

PEOPLE
Hear their prayer!

MINISTER
Warm even the hearts of their captors;
Remind them of their bond of humanness.
And from all hatred of Communist Indo-
China
Holding secret the names of our sons and
brothers and fathers:

PEOPLE
Free us in Your forgiveness, our Lord!

MINISTER
Give our leaders Your own wisdom
To speed the freeing of our loved ones
From strange coldness of an Asian war
That seems so terribly far away:

PEOPLE
Deliver them, our Lord!

MINISTER
Almighty Father, their silent Partner in a
thousand cells,
Jesus Christ, Eternal Savior of Your People
Holy Spirit, All-Comforter in our fiercest
grief,
O Savior, Redeemer, Feeler of all human
anguish:

PEOPLE
For Your own sake, release them!

MINISTER
To those who wait here helplessly
Grant faith not to question the quietness,
Or lose their sight of You in separation—
But know that You are here
Even to the end of the world:

PEOPLE
Comfort us who wait, our Lord!

MINISTER
May millions of Your people come today,
Begging Your benediction of peace, of free-
dom!
May our Litany fill the hidden corners of the
globe
With the fresh new joy of hope and love
And faith! And faith in spite of all!

PEOPLE
Fill us with faith, our Lord!

ALL
Amen, Amen

END THE WAR IN INDOCHINA NO LATER THAN JULY 4, 1971

(Mrs. ABZUG asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend her remarks, and to include extraneous material.)

Mrs. ABZUG. Mr. Speaker, as my first official act in Congress representing the voters of the 19th Congressional District in New York, I have introduced a resolution calling on the President to set the date for total withdrawal of all American armed forces from Indochina, and specifying that this date be no later than July 4, 1971.

The 92d Congress has no more urgent business than to end the war and to get on with the task of meeting the domestic crises that have resulted from decades of neglect of human and urban needs.

SET-THE-DATE RESOLUTION

With the administration's decision to resume the bombing of North Vietnam and the massive escalation of the U.S. air role in Laos and Cambodia, it is essential that the Congress call a halt once and for all to a war that has been overwhelmingly repudiated by the American people.

There is a growing realization among Americans that, unless the administration agrees to set the date for the withdrawal of all U.S. Armed Forces from Southeast Asia, we face the very grim possibility of an open-ended conflict that may go on for years and erupt once more into a full-scale war.

This is a prospect that will rule out any attempt to deal realistically with our enormous domestic problems of urban decay, poverty, health care, housing, transportation, and the fight against pollution.

Furthermore, if the administration allows the war to drag on indefinitely, it will at the same time be consigning to indefinite detention the American prisoners of war now held in North Vietnamese jails. In the talks at Paris, the North Vietnamese have repeatedly stated that negotiations for release of these prisoners will take place only after the American Government sets a date for termination of its participation in the war.

I am pleased to announce that the following Members of Congress are cosponsoring the set-the-date resolution, the text of which follows:

List of Cosponsors

Mr. Abourezk, Mr. Addabbo, Mr. Aspin, Mr. Badillo, Mr. Bingham, Mr. Burton, Mrs. Chisholm, Mr. Clay, Mr. Conyers, Mr. Delums, Mr. Dow, Mr. Drinan, Mr. Eckhardt, Mr. Edwards of California, Mr. Fraser, Mr. Halpern.

Mr. Hechler of West Virginia, Mr. Jacobs, Mr. Kastenmeier, Mr. Koch, Mr. McCloskey, Mr. Mikva, Mrs. Mink, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Rangel, Mr. Rees, Mr. Rosenthal, Mr. Roybal, Mr. Ryan, Mr. Scheuer, and Mr. Waldie.

H. Res. —

Whereas, the war in Vietnam is entering its second decade with no end in sight, and has spread to Laos and Cambodia.

Whereas, the administration has resumed the bombing of North Vietnam and bases its Vietnamization policy upon the open-ended use of American airpower in Indochina, with the continuing threat of even greater escalation.

