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### Appearance on 'Face the Nation'

Mike Mansfield 1903-2001

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

FACE THE NATION

(As broadcast over the CBS Television Network and the CBS Radio Network, Dec. 12, 1971)

Guest: Sen. Mike Mansfield, Democrat of Montana.

Reporters: George Herman, CBS News; James Doyle, Senate Correspondent, Washington Evening Star; Marvin Kalb, CBS News.

GEORGE HERMAN. Senator Mansfield, thank you very much for coming. You have personally introduced or supported legislation to change the size of America's military commitment in Europe, to enforce on the President a date certain for ending the Viet Nam war, even to change the foreign aid program he wants. Why have you refrained in the Senate from even discussing the current world crisis between India and Pakistan?

Sen. MANSFIELD. Because, frankly, I don't know enough about it and I think the best thing to do is to remain silent and for this country to remain neutral.

ANNOUNCER. From CBS Washington, Face the Nation, a spontaneous and unrehearsed news interview with the Senate Democratic Majority Leader, Senator Mike Mansfield of Montana. Senator Mansfield will be questioned by CBS News Diplomatic Correspondent Marvin Kalb, James Doyle, Senate Correspondent for the Washington Evening Star, and CBS News Correspondent George Herman.

HERMAN. Senator, as you know, some of your Democratic colleagues in the Senate do not agree with you, some of them have already attacked the administration's operation in the India-Pakistan war. Do you think that this has been, as some Republicans charge, a serious action on their part?

Sen. MANSFIELD. Well, I couldn't say. As far as the action is concerned, I'm sure they are serious, but the point is the decision has been made as to what our policy will be. I don't want to Monday morning quarterback. There is a war going on. The best thing we can do is to use our good offices, if there are any left, to try and bring about a solution to it, and in the meantime remain strictly neutral.

DOYLE. Senator, you've used the phrase "our good offices, if there are any left," and one of the controversies has been that we've destroyed our good offices by statements about India being the aggressor and about India's role in this whole thing. Doesn't that make you, as the leader of the loyal opposition—doesn't it give you a responsibility to respond?

Sen. MANSFIELD. Not at all. I'll respond on my own initiative when I think it's in the best interest of the nation, but not as the leader of the loyal opposition, because I'm still a Senator from the State of Montana and that is more important to me.

KALB. Senator, I'm a little puzzled by this. Over the last couple of years there has been a great hue and cry about why the Hill remained quiet when the administration moved in certain areas, in Indochina, for example, and it seems somewhat inconsistent, your desire to remain silent on something where the facts have been quite evident over the last nine months, certainly what's happening in East Pakistan. Why be quiet now? Do you agree with the administration?

Sen. MANSFIELD. I agree with the administration that we should remain neutral, that we should be prepared to offer any humanitarian assistance we can, and, if we can do so, offer our good offices to try and bring about a solution. However, I think that it will be more important if the Chinese and the Russians undertake that initiative because they are indirectly involved and, in a certain sense, directly involved.

KALB. Do you think the administration's rather visible pro-India line—anti-India line, pro-Pakistan, excuse me, is a sign of neutrality?

**"FACE THE NATION," AN INTERVIEW WITH MAJORITY LEADER MIKE MANSFIELD**

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, last Sunday, December 12, I appeared on the CBS program "Face the Nation." I ask unanimous consent that the transcript of that program be printed in the RECORD.

Sen. MANSFIELD. I think they've backed away from that line. In the last few days they've made explanations indicating that they are neutral.

HERMAN. Well if you feel that this is a too critical a time for the Senate to speak up and review what the administration has done—

Sen. MANSFIELD. Oh, no, I don't think it is too critical a time for them to speak up. Every senator has a right to speak and make his views known, and they have been speaking and they should continue to do so if they desire to.

HERMAN. Well, for one senator named Mike Mansfield then to speak up. Will there come a time, do you think, when you and the Foreign Relations Committee and the Senate as a whole should review the administration's actions leading—in the days before the—in the incidents leading up to this war?

Sen. MANSFIELD. I think that all of the administration's actions in the field of foreign policy are subject to review.

KALB. Do you think that India, as White House Advisor Henry Kissinger said, that India frustrated a peace effort?

Sen. MANSFIELD. Well, I understand the administration has made something like 34 proposals or propositions which seemed to try to point in the direction of preventing a war. Evidently the Pakistanis seemed to be willing to listen. The Indians seemed to have some questions, but then each of those countries has to exercise its own position as a sovereign nation.

