovereignty, and we shall continue to be a dependable supplier of agricultural commodities.

Conclusion

The American people can be proud of our nation's achievements in foreign policy over the past eight years. We are at peace. We are strong.

We re-emphasize the importance of our ties to the north and to the world as a whole. Our relations with allies in the Atlantic community and with Japan have never been closer. The significant progress that has been made toward durable and flexible arrangements in the Middle East and the progress in the negotiations on nuclear non-proliferation.
We have sought negotiation rather than confrontation with our adversaries, while maintaining our strategic deterrent. The world economic recovery, led by the United States, is producing sustainable growth. In this year of our nation’s bicentennial, the American people have confidence in themselves and are optimistic about the future.

We, the Republican Party, proudly submit our record and our Platform to you.

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END MEDICAID ABUSE

Mr. PEPPER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record to include extended text.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. Speaker, I introduced legislation today to close a major loophole in the medical insurance system. This loophole, allowing Medicaid to make health insurance payments that should be made instead by "third-party" insurance to taxpayers as much as $500 per year.

For the information of our colleagues, enclosed are 29 HEW audit report summaries of State programs, obtained by the House Subcommittee on Health and Long-Term Care, concerning the privilege of chairing. These audit reports of the State programs clearly demonstrate the need for corrective legislation:

SUMMARY OF 29 HEW AGENCY REPORTS REGARDING DEFICIENCIES IN STATE THIRD-PARTY PROGRAMS

CALIFORNIA—FEBRUARY 1976

The State has not had an effective program for recovering the costs which were paid by Medicaid on behalf of beneficiaries who had other health insurance. In March 1975, $17,113 cases were identified as having health insurance, but the State did not seek recovery prior to Medicaid payment. An estimated $88 million could be saved biennially by implementing a system of third-party liability in the payment of provider claims.

MASSACHUSETTS—FEBRUARY 1976

The State agency procedures did not provide for the identification of medical claims paid from other insurance. In May 1975, a total of 17,113 cases were identified as having health insurance, but the State did not conduct such coverage prior to Medicaid payment. An estimated $88 million could be saved biennially by implementing a system of third-party liability in the payment of provider claims.

MARYLAND—JUNE 1975

It cannot be determined whether or not there were sufficient reasons to accept less than full reimbursement and whether or not settlements were made in the best interests of the Federal and State agency employees. The data could alert officials to the need for possible changes in regulations, policies, procedures, and practices to achieve even greater recoveries from liable third parties.

In 45 percent of the cases examined, the State recovered the full amount credited for benefits provided, while the recipient retained part of the proceeds of the claim.

MICHIGAN—FEBRUARY 1976

The purpose of the review was to evaluate the State’s implementation of the recommendations in the audit report of June 1971. In the area of third party collections, the State agency received only 91% of the monies due. Some 4,000 claims remained uncollected.

OREGON—JUNE 1975

Collection of resources available in the form of third parties’ liabilities had not been effectively pursued. Medical payments were made on behalf of Medicaid recipients without the investigative steps needed to collect refunds from liable third parties. As a result, funds awarded in injury settlements in favor of recipients were not obtained to offset Medicaid expenditures.

KENTUCKY—JUNE 1975

This review was made to follow up on action taken on unresolved claims in a previous follow-up audit of 1972. The prior review showed that the State had not taken timely action to strengthen its procedures to identify third party resources. The current follow-up review showed that the State still had not taken action to resolve the problem.
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Attached for your interest is a copy of the National Republican Convention Platform as printed in the September 2, 1976 Congressional Record. Like the Democratic Platform, reference is made to a strong foreign intelligence apparatus (page H9481). The Republican Platform, in addition, mentions the CIA in the context of Presidential action to protect the privacy of American citizens (page H9475).