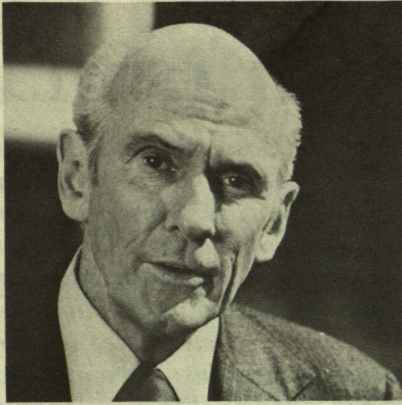


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U.S. SENATOR ALAN CRANSTON

Reports To Californians

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Dear Friend—

For just a moment imagine a calamity that, if it ever does occur, would make gasoline lines, recession, the high cost of living -- all our problems -- seem trivial by comparison.

Nuclear attack and retaliation would be that ultimate catastrophe -- the worst in all human history.

Upwards of 20 million Americans would die in a nuclear exchange in just the time it takes to read this page. The world as we know it would change in terrible ways.

Obviously, California -- because of our military bases, vast aerospace industry and economic importance to the rest of the nation -- would be a prime target. Editors in San Jose, Pasadena and Long Beach recently devoted considerable newspaper space to show what a nuclear attack would mean in their communities. The same picture also could be drawn for other high risk California targets: bomber bases outside Riverside and in the central valleys, oil refineries near Richmond and Martinez, major commercial and transportation hubs like San Francisco, Sacramento, Los Angeles, the Oxnard-Ventura area and San Diego.

Our population centers probably would be hit, not with a single bomb as in Hiroshima, but with clusters of several one-megaton warheads.

Crushing pressure and intense heat would vaporize homes and buildings, explode fuel depots, buckle freeways and send firestorms over the landscape.

Days later the number of fatalities would grow steadily, in part because medical facilities and personnel would have been destroyed. Our industrial capacity would be shattered, our economy crippled beyond belief.

Years later, survivors still would have to contend with radiation poisoning and environmental contamination, with food shortages, altered global weather patterns and deforestation. Survivors would have to face the consequences of massive damage to the planet's ozone layer and accelerated polar melting.

To reduce the danger that these horrors will befall us, every American President from Eisenhower to Carter has sought to control aspects of the nuclear arms race.

The most recent step in that process is also the most ambitious. For the first time, a written treaty -- SALT II -- forces the Soviet Union to dismantle hundreds of its strategic weapon launchers. The treaty puts strict limits on new weapons as well, limits which will hold the Soviets to thousands fewer deliverable nuclear warheads than they could build without this agreement.

SALT II gives the U.S. a baseline for judging what the Russians are up to. And it keeps them from interfering with our satellites and other technical means we will use to make sure they live up to their end of the bargain.

SALT II is a consensus treaty. We do not consider it a perfect agreement; neither do the Russians.

It does not end the arms competition. I wish that it did. But SALT II does make that competition safer and more predictable, with clear rules and verifiable limits where otherwise there would be no rules, no limits.

And SALT II is the indispensable precondition for moving on to an effort to achieve much deeper and more significant cuts in strategic armaments in SALT III.

Though SALT II is only a modest step toward reducing the nuclear threat, I support the treaty strongly, and will work hard for Senate passage without reservations or "killer" amendments.

If SALT II is rejected, the U.S. will have no control over the Soviet arms buildup. The Russians will be free once again to use any and all means of concealment. Without SALT we will have to assume the worse, and we *will* assume the worse. That is expensive -- and dangerous -- guesswork.

If this treaty dies in the U.S. Senate, the decade of the 1980s will be a most dangerous time for America and for the world.

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Alan Cranston

Federal Bench Candidates

Nine For Justice In California

One of the most important jobs of a United States Senator is to choose outstanding men and women to serve lifetime terms on the federal judicial bench. Two years ago, in cooperation with Senator Hayakawa and the California Bar Association, I set up a bipartisan commission of attorneys and laypersons to seek out highly qualified judicial candidates and recommend appointments based on merit. Using the commission's recommendations, I have submitted for Presidential approval nine Californians for appointment to federal district court positions in our state. Seven will fill new positions created recently by Congress to speed justice in our courts; two were named to fill vacancies created by retiring justices. These last have already been confirmed by the Congress. I expect all my nominees will enhance the quality of order and justice under law in our state for many years to come.



