

native energy sources demands greater governmental encouragement. If the full potential of geothermal energy, coal gasification and liquefaction, fusion, oil shale, ocean currents, wind power, solar energy, and hydroelectric power are to be developed, we must invest the necessary capital.

A major flaw in the President's energy program is its failure to encourage the production of additional energy and to accelerate research, development, and demonstration of alternative energy sources. There must be a close public-private cooperation in this venture, both financial and technological. Otherwise, we will fail to develop many alternative sources and will continue to move from one crisis to another.

Another defect in the national energy plan is the absence of any meaningful action in the field of transportation. More than one-fourth of all energy consumed in this country is used by the transportation sector. Over one-half of that source of energy consumption is represented by private automobiles. Dependence on the automobile must be significantly curtailed if we are to conserve energy. Greater reliance must be placed on mass transportation. It has been estimated that, on an average daily basis, transit consumes only 38 percent of the energy per passenger mile that urban automobiles use. Unfortunately, the Finance Committee failed to endorse the so-called gas-guzzler tax which would have discouraged the production and use of energy-inefficient vehicles. I hope this provision will be restored.

The energy development and transportation trust fund which I proposed—and which was adopted in principle by the Finance Committee—will channel tax revenues generated by this legislation to the research, development, and demonstration of new energy technologies, increased production of existing and new energy sources, and efficient public transportation. This trust fund could provide loans, loan guarantees, or price guarantees for private energy production or conservation projects. It can also aid programs designed to decrease the energy consumption of overall transportation systems and to encourage the development of the most energy-efficient forms of transit.

In its report on the national energy plan, the General Accounting Office recommended that funds from the energy tax be used to expand public transportation opportunities rather than to provide rebates. The GAO declared that using tax revenues in this manner would constitute "an investment designed to improve the energy efficiency of the transportation system of the country and would also contribute to alternatives to the automobile for all classes of citizens—including the poor." Certainly this is an investment in the future.

The energy development and transportation trust fund is a concept which offers great potential for effectively using funds generated by taxes imposed to encourage energy conservation to help our Nation meet its energy needs. It will fill a serious gap in the President's energy program and will provide a mecha-

nism to decrease our dependence on imported petroleum and fossil fuels. Additionally, the trust fund will stimulate additional conservation in the transportation sector.

Mr. President, inasmuch as Persian Gulf countries account for over one-half of the world's oil reserves, users of oil are to a large degree dependent on those five nations. While the North Sea's oil will lessen Western Europe's dependence on OPEC, the U.S. dependence will grow. In 1973 Arab oil accounted for 22 percent of America's oil imports; in 1976 the figure was 38 percent. Because of the increased demand for OPEC oil, \$100 billion has been paid out to those countries. Middle East oil countries have deposited about \$50 billion in American banks. There is a possibility that these petrodollars, if suddenly withdrawn or improperly manipulated, could unsettle foreign exchange markets, undermine the dollar, and damage business confidence. If our appetite for oil runs ahead of available supplies or we fail to lessen our dependence on foreign oil, the OPEC nations could further increase their potential stranglehold on the world's economy. It is possible that, unless this situation soon changes, and drastically, our economy and parts of our foreign policy will be held hostage to the actions of others. Thus, to the greatest extent possible, we must keep the money spent on energy—whatever the form—in the United States.

Although the energy tax bill, as reported by the Finance Committee, carries a \$20 billion price tag, it encourages the expenditure of funds within this country. Through various credits and others incentives, this bill seeks to reduce demand for imported oil and to increase domestic energy sources. In comparison with the dimensions of the energy challenges facing America and the prospect of increased dependence on foreign oil, the cost of these tax incentives is relatively small. If the goal of achieving a savings of 2 million barrels a day is realized, we will have made an important contribution in combating the energy crisis.

Mr. President, concern has been voiced that the gross cost of the energy tax bill will be an estimated \$32 billion over the next 8 years. There is fear that the incentives provided to encourage additional energy production will result in excessive profits for the energy industry. To the extent that the profits of any industry must unduly rise as a result of the energy situation, as excess profits or windfall profits, tax must be imposed. We should not excessively reward producers for increasing domestic energy capabilities and helping this Nation meet its energy needs through its own resources. An effective excess profits must be adopted which will encourage additional production but prevent a rip-off of the American consumer. Such a tax is within the scope of the conference.