Whereas the administration has announced plans to maintain a residual force of unspecified size in Indochina for an indefinite period although it has become clear that American prisoners of war there will not be released until our government sets a specific date for total withdrawal,

Whereas, the war has brought unimaginable suffering to the people of Indochina and has squandered the lives and resources of the American people, making it impossible adequately to meet domestic human needs, and

Whereas, there is no constitutional or moral basis for continued American involvement in this war: Now, therefore be it

Resolved, That the President set the date for completing the safe and systematic withdrawal of all American armed forces from Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos, and that this date be no later than July 4, 1971.

Mr. Speaker, it was particularly moving to me that on the opening day of the new session of Congress, more than 500 women, members of unions, civic and peace groups, and residents of the 19th Congressional District traveled to Washington to express their support for the Set-the-Date peace resolution.

In their presence on the Capitol steps, I took a special peace pledge to demonstrate my commitment to the goals of

peace and a reordering of our national priorities. Among those present on the steps were Representative SHIRLEY CHISHOLM, who administered the pledge, Representatives WILLIAM F. RYAN, Democrat from New York; SEYMOUR HALPERN, Republican from New York; RONALD DELUMS, Democrat from California; EDWARD KOCH, Democrat from New York; HERMAN BADILLO, Democrat from New York; BENJAMIN S. ROSENTHAL, Democrat from New York; ROBERT DRINAN, Democrat from Massachusetts; JONATHAN BINGHAM, Democrat from New York; and JOHN DOW, Democrat from New York, and representatives of Women Strike for Peace, the Voice of Women, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, the New Democratic Coalition, Business Executives Move Against the War, Hotel and Drug Employees Local 1199, the Furriers Joint Board, Concerned Citizens of Nassau County, Women's Liberation groups from Washington, D.C., and a group of youngsters from Harlem who had won an essay contest sponsored by the Brotherhood for Better Citizens.

I am including in the RECORD the welcoming remarks made by Representative CHISHOLM, the peace pledge, and my speech at the Set-the-Date rally on the Capitol steps:

STATEMENT BY REPRESENTATIVE SHIRLEY CHISHOLM

Friends all. This is a wonderful moment right now in the history of this Congress. In terms of the troubles and problems that confront us in our nation today, it is very, very necessary to have voices in the U.S. House of Representatives that will cry out for peace. I am glad that Bella Abzug has now entered the House of Representatives in order to be able to help those of us who believe so deeply and firmly that we have a job to do on our home front first of all.

I want to ask Bella to take a special oath in your presence so that you will know that she and I, and some of the other Congressmen here, will try to reorder the priorities of our nation. Bella, will you please take this peace Pledge:

"I pledge to seek peace for my country and for all nations I pledge to devote my time, my energy and my abilities—in and out of Congress—to help end the war in Indochina and to bring all of our men home, the sooner the better. I pledge to work for new priorities to heal the domestic wounds of war and to use our country's wealth for life, not death.

"I make this pledge to the women in the peace movement, from which I come, to my constituents in the 19th congressional district, whose needs are so desperate, to the young people, and to all men and women who work for a sane, healthy, and peaceful America."

Mrs. Abzug repeated the Pledge, and then made the following speech:

We have a new year, a new Congress, and the same old war. For more than a decade now, Vietnamese have been slaughtered by the hundreds of thousands, and our own young men have been killed, wounded, corrupted, and made sick in conscience and heart, by this dirty, immoral war.

From our President's military leaders and leading statesmen we have gotten lies and deceptions. They manipulate words as though they were playing parlor games instead of dealing in human suffering. We are now living through a B-movie re-run of the Johnson script, which promised "no wider war" and brought just that. President Nixon who was elected by outright deception, tells us he is winding down the war, he bids us rejoice that only 40 young Americans were

killed last week. He tells us that this is going to be a clean, no-hands war and so what if it goes on and on? No ground troops, he says. Just thousands of bombers dropping thousands of tons of bombs on innocent villagers—men, women and children—the civilians of Cambodia and Laos who are experiencing the same blessings of civilization that we bring to Mylai and Vietnam.