Mariana R. Pfaelzer, of Los Angeles, appointed last fall to the central district, is the first woman Federal District Court judge in California history. She formerly was a senior partner in the law firm of Wyman, Bautzer, Rothman and Kuchel, as well as president of the Los Angeles board of police commissioners. Judge Pfaelzer has chaired the California Bar Association's special committee on juvenile justice and the women's rights subcommittee of the L.A. County Bar Association.

Terry J. Hatter, Jr., of Los Angeles has been recommended for appointment to the Los Angeles central district. Currently a Superior Court judge, Hatter previously was an Assistant U.S. Attorney in California's northern and eastern district. Judge Hatter, a 1960 graduate of the University of Chicago law school, was chief counsel for the San Francisco Neighborhood Legal Assistance Foundation. He is a former Executive Assistant to Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley for criminal justice planning and special assistant in charge of the city's Housing and Urban Development Office.



Robert P. Aguilar, of San José, has been recommended for appointment to the northern judicial district, based in San Francisco. Just recently appointed to the San Jose Superior Court by Governor Brown, Aguilar has been a practicing trial lawyer in San Jose for 15 years. He is an alumnus of the University of California, Berkeley, and Hastings College of the Law in San Francisco. Judge Aguilar is past president of the Santa Clara County Bar Association.

Artemis Geranios Henderson, a San Diego Superior Court judge, has been recommended for appointment to the federal bench for the southern district. A graduate of the Western School of the Law in San Diego, where she is now a professor, Judge Henderson currently is president of the San Diego County Municipal Court Judges Association. She has served as president of the Women Lawyers of San Diego and on the board of the San Diego County Bar Association.



Earl B. Gilliam, of San Diego, has been recommended for appointment to the southern district. Judge Gilliam was a municipal court judge for twelve years, and since 1975 has been a Superior Court Judge in San Diego. A graduate of Hastings College of the Law, in San Francisco, he presently heads the trial practice division at Western State College of the Law in San Diego. If confirmed, Judge Gilliam will be the first black to serve on the federal bench for the southern district.

Lawrence K. Karlton has been confirmed by the Senate as a judge of the Federal District Court, eastern district. Judge Karlton formerly was a California Superior Court judge. He is a graduate of Columbia University Law School and past chairman of the Sacramento chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union. He has practiced law in Sacramento for the past 20 years. Karlton chairs the Central California Anti-Defamation League and heads the Sacramento Jewish Community Relations Council.



Milton L. Schwartz has been recommended for appointment to the 32-county eastern district, headquartered in Sacramento. Schwartz has been practicing law in Sacramento for the last 30 years -- since 1953 as senior member of the firm of McDonogh, Holland, Schwartz and Allen. A graduate of the University of California, Berkeley, law school, he is a fellow of the American College of Trial Lawyers, an association that admits only one percent of the lawyers in any one state. Schwartz is a former vice president of the State Board of Education.

Raul A. Ramirez, of Sacramento, has been recommended for appointment to the eastern district. If nominated by President Carter and confirmed by the full Senate, Ramirez will become the first person of Mexican descent, and, at 35, the youngest judge to sit on the federal bench in the eastern district. A graduate of McGeorge School of Law, he is a recipient of the American Jurisprudence Award for outstanding work in the field of criminal procedure. He was appointed a Municipal Court Judge for Sacramento in 1977 by Governor Brown.



Edward Dean Price, born and raised in Fresno County, has been recommended for appointment to the Fresno judgeship for the eastern district. A graduate of U.C., Berkeley, law school, he is senior partner in the Modesto law firm of Price, Martin and Crabtree. He is a former president of the Stanislaus County Bar Association and vice president of the California Bar. In 1978 he was selected as one of four lawyer members of the Judicial Council of California.