The Senate must not only resolve short-term energy problems. We must provide energy resources for the future and reduce our dependence on energy forms which are in limited supply or for which we must depend on imports which are harmful to our national security.

We must travel two energy roads at once. Conservation will stretch out our existing energy resources and provide "new energy." We must also aggressively pursue alternative sources. We have the technical capacity; now we must develop the will to pursue all possibilities. We must consider the energy challenges not only today and in the next decade, but also in the next century. The trust fund which the Finance Committee has endorsed will help provide the resources and direction to meet this task.

Mr. PACKWOOD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

#### A GREAT MAN COMES HOME AGAIN

Senator HUBERT H. HUMPHREY entered the Chamber.

[Prolonged applause, Senators and guests rising.]

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, for many months, the prayers of the Members of the Senate, as well as those of millions of Americans, have been with HUBERT HUMPHREY; his wife, Muriel; and their family. It is an extreme pleasure, therefore, to welcome our colleague back home to the Senate today.

The Senate is a special body whose character and actions are shaped not only by its official nature but also by the personalities and commitments of those who serve in it at any given time. The presence of HUBERT HUMPHREY in the Senate enhances the greatness that already inherently belongs to this distinguished Chamber. It is a privilege to serve as a colleague of Senator HUMPHREY, and it is, moreover, an extreme honor to call him a friend.

George Santayana, the philosopher and poet, wrote:

It is not wisdom only to be wise,  
And on the inward vision close the eyes,  
But it is wisdom to believe the heart.

Senator HUMPHREY is one of those great political leaders who have combined the best of mind and soul, wisdom, and inward vision. He has indeed believed his heart. He grew up in a period when men believed that one had a responsibility to help his neighbors, and HUBERT HUMPHREY never lost that sense of care and concern. He has utilized his brilliance and special political skill to seek to make Government more compassionate and responsible toward all the citizens of this country. He has always had a vision of what America can be, and he has sought to give reality to that vision throughout his career.

Some persons look at life on the political stage as glamorous and exciting. But HUBERT HUMPHREY knows that true greatness does not lie in the applause of the crowd or the light of publicity. During his years of service in Minnesota and Washington, as a mayor, a Senator, and

a Vice President, he has worked tirelessly in behalf of the principles in which he believes. He has known victory and defeat. As a result, he is a "many-born man." Adversity has tempered his character; success has graced him with a personal sense of freedom and sensitivity. Nothing that life has dealt him has dimmed his optimism or quenched his unquenchable spirit.

Some men attempt to alter the course of history, or bend the direction of their era, through thunder and threat; they launch armies, marshal forces, and foster plots. HUBERT HUMPHREY has changed our own time through the impact of his personality, the exertion of his energy, the vibrance of his spirit, the exercise of his intellect, and the compassion of his heart. Consequently, he is a man whose influence will reverberate for generations, in America and around the world.

It is indeed a pleasure to have our distinguished colleague and our friend from Minnesota back among us, and I am sure that all the Members of the Senate will join me again in extending a deep and heartfelt welcome to the Deputy Pro Tem of the United States Senate, HUBERT HUMPHREY, today. [Standing applause.]

Mr. President, I yield to the distinguished minority leader.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I thank the distinguished leader. I rise today to join him in speaking on behalf, I am sure, of every Member of this body, and certainly on behalf of every Member on this side of the aisle, in welcoming back our colleague, our friend, our compatriot; the man we have known so well for so long.

As I watch HUBERT HUMPHREY sitting on the other side of the aisle listening carefully to the remarks of the majority leader and to these remarks, I can see a dancing and glistening in his eyes as he wonders how many more speeches he must endure before he has his chance to speak. [Laughter.]

Because I rather suspect that sitting here without speaking, for HUBERT HUMPHREY constitutes cruel and unusual punishment. [Laughter.]