HERMAN. Let me have another crack at my question which I asked you before and you answered before. Do you think in this particular case, the events leading up to the India-Pakistan war, that there is something there that would merit a Foreign Relations Committee review of administration actions?

Sen. MANSFIELD. I am sure there are a lot of questions which could be asked, but I don't believe in looking backward too much, and, to repeat, I don't want to be a Monday morning quarterback.

DOYLE. Well, Senator, what about the whole role of this administration toward this question over the years, and specifically has Pakistan had internal problems and acted quite harshly in the past year? I don't think you've had much to say about that.

Sen. MANSFIELD. That's right. I try to confine myself to subjects about which I know a little something. I must admit that I am not as conversant with affairs in that part of the world as I perhaps should be, but it's a big world.

KALB. Do you feel that the administration has alienated India, the most populous democracy in Asia, after all. Is it in our interest to do that?

Sen. MANSFIELD. I think that that's been done. Whether it will be of long standing remains to be seen. I don't think it's in our interest to alienate any nation; we ought to get along with all nations as much as possible, not in a position of leadership, not in the way of telling other nations what to do, but in a helpful, respectful way.

KALB. Well, then, why condemn India as an aggressor?

Sen. MANSFIELD. I'm not condemning India.

KALB. I know. I'm talking about the administration. Ambassador Bush used that term twice.

Senator MANSFIELD. That's right. I would assume that he was acting under instructions from down here, because having served as a delegate to the UN twice, what the UN delegates do, they do under instructions from the State Department or the White House.

HERMAN. Let me ask you one, perhaps last question on this India-Pakistan situation. You have said, I think now two or three times in the course of our questioning, that you don't know a great deal about the India-Pakistan—

Senator MANSFIELD. Not too much, no.

HERMAN. I understand. My question is, is this of sufficient importance to the President—to the, excuse me, the Senate of the United States and to the Foreign Relations Committee so that there should be something undertaken by the Foreign Relations Committee, of which you are a member, to familiarize you with it so that you can make a judgment and act if you feel necessary?

Senator MANSFIELD. Well, first let me say that I am trying to familiarize myself with it more. As far as the Foreign Relations Committee and what it should do now, that remains to be seen. I would say that for the time being we should do nothing but maintain a strictly neutral attitude and do what we can to bring about an end to this conflict if at all possible.

KALB. Would that have been a proper course, do you feel, Senator, back in the early 60's on Indochina?

Senator MANSFIELD. Yes, we should have stayed neutral, stayed out, and I so advocated at that time and before that time.

KALB. I mean in the face of an administration policy moving the nation in a certain direction, for the Hill to remain quiet?

Senator MANSFIELD. No, but then there were some people on the Hill who did not remain quiet and made their views known both on the floor of the Senate and in reports. I think you have some references in your book to that effect.

DOYLE. Senator Mansfield, you began this legislative session by holding a Democratic caucus and putting the caucus on record as wanting an end to the Viet Nam war and involvement in Indochina by the end of this Congress.

Senator MANSFIELD. That's right.

DOYLE. Three times this year the Senate at your direction passed legislation which would have brought that end over six months. Each time the House evaded the question, or the President ignored the legislation. Is there any role left for the Senate in the making of foreign policy in Indochina?

Senator MANSFIELD. Well, there is a role left for the Congress. It's the final step which they can take; that is to cut off appropriations. On that basis, you can assert yourself; on that basis I have voted against the Department of Defense appropriation bill. There is nothing further that I know of that I can do personally, in my capacity as a senator from the State of Montana, to bring about an end to this horrible war in which we have no business and should never have become involved. And one thing I have tried already is to bring a time certain termination to the war with the proviso that the POW's will be released at the same time. That fits in with the President's proposals because a third part of the tripod for withdrawal which he set up was that the government of Saigon should have a reasonable chance to survive. I think they have had that chance now, so we ought to go ahead and take up the proposition presented by the NLF on the basis of Points One and Two of the seven-point program of last June.

KALB. Senator, you've met privately with the President quite often. What does he tell you? Obviously you tell this to him. What does he tell you?

Senator MANSFIELD. No, I don't tell this to him unless an occasion arises. What he talks about are matters which I don't feel that I should discuss in detail, but it's mostly on foreign policy, and it's in part on domestic legislation.