ENERGY ACTION

The gasoline squeeze and other energy problems continue to occupy much of my efforts since mailing the last "Report to Californians." I have taken several specific steps to improve fuel supplies and to help shape effective and fair energy policies for California and the nation. In recent months I have:

- won concessions from the Department of Energy to update and improve gasoline allocation rules which more realistically reflect actual gasoline needs in California;
- joined Governor Brown and the California Congressional delegation in a successful effort to obtain some relief from the White House for California's gasoline shortage;
- helped make diesel fuel available for trucks carrying perishable California produce, by working with White House and DOE officials during the nationwide truck strike;
- voted in the Senate against an unfair standby gasoline rationing plan that would have shortchanged California, and later rallied California Congressmen to help defeat the plan in the House; (the country needs a standby rationing plan in case of a severe future shortage -- it would be preferable to a scramble in gas station lines with all the aggravation and waste that entails -- and I'll support a plan that's fair to Californians);
- joined with key Senators to accelerate legislation that would cut government red tape, but maintain environmental standards, in major new energy projects -- such as pipelines and new types of fuel plants -- and would accelerate advanced solar, coal technology, geothermal and gasohol projects;
- introduced a bill (S. 1061) that could help save the energy equivalent of six million barrels of oil a year by extending Daylight Savings Time two additional months;
- urged President Carter, on May 11, to fire Energy Secretary James Schlesinger;
- introduced a Senate Joint Resolution (S.J.Res. 53) to designate the second week in October as "National Renewable Energy Week", to focus attention on saving fossil fuels by substituting realistic alternatives such as solar, geothermal, wind and biomass energy;
- co-sponsored Senator Edward Kennedy's Energy Anti-Monopoly Act of 1979 (S. 1246), which would prohibit the 16 biggest oil companies from buying out other companies with more than \$100 million in assets. "Oil companies should invest their money in finding more oil and gas, not in more conglomerate mergers."
- voted with a majority of the Senate to amend the 1980 fiscal authorization for the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to strengthen and enforce safety regulations for nuclear power plants;
- pushed for agreement between government agencies and Standard Oil of Ohio (SOHIO) to construct an oil pipeline from Long Beach to Midland, Texas -- but the company backed out of the project;
- strongly supported President Carter's proposed tax on oil company windfall profits. Tax revenues go toward developing alternate energy supplies, mass transit, and would provide aid to elderly and low-income people hurt by rising energy prices;
- co-sponsored Senator Birch Bayh's bill (S. 1268) to permit America's franchised service station dealers to market gasohol, a clean-burning octane-boosting blend of alcohol and gasoline, without interference by the oil companies;
- voted to give the President authority to save energy by regulating thermostat settings in public buildings and, in an emergency, to restrict outdoor commercial lighting;
- voted to give the President authority to set national energy conservation targets if faced with severe shortages, but allow the states to devise their own methods of reaching the targets;
- urged President Carter to consummate as soon as possible an agreement for stepped-up purchases of Mexican oil and natural gas;
- fought for federal matching funds from the DOE for the nation's first commercial-scale binary process geothermal energy plant, to be located near Heber, Imperial County, California;
- urged the Federal Trade Commission to conduct independent investigations of oil company behavior and what it may have contributed to causing this summer's gasoline shortage;
- persuaded President Carter to force the DOE to collect more accurate information on oil stocks and consumer demand so gasoline crises can be anticipated and avoided in the future.

California And The Boat People

Poet Emma Lazarus called the Statue of Liberty -- and, by extension, the entire American nation the statue represents -- the "Mother of Exiles."

Today our country is again the haven for stricken refugees from a teeming shore. We are opening our doors to thousands of people fleeing persecution in Southeast Asia -- the so-called boat people.

America properly will welcome these refugees not only for their sake but for our own. We know that, like all the other immigrants and exiles who came before them, the Indo-chinese surely will contribute to our national vitality. They will add to the diversity and richness of our lives and the pluralism and dynamism of our society.

California is the port-of-entry for

Deaf Aids Set For Field Office

The San Francisco and Los Angeles field offices will soon be equipped with special telephone typewriter systems, known as TTY.

With these two-way keyboard devices, deaf Californians will have the same access to information and services that exists for people whose hearing is not impaired.