Mr. President, I am sure the rules of the Senate will not be offended if I say "Welcome back, HUBERT." We are glad you are here. There are many things we could say to extend even further your list of accomplishments, but you know I believe, Mr. President, it might be more appropriate for us to wonder what HUBERT HUMPHREY might be up to next. We are glad he is back in harness, and I look forward to his participation in the future deliberations of the Senate—but I want to serve notice right now that knowing him as we do, whatever it is he has in mind, we had better look at it carefully because the odds are about 50-50 that we will agree with him. [Laughter.]

We are glad you are back HUBERT, and we are delighted to have this opportunity to express our welcome.

Thank you, Mr. President.

[Standing applause.]

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, Senator HUMPHREY, Muriel, and Mrs. Howard, and my distinguished colleagues, some people had suggested that it would be difficult to come to the U.S. Senate and serve as a junior Senator to HUBERT HUMPHREY. Nothing could be further from the truth. The greatest honor that can come to anyone interested in public service is to serve an apprenticeship under that perfect gentleman.

In the 9 or 10 years that I have had the opportunity to work very closely with HUBERT HUMPHREY, he has never once said no.

I think it would be appropriate for me to confess at this time that between HUBERT and Muriel I have always preferred Muriel, which I think is one of the reasons HUBERT has always liked me. [Laughter.]

To those who do not know him as his colleagues do, let me say that the warm, compassionate, decent HUBERT HUMPHREY that you see in public is the same HUBERT HUMPHREY that we see in private. Whether it is alone in a car at 2 o'clock in the morning between Karlstad and Thief River Falls or on a tiny little airplane between Roseau and the Twin Cities, he is the same decent, kind colleague that we all know and love.

The other night there was a special dinner on his behalf put on by a group of Minnesotans. During that occasion a close friend of Mr. HUMPHREY, Lorne Greene, said this about him:

When history weighs the great social advances of our time, the impact of the man who never became President may outweigh them all.

Speaking for myself, to those who feel that there are no longer any heroes left in the world, to them I say they have never known HUBERT HUMPHREY.

[Applause.]

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. HUMPHREY. My esteemed colleagues, may I say that the distinguished minority leader has an unusual insight into my weakness and my personality. My good friend, Senator BUMPERS, sitting alongside of me here said, "This is just a little too much, isn't it, HUBERT?" And I said: "Hush. I like it." [Laughter.]

After all, I remember ABOUREZK and METZENBAUM going here for days. I see no reason that I should not come back and join in. I did not have a chance to really participate. I was frustrated beyond no end.

RUSSELL LONG just thanked me. He said: "There is nothing like having HUBERT away." [Laughter.]

Gentleman, most of you know me as a sentimental man, and that I am. Today is a very special day in my life, not only because I feel strong enough to come to this historic Chamber, back to the U.S. Senate, the greatest parliamentary body in the world, but more significantly because of the genuine friendship and warmth that has been exhibited here today by my colleagues. The greatest gift in life is the gift of friendship, and I have received it. And the greatest healing therapy is friendship and love, and over this land I have sensed it. Doctors,

chemicals, radiation, pills, nurses, therapists, are all very, very helpful, but without faith in yourself and in your own ability to overcome your difficulties, faith in divine providence and without the friendship and the kindness and the generosity of friends, there is no healing. I know that.

I have been going through a pretty rough struggle. But one of my doctors back home said: "HUBERT, we have done about as much for you as we can for a while. Why don't you go back to Washington where you want to be, where your colleagues in the Senate are to be and where you can be with your friends, those whom you love so much?" And I said: "Doctor, that is good advice."

Only once before had I ever wished a doctor to give me advice of a similar nature, namely, take a long vacation, and I followed this advice. I waited, however, because I am a frugal man, until I could get a free ride.

[Applause.]

Some of you were at that dinner to which my good and dear friend and esteemed colleague, Senator WENDELL ANDERSON, referred. They tell me it was a truly delightful occasion. I wanted everybody to have fun. I said then that the only reason I did not come to that dinner was not because I was physically unable, but because I got an invitation from the President, through the good offices of my lobbyist in the White House, the Vice President, my special friend, to come back on Air Force One.