From Melvin Laird and other government officials, the word leaks out, Vietnamization is fine, they say, but we are going to have to keep some troops in Indochina for a long, long time, and we are going to need more money for the Pentagon, and we are going to have to keep our nuclear bombs dry.

And with this gruesome prospect, President Nixon—the wind-up or wind-down mechanical man, call him what you will—thinks he is going to be able to fool the American people.

Well, they already showed in the 1970 election that they are not fooled by Mr. Nixon and Mr. Agnew, and I predict right now that President Nixon will be defeated in 1972 because the American people are way ahead of him in their aspirations, their genuine idealism, and their desire for positive change. Only they will not wait until 1972 to show that they are fed up with President Nixon's policy of war, recession, and inflation.

Our cities are in crisis and erupting. Just a few days ago, New York City was on the verge of a general strike. It is worth noting, that at the same time that the policemen were responding to the pressures of inflation by striking for more pay, President Nixon was congratulating U.S. Steel for raising prices by *only* 6 percent.

Unemployment is close to 5 million, and in the Black and Puerto Rican ghettos the jobless rate is as high as 50 percent. In my own district, people are desperate for decent housing, jobs, for health care, for better transportation, for child care centers, for rehabilitation of drug addicts who are responsible for so much of the crime that is terrorizing our neighborhoods.

The pot is boiling, the issues are getting sharper, and the demand for change, for peace, for an end to this war will ring out louder, and louder—and it will be heard in Congress.

As your Representative, my first act today after being sworn in as a member of the 92nd Congress was to introduce a Resolution calling on President Nixon to set the date for withdrawal of all—I repeat all—American troops from Indochina, and specifying that this withdrawal be completed by July 4th, 1971. I think July 4th is a fitting date for a 2nd Declaration of Independence—Independence from a war that has been overwhelmingly repudiated by the American people.

I felt a special responsibility to take this action, and I am pleased to announce that Congressmen Bob Eckhardt-D., Texas; Benjamin S. Rosenthal-D., New York; Shirley Chisholm-D., New York; Charles Rangel-D., New York; Ken Hechler-D., West Va., Ed Koch-D., New York; Joseph Addabbo-D., New York; Parren Mitchell-D., Md.; Herman Badillo-D., New York; William F. Ryan-D., New York; Abner Mikva-D., Illinois; James Abourezk-D., S. Dak.; William Claw-D., Missouri; John Dow-D., New York; Paul N. McCloskey-D., Cal.; John Conyers, Jr.-D., Mich.; Thomas Rees-D., Cal.; Phillip Burton-D., Cal.; Jerome R. Waldie-D., Cal.; Jonathan Bingham-D., New York; Andrew Jacobs-D., Ind.; Donald M. Fraser-D., Minn.; Robert F. Drinan-D., Mass.; Les Aspin-D., Wis.; Seymour Halpern-D., New York; Ronald Delums-D., Cal.; Robert W. Kastenmeier-D., Wis.; and Patsy T. Mink-D., Hawaii, are co-sponsoring the Resolution. There are, of course, many other members of Congress who feel the same way and who are introducing similar "End the War" Resolutions. We will keep on doing so and speaking out on this

issue and voting against military appropriations until we stop the war and then we will have to make sure that the people—not the Pentagon—benefit from the peace dividend.

If that is to come to pass, we will have to act on the conviction that this is our building, that this Capitol is our Capitol, that Congress' function is to represent all the people. Congress is not nearly responsive or reflective of the real America as it should be, and we have to work much harder to move it in that direction. We need more women in Congress, more Blacks and Puerto Ricans, more young people—the age floor for the House is 25—more trade unionists and working people.

We have to reclaim our institutions and make them work for all of us and I have set as my personal goal to challenge the hold of the Pentagon on the House Armed Services Committee. The late Mendel Rivers described this Committee as "the only voice, official voice, the military has in the House of Representatives."