DOYLE. Senator, what good are those meetings if, when—when the Mansfield amendment passes, you have this friendly relationship with the President, he makes a public statement that that amendment has no force in effect, and you seem to accept that?

Senator MANSFIELD. I think that those statements can be made, but the impression has also been made. What the Congress has done, in the policy of Congress portion of the first resolution, and in the policy of the United States government portion of the second resolution, has had an effect and will have an effect even if the amendment itself is not passed in toto.

HERMAN. How about a legal challenge to the President's saying that he will ignore that part of the bill?

Senator MANSFIELD. Who would make the legal challenge?

HERMAN. Well, cannot the Congress, since they passed it and the President says he will ignore it?

Senator MANSFIELD. No, I don't think so; it would take a lot of time and I don't think we have that much time to drag it through the courts.

HERMAN. Well now, that answer, and one that you gave earlier, when you said there's—you know of nothing further that you know that you could do as the Senator from Montana to end the war in Viet nam, gives the impression that you're sort of giving up; you don't plan any new initiatives. Is that because perhaps you think the war is ending, or what is in your mind?

Senator MANSFIELD. Oh, the war is ending. At least it's winding down. You've got about 170,000 troops there at the present time. But it's hard to get across to some of you people just what a senator can do, because you're probing and you're striving and you're trying to find something in an area which doesn't exist. The responsibilities of the Senate and the House—the Congress—are pretty well known. It's a matter of legislating; it's a matter of appropriating. As far as the carrying out of foreign policy is concerned, that of course is in the hands of the President, but we should have a cooperative part.

HERMAN. Well, I asked that question because I got the impression that you sounded a little resigned, a little sad, when you said that you knew of nothing else that you could do to end this terrible war.

Senator MANSFIELD. I am not giving up, but I am distressed and depressed.

DOYLE. Senator, under your leadership this year, the Senate rejected the foreign aid bill and the foreign aid concept and said you wanted a restructuring, and then offered such a restructuring, including another end-the-war amendment. The chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee refused to bring that to the floor of the House. Now you—

Senator MANSFIELD. All the conferees on the other side refused to.

DOYLE. Well Senator, you have agreed to bring that to the floor of the Senate, and you say there's a limit to what a senator can do; but as leader, it's up to you to schedule bills, and you could in turn say I refuse to bring that to the floor of the Senate unless you bring it to the floor of the House.

Senator MANSFIELD. Oh no, you've got to differentiate between my responsibilities as a senator from Montana and the Majority Leader. You must remember also that the Majority Leader is the servant of the Senate. And as far as I'm concerned, any legislation reported to the Senate, whether I like it or not, will be brought up so that the Senate can make its own decision.

DOYLE. Well Senator, do you think that Lyndon Johnson would've taken that view when he was Majority Leader?

Sen. MANSFIELD. I'm not Lyndon Johnson.

KALB. Do you feel that the administration has, in effect, beaten the Senate, beaten the Hill on all of these matters that you describe and probably are quite critical?

Sen. MANSFIELD. No, I wouldn't say they'd beaten us. I wouldn't say that they've come out on top. I would say it's been a standoff. Just the resolution that Jim Doyle refers

to, I think, has had its effect because it passed the Senate three times, and the issue is alive. I think that it will have an effect on bringing about a further reduction in U.S. troops from Indochina. The thing that disturbs me is not the fact that this reduction is taking place—I approve of that—but I want to see a complete, total, lock, stock and barrel withdrawal.

KALB. Well, do you have the impression that the administration policy is aimed at that lock, stock and barrel withdrawal?

Sen. MANSFIELD. I do not at this time. There's talk about a residual force, which I amendment itself calls for negotiations, agreement, a cease fire, a continued withdrawal, which we're doing now, but at the same time bringing in the POWs and getting them released. Now, they're just increasing in numbers and stagnating where they are.

KALB. Why do you think it's so important for the administration to push this residual idea?

Sen. MANSFIELD. I don't know, unless the Saigon government needs continued logistical and air support from us, but they have an army of one million, one hundred thousand men; we've paid them for 17 years; we've supplied them; we've supported them; we've advised them; there's nothing more we can do. It's their country. It's their destiny. It's their future. They should decide it, not us.

KALB. Isn't it really Korea all over again?

Sen. MANSFIELD. It looks like it, I'm afraid.