Well, for at least 20 years I have been trying to get on Air Force One. [Laughter.] I realize it was not a prolonged experience, but just the thought of it, the vibrations, gave me new hope and new strength.

On Sunday, our President, Jimmy Carter, stopped in the Twin Cities, picked up me and Mrs. Humphrey, and we came back to Washington.

It was a beautiful trip. I had a chance to visit with President Carter and to express to him some of my concerns and my hopes.

I want to put it just this way: I have been known in my life to be an optimist, some people say a foolish optimist, and I suppose at times I have ignored reality and had more than the usual degree of optimism. But I said to the critics that I am optimistic about America, and that I rebuke their cynicism.

The reason I do is because history is on my side. We have come a long way in this country. More people today are enjoying more of what we call, at least in the material sense, the good things of life in every form. We have made fantastic strides in science, technology, and engineering. Our agriculture is a wonderful world but, most significantly, we are a heterogeneous population, and we are trying to demonstrate to the world what is the great moral message of the Old and New Testament; namely, that people can live together in peace and in understanding because really that is the challenge, that is what peace is all about.

It is not a question of whether we pile up more wealth; it is a question of whether or not we can live together,

different races, different creeds, different cultures, different areas, not as a homogeneous people but rather in the pluralistic society where we respect each other, hopefully try to understand each other, and then have a common bond of devotion to the Republic.

I have a blind devotion to the Senate, which represents the Republic. This is a great institution, and all of us want to add to it by our conduct, by our efforts.

You have been very flattering with me. I want you to know that I am old enough and sufficiently wise enough at this stage of my life to know that all you have said is not exactly according to facts. [Laughter.] But I also want you to know that I am sufficiently fragile and weak as to want to believe every single word you have said. [Laughter and applause.]

To my majority leader, I thank you once again. The bonds of the friendship that have grown between us, particularly this past year, are truly beautiful, and I want to be of help wherever I can, and that is true of my colleagues.

What a wonderful place this is, where we can argue, fight, have different points of view, and still have a great respect for one another and, many times, deep affection.

I must not mention more names because there are so many here who have meant so much to me, but I just want you to know that when it comes to the Senate and to what this body means, it is not Democrat or Republican. It is citizen, which I consider to be the highest honor that can be paid to any person in the world, higher than emperor or king or prince, to be citizen of the United States and then, as a citizen, to be elected and selected by our own constituency to represent the citizenry in this body. What a great honor.

May the Good Lord give each of us the strength to never in any way besmirch that honor, but in every day of our lives, as we see what we believe to be the truth, as we dedicate ourselves to what we believe to be best for our country, even though we may disagree, let us conduct ourselves in a manner that future historians will say, "These were good people. They were good men. They were good representatives, at a time when the Nation needed them." And our Nation does need us now.

Now, my plea to us is, in the words of Isaiah, as a former President used to say—and I mean it very sincerely—come, let us reason together. There are no problems between the different points of view in this body that cannot be reconciled, if we are willing to give a little and to share a little and not expect it all to be our way. Who is there who has such wisdom that he knows what he says is right? I think we have to give some credence to the fact that majority rule, which requires the building of an understanding and the sharing, at times the compromising, is the best of all forms of rule.

Well, I got wound up. I did not intend to be that long, but that has been the story of my life. You would want me to

be natural. Thank you very much. Thank you very, very much.

[Prolonged applause, Senators and guests rising].

Mr. TALMADGE. Mr. President, I am happy to join my colleagues in welcoming the distinguished Senator from Minnesota, HUBERT HUMPHREY, back to the floor of the U.S. Senate.

Senator HUMPHREY is a remarkable man and an outstanding American. I am proud to count him as one of my closest friends and associates.

When I was first elected to the Senate in 1956, Senator HUMPHREY already was in the midst of his second term here. Over the years, on the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry and in other areas of mutual interest, Senator HUMPHREY and I have worked together very closely. I have never seen a man with so much energy, drive, and determination and such an extraordinary range of knowledge.