Well that Committee is supposed to represent the interest of the electorate—not the Pentagon. It is supposed to act as a check on the military, not to give it a blank check—and if it were fulfilling its duties we would not have the scandalous situation of the Army spying on thousands of Americans, spying on the NAACP and Women's Strike for Peace, spying on anyone and any group that dares to question what the military-industrial complex is doing to our country. We would not have the Committee holding secret hearings on the draft—which should be repealed—and authorizing billions of dollars for useless weapons.

I have requested assignment to the Armed Services Committee, and I ask all of you to join in a campaign to demand that I and other Representatives of the majority peace sentiment in the United States be added to the Committee.

That can be a significant fight, and I need your help. But I recognize, as we all do, that the real movements for change do not start in the Congress, they start in your neighborhoods, in your communities, your organizations and in the streets. And so I call on you to join in building a coalition for peace and priorities, a coalition that will bring together the women—who are the majority of the population and the biggest pro-peace force in this country—the youth, the young veterans who are holding hearings to expose the atrocities committed in Vietnam, the Black people and other minorities, the poor, the elderly, who are among the most helpless victims of inflation, the unemployed and the working people who are moving more and more into activity.

Together, this adds up to millions of Americans who can be a positive force for ending the war, for peace, for using the wealth and genius and creativity of our great country to benefit people. People in action create a contagion of courage and that is what we need here in Congress and all over our land.

DEFICIT FINANCING

(Mr. RARICK asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend his remarks, and to include extraneous material.)

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, does the President of the United States propose to run the country in violation of the law?

In his state of the Union address and again in his budget report, the President, as Chief Executive, outlined a full employment economy to be thrust on the American people without new taxes or additional source of Federal income—ex-

cept by a promise of additional deficit spending—the cruelest tax of all—inflation.

To accomplish his proposed goal, the President and his financial experts confess that the Federal Establishment will end the fiscal year with an additional deficit of \$11.6 billion. Other knowledgeable national leaders estimate the deficit for the year may be as high as \$25 to \$30 billion.

The national debt, the mortgage the politicians have put against our people's future earnings, as of January 27, was \$393,141,662,732.63. The additional proposed deficit for the President's programs would increase the national debt to an estimated \$404.7 billion.

The Federal Government has no money; so, for every proposal of spending in excess of the legal debt ceiling, the Secretary of the Treasury must sell U.S. bonds to raise revenue by pledging the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government.

The Congress, on June 3, 1970, at the President's request, increased the permanent debt ceiling to \$380 billion and the temporary ceiling to \$395 billion—authorizing the executive branch to sell U.S. bonds and pledge future tax revenues to that extent.

I am surprised that none of our economic experts or interpretive advisers has raised the question, of how the President proposes to finance his programs. Through deficit spending in excess of the legal debt ceiling—an ultra vires act of de facto legality against the laws of Congress sought by and established for the President himself.

True, the President can legalize his full economy budget program by simply getting Congress to again increase the debt ceiling—that is, if Congress passed the measure. But, he has not even asked us yet.

He has asked the independent Federal Reserve System to come up with enough new money to reach a projected increase in the GNP by \$88 billion in order to achieve his "objective of prosperity without inflation." This, the President would accomplish through an "expansive monetary policy" using the primary cause of inflation, printing press money, to combat inflation.

The greater difference to be expected between the upcoming inflation under the Republicans than was experienced under the Democrats will be new money flowing more heavily into the public sector than into the private sector of our economy. And that going into the private sector can be expected to be more heavily laden with Government controls than ever before experienced by private citizens and free enterprise.

The President needs to be reminded that the Constitution, article 1, section 7, clause 1, commences:

All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives. . . .

The Federal Reserve is not an agency of Government. It is a private banking monopoly.

This may well be the first instance in our Nation's history where the President looks to the Federal Reserve bank rather than the people's Congress for new reve-