HERMAN. Senator, a year ago or so, when we talked on this program, all the conversation seemed to be about the President's bad relations with the Congress. All the news was the Congress defeating the President. The last six months we've had—oh, the President vetoed political contributions; checkoff and it stuck; Mr. Butz has been confirmed; Mr. Rehnquist has been confirmed; Mr. Powell has been confirmed. Almost everything the President does—does in the Congress now seems work out. Has the balance shifted a little bit between the President and the Congress?

Sen. MANSFIELD. No, I think we're still maintaining our equilibrium, if I may use that four-dollar word. I would point out that the Congress is only half through; we still have another year. I would point out also that many of the issues which the Democrats have been developing, the President has taken over himself.

HERMAN. Well, that's what I was going to ask you. Who has come around? Has the Congress come around to working better with the President? Or has the President begun to shift towards the Congress' point of view?

Sen. MANSFIELD. That's hard to say, but he's taking a lot of the ideas of our candidates and our party.

HERMAN. Such as?

Senator MANSFIELD. Well, the question of wage, price and rent controls, which he was opposed to completely.

DOYLE. Senator, a small number of senior senators have indicated they're going to start a fight, starting tomorrow, to see that the foreign aid bill is not postponed for three months, and follow regular legislative procedure. I'm sure this will delay the adjournment of Congress if it's carried out. How strongly will you support their effort?

Senator MANSFIELD. To the best of my ability.

HERMAN. Who's the key man in that? Have you heard from Senator Proxmire, who has once before served as key man in such a rebellion?

Senator MANSFIELD. No, I haven't heard from any of them, but I understand that some senators have been meeting. Whether Proxmire has been with them or not, I don't know, but I believe that Cranston and Fulbright, Symington and Church—perhaps others—have been meeting to consider what

to do when the continuing resolution comes before us.

HERMAN. Well, now, you have said that you would speak with them. Does—do you mean extended speaking? Would you take part in extended—

Senator MANSFIELD. No, I'm not—I don't believe in dilatory tactics. I have stated publicly to the press, on the floor of the Senate, to all my colleagues only on yesterday that I would oppose the continuing resolution and speak against it—and not vote for it.

HERMAN. But you would not join a movement to speak at length against it?

Senator MANSFIELD. No, I don't think I could stand up on that basis, and I don't believe in that kind of deliberation anyway.

HERMAN. Would you help—

Senator MANSFIELD. I'm speaking personally. For other senators, that's their business.

HERMAN. Would you help, or would you stay neutral in an attempt to quash this by a cloture vote?

Senator MANSFIELD. I would help.

HERMAN. You would help a cloture vote?

Senator MANSFIELD. Um-hmm.

HERMAN. Senator—

Senator MANSFIELD. No, wait a while. You mean to—to kill this?

HERMAN. Yes. If Senators Fulbright and Smith, Symington and Church and so forth, start a long conversation—

Senator MANSFIELD. I would not vote for cloture.

HERMAN. You would not—

Senator MANSFIELD. No, and I—I wouldn't vote for any kind—any kind of a continuing resolution, even one which would guarantee the payment of the salaries of the administrative staff.

DOYLE. Senator, this brings up the question of what happens in the last weeks of Congress. We've had a series of conference committees, and what's happened is, the senior members of the Appropriations Committees—and in this case the House leadership—has undone some of the work of the Congress in the past year in the last week as we rush toward adjournment. And Senator Gore, before he was defeated, made a suggestion that conference committee records ought to be put in the Congressional Record, and that they ought to be changed, that the leaders ought to take back the conference committees. How do you react to that?

Senator MANSFIELD. Well, I'd say—I would not be adverse at all making public the records in the conference report. But as far as giving the leaders the—the responsibility to designate the conferees, if the Senate told me to do so, I would be glad to undertake that responsibility, but I would not force that on the Senate because I don't know whether the Senate would agree.

DOYLE. Senator, is it fair to say you take a passive view of your role as leader?

Senator MANSFIELD. That's right.

KALB. Senator, to get into an active area then, the President is seeing many, many world leaders, starting tomorrow in the Azores with French. Do you think that this is going to help him next year during the campaign?

Senator MANSFIELD. I don't think foreign policy will have much effect on next year's campaign, except insofar as Southeast Asia is concerned. These trips, I think, are in the interest of this nation, but politically their effect will be only temporary, and I include the trip to Peking as well. The important factor, as I see it now, is going to be the economy, and if unemployment is up—it is—it was up to 6.1, down to 5.8, now back up to 6 per cent—and if inflation is not controlled, then I think he's going to have a most difficult time getting elected.