As the Nation and indeed the world have come to learn, Senator HUMPHREY is one of those rare leaders who sets his sights high and upon whom you can always depend to get the job done. In his many years of public service as mayor, U.S. Senator, and Vice President, HUBERT HUMPHREY has built a record of great accomplishment in many areas—human rights, agriculture, rural development, child nutrition and education, and in virtually every area of human endeavor.

In all of his undertakings, Senator HUMPHREY always has been a man of dignity, honor, and the highest sense of duty. He has given himself totally to the service of his country without regard to any self-interests. He has dedicated his life to make this Nation and the world a better place to live for all of us, and for generations yet to come.

We are fortunate to have Senator HUMPHREY in the U.S. Senate. As a nation, the American people are grateful to Senator HUMPHREY for his leadership and public service.

I say to the distinguished Senator from Minnesota: Godspeed, happiness, and success in all your endeavors.

HUBERT HUMPHREY RETURNS TO THE SENATE

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I am pleased to join my colleagues on both sides of the aisle in welcoming our distinguished colleague from Minnesota back to the Senate. Although we have managed to struggle along for the past several weeks without him, it is clearer now than ever before that the Senate is just not the Senate without HUBERT HUMPHREY.

His leadership, his good-natured combative spirit, his integrity, his ideas, and his dedication have been missed. The causes which he so ably champions—some of which I support and others which I oppose—have sorely missed his eloquent advocacy. His President, his party, and all the people of the United States, whatever their party affiliation, whatever their philosophy, are grateful that he is back in this distinguished Chamber today.

He is, as I have said before, a great national asset. He is our dear friend and

I know we all look forward to working with HUBERT HUMPHREY for a long, long time to come.

#### FEED GRAIN SUPPORT

THE VICE PRESIDENT. The hour of 2:30 p.m. having arrived, under a previous order the Senate will proceed to vote on H.R. 9090. The yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. GRIFFIN (when his name was called). Mr. President, on this vote I have a pair with the Senator from Idaho (Mr. McCLELLAN). If he were present and voting, he would vote "yea." If I were at liberty to vote, I would vote "nay." Therefore, I withhold my vote.

Mr. CRANSTON. I announce that the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. BURDICK), the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. McCLELLAN), and the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. MCGOVERN) are necessarily absent.

I further announce that the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY) is absent on official business.

I further announce that, if present and voting, the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. MCGOVERN), and the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. BURDICK) would each vote "yea."

Mr. STEVENS. I announce that the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. BARTLETT), the Senator from Arizona (Mr. GOLDWATER), the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. HEINZ), the Senator from Idaho (Mr. McCLELLAN), the Senator from Kansas (Mr. PEARSON), the Senator from Delaware (Mr. ROTH), the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. WEICKER), and the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. YOUNG) are necessarily absent.

On this vote, the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. YOUNG) is paired with the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. HEINZ).

If present and voting, the Senator from North Dakota would vote "yea" and the Senator from Pennsylvania would vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 61, nays 26, as follows:

#### [Rollcall Vote No. 575 Leg.]

##### YEAS—61

Abourezk	Glenn	Nunn
Allen	Gravel	Packwood
Anderson	Hart	Percy
Baker	Haskell	Randolph
Bayh	Hatfield	Riegle
Bentsen	Hayakawa	Sarbanes
Biden	Hollings	Sasser
Bumpers	Huddleston	Schmitt
Chiles	Humphrey	Sparkman
Church	Inouye	Stafford
Clark	Jackson	Stennis
Cranston	Johnston	Stevens
Culver	Kennedy	Stevenson
Curtis	Long	Stone
Danforth	Magnuson	Talmadge
Dole	Matsunaga	Thurmond
Domenici	Melcher	Tower
Durkin	Metcalf	Wallop
Eagleton	Morgan	Zorinsky
Eastland	Moynihan	
Ford	Nelson	

##### NAYS—26

Bellmon	Cannon	Hansen
Brooke	Case	Hatch
Byrd	Chafee	Hathaway
Byrd, Robert C.	Harry F., Jr.	Helms
	DeConcini	Javits
	Garn	



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