A deaf individual who owns or rents a TTY system (or belongs to one of several clubs in California which make them available to members) will be able to call a Senate field office, send a message or request, and immediately receive a written answer from a member of my staff.

The field offices are also accessible to handicapped persons in wheelchairs. If you need assistance in federal matters, call or visit:

Suite 301
One Hallidie Plaza
San Francisco, 94102
(415) 556-8440

Room 920
10960 Wilshire Blvd.
Los Angeles, 90024
(213) 824-7641

Room 229
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510
(202) 224-3553

UNITED STATES SENATE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

most of the rescued boat people. Many probably will choose to stay and rebuild their lives in our state.

The situation was similar in 1975, when the first large wave of Indo-chinese came to California after the fall of Saigon. It was true then -- and it is true now -- that the financial responsibility for aiding the refugees lies with the taxpayers of the entire nation, not just California.

I authored legislation in 1975 that subsequently provided millions of federal dollars to help state and local governments offset the cost of resettlement programs, and special medical and educational services for refugees.

A similar federal aid program may be needed to help local government cope with the present situation.

The Senate will reconvene in a few weeks. An early item of business will be emergency legislation to allow

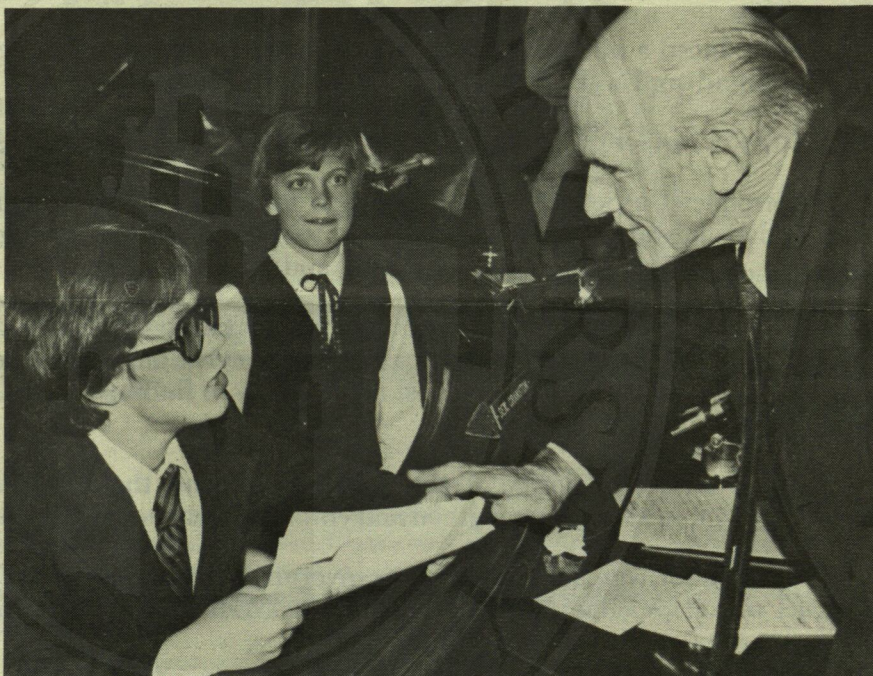
up to 100,000 refugees from Southeast Asia to arrive on our shores.

At that time, Senator S.I. Hayakawa (R.-Calif.) and I will work to assure that all Americans -- not just Californians -- share financial responsibility for caring for these new Americans.

MAIL COUNT

In the four-week period, from June 29 to July 27, my Washington office received 39,960 cards, telegrams and letters. The office mailed out 26,328 replies during the same period. So far in this calendar year, my office has received 293,977 pieces of mail.

Children's Views Heard



A CHILDREN'S AGENDA FOR ACTION was presented to Senator Cranston recently during a special hearing before the Subcommittee on Child and Human Development. Elementary school children testified that the children of America are concerned mostly about: 1) energy, 2) pollution, 3) inflation, 4) war and 5) smoking. They presented 5,000 letters written by children and collected from schools and youth organizations across the country. The special "Save the Children Day" hearings were held, in part, to observe the United Nations-declared International Year of the Child.

Alan Cranston
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