KALB. Is that, then, the prime issue as you see it for '72?

Senator MANSFIELD. As I see it, those two are the prime issues.

KALB. Viet Nam and the economy?

Senator MANSFIELD. Yes.

HERMAN. Can I put you out on a limb on your own two ifs there—if employment is down? Will it be down by November of '72?

Senator MANSFIELD. I would hope it would be down; I would hope that employment would be up and unemployment down. I would hope that inflation would be down, because I'd—I'm more interested in the welfare of the country.

HERMAN. I can understand your hopes. I'm asking you to go out on a limb a little bit and say if you think it will be.

Senator MANSFIELD. I don't know. I don't know.

HERMAN. You have no feeling about it?

Senator MANSFIELD. No.

KALB. Senator, on Viet Nam, the administration claims that Viet Nam really is not going to be an issue in '72—anyone who tries to make it will have the rug pulled out, et cetera.

Sen. MANSFIELD. Well, we'd like to have that rug pulled out from under us.

KALB. But why do you think it will be an issue?

Sen. MANSFIELD. On the basis of all I can gather, there will still be a residual force of some consequence in Viet Nam.

KALB. But if American casualties are down to practically nothing, why should that excite the American electorate?

Sen. MANSFIELD. Well, it's something that the American electorate, I think, would like to avoid, not face up to, because they are fed up to the hilt with it, but people are still dying and to me one American is just as important as ten or twenty Americans. People are still being wounded, people are still being forced down in enemy territory; the number of POW's is increasing. I think the longer the war continues, the more we are keeping those POW's incarcerated.

KALB. Do you think it's possible that during the President's trip to China, an atmosphere, as opposed to a specific deal, could be created that would make a negotiated solution possible?

Sen. MANSFIELD. Well, I would hope so, but I doubt it. I think if the question is brought up very likely what Mao Tse-tung or Chou En-lai will say is, "well, this is a matter for Hanoi—to be discussed with Hanoi."

HERMAN. If the prisoners, the American prisoners, are released and if there is no active fighting, will the American people be any more fed up with the troops in Viet Nam than they are now with troops in South Korea.

Sen. MANSFIELD. They would be less fed up if the prisoners were released, but I don't think they would look forward with any anticipation to a Korean-type solution to our intervention in Viet Nam.

HERMAN. Okay. Let me take you back to one other thing. As Congress comes to an end there is still a shopping list of must items which most people think must be passed. The Defense Department appropriation, will it be passed in time?

Sen. MANSFIELD. I have every expectation it will.

HERMAN. All right, how about extension of the Economic Stabilization Act, the bill that gives President Nixon the power to—

Sen. MANSFIELD. The conferees are meeting tomorrow; that will be extended.

HERMAN. Do you think that both sides will be able to agree in a short time—

Sen. MANSFIELD. Yes.

HERMAN. — and the D.C., the District of Columbia appropriation which is important to all of us who live here?

Sen. MANSFIELD. Yes.

DOYLE. Senator, the cartoon by Herblock in today's newspaper pictures you as Santa Claus giving the President a series of legislative packages for Christmas. What issues other than if the economy continues to fal-

ter will you have? What issues do you have out of the 1971 Congress?

Sen. MANSFIELD. As long as you mentioned that cartoon, why didn't you mention what was in the President's package, and ask me what my position on those matters were?

DOYLE. Well, you were against most of them. There were four nominations in there; I think you voted for Secretary Connally but not for Supreme Court Justice Rehnquist or Supreme Court Justice to be. You voted for Powell. I think, and you voted against Butz, I believe.

Senator MANSFIELD. That's right.

DOYLE. But I think the cartoonist was making the point that as leader you helped give the President these gifts by not fighting harder.

Sen. MANSFIELD. Well, Mr. Herblock is quite a cartoonist. (Laughter).

DOYLE. Well, Senator, what about the question—what issues come after a year of skirmishing with the White House, especially over foreign policy, what issues do you have?

Sen. MANSFIELD. You still have the Senate resolution on terminating the war, which will not be forgotten. You have the issue of social security, which I suppose the President would agree to. You have the question of H.R. 1, the welfare proposal, which will be brought up next year. You have the question of revenue sharing. You can forget the question of government reorganization, which the President advanced because that was just too much to be expected, in too short a while, although I approved of what he advocated but he hasn't gone through with it. As a matter of fact, before Mr. Butz was confirmed, he announced that the Agriculture Department would be taken out from under the reorganization he had proposed.

DOYLE. Senator, you haven't convinced Senator Russell Long to bring up the welfare reform package, which the President wants, and you haven't got the revenue sharing bill on the docket—

Sen. MANSFIELD. Just a moment, just a moment, Jim. I have had discussions with Long, Talmadge, and others, and they have indicated that around the latter part of February or the first part of March they will report out H.R. 1. As far as the revenue sharing is concerned, we can't do a thing in the Senate, as you well know, until the House acts, and the House hasn't acted. Furthermore, when the President asked for a Phase II and asked for the proposals which have just been passed by the Senate, the tax package and the economic package, he asked at that time that revenue sharing and welfare be postponed. Then he came back and said that though he didn't need it till next year, he'd like the action this year, but as far as H.R. 1 is concerned, it doesn't go into effect until some time in 1973.

KALB. Senator, I'm told the senators like to talk politics—

Sen. MANSFIELD. At times.

KALB. Do you think that—maybe this is a good time—do you feel that President Nixon is vulnerable next year?

Sen. MANSFIELD. It will depend on the economy and Indochina, in my opinion.

KALB. Those two issues.

Sen. MANSFIELD. Yes.

KALB. And which Democratic candidate do you feel would be the strongest one to take on the President?

Senator MANSFIELD. I don't know as of now, but as of now, Muskie is the leading candidate and seems to be gathering strength.

HERMAN. You said, oh, a little over a year ago, I guess, that the Democratic Party hadn't produced any star who you thought could really challenge the President. What do you think now?

Senator MANSFIELD. I think Muskie is coming out, Jackson is coming up, McGovern is coming up. We have three or four in the wings; I would hope that the number would be minimized.

KALB. What about Kennedy, whose name always leads these lists?

Senator MANSFIELD. I have felt for many years that Kennedy did not want to run in 1972, and I still feel that way.

KALB. Why is he running around then so much?

Senator MANSFIELD. Oh, you'll have to ask him.

HERMAN. But my question really is, do you think that now these candidates through publicity have acquired enough star quality so that they can really challenge the President?

Senator MANSFIELD. I think that Muskie is beginning to acquire that star quality. The others are coming up but not fast enough to achieve that status as yet.

DOYLE. Senator, you've indicated to me today, at least, that you are a very vigorous man for a man who's going to be 69 years old next March, and a very well-informed man, but you've been leader for 11 years. Have you thought about relinquishing that job?

Senator MANSFIELD. Sometime.

HERMAN. And what do you think when you think about it?

Senator MANSFIELD. That it would be a good thing to do.

DOYLE. When?

Senator MANSFIELD. I'll decide that. I say, as long as you bring up the 11 years, I will stack the record of the Senate in those 11 years against any other 11 years in the history of the Republic. I think we've made a good record and I think that the Senate has done itself proud, both Republicans and Democrats.

KALB. Senator, do you think the idea of the Democratic Party having many candidates is a strength or a liability at this point?

Senator MANSFIELD. A liability.

DOYLE. Senator, what are you going to do about truancy in the next year? That's been a problem in the past year and you've admitted that. Who's the truant officer in the Senate?

Senator MANSFIELD. Well, each senator is a truant officer unto himself; there is no way, no means by which they can be forced to attend; it's up to them individually to decide what to do. May I say that as far as the Presidential candidates are concerned, their attendance has been very very good.

HERMAN. Senator, we have about 30 seconds left. It is traditional to ask you at this time of the year and this time of the program, when are you all going to go home? When will Congress adjourn?

Senator MANSFIELD. I don't know, it looks like we'll be in for some days yet.

HERMAN. One of the rumors is that some of the members' wives want the Congress to stay in session so they can go to the White House receptions this year.

Senator MANSFIELD. That's just a rumor; there is no foundation to it, forget it, somebody just put that in, it makes interesting reading but it just isn't true.

HERMAN. Thank you very much, Senator Mansfield, for being with us today on Face the Nation.

ANNOUNCER. Today on Face the Nation, the Senate Democratic leader, Mike Mansfield of Montana, was questioned by CBS News Diplomatic Correspondent Marvin Kalb, James Doyle, Senate Correspondent for the Washington Evening Star, and CBS News Correspondent George Herman.