

take action separately, and a bill was reported. H.R. 6860, to grant tax credit incentives for many energy conservation measures, but the bill never reached the floor.

We must move quickly on this issue again this year. Senator GRIFFIN has introduced a bill (S. 198) that not only provides these incentives to homeowners but also provides additional incentives to utilities to market insulation materials to their customers. I believe the entire residential conservation effort depends on the active involvement of the utilities and the fuel oil marketers, and until they are given reason to sell conservation materials, we may be doomed to failure.

I believe that the assurances provided to utilities in S. 198 will spur their involvement in conservation and save us millions of cubic feet of natural gas and many thousands of barrels of oil. Each is precious and we should do all that is feasible to preserve and conserve them.

GAO REPORTS ON COST OVERRUNS FOR CIVILIAN AND MILITARY PROJECTS

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, the General Accounting Office has concluded an audit of 753 major civilian and military projects which shows an almost unbelievable cost overrun of \$176 billion—64 percent more than original estimates.

The GAO figures show that these 753 projects were expected to cost \$276 billion but have ended up with a price tag of \$452 billion. The difference is enough to fund the entire Agriculture budget for over 13 years.

A total of 148 civilian projects had cost overruns of over 100 percent. The agency with the highest total of 100 percent overrun projects was the Army Corps of Engineers with 83. The corps received my "Golden Fleece of the Year" award last December for just that reason.

Of the \$176 billion in cost overruns, the Defense Department represents \$74 billion, followed closely by the Federal Highway Administration at \$60.6 billion and then the Army Corps of Engineers at \$14 billion.

One thing about cost overruns—they are common to just about every Government agency. The new figures show the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority with an overrun of \$3 billion. The Tennessee Valley Authority has a \$2.9 billion cost growth problem on its hands. The Energy Research and Development Administration has \$3 billion in cost overruns, and the Bureau of Reclamation of the Department of the Interior comes in with \$5.5 billion. The extension of the Dirksen Office Building is up 78 percent to \$85 million.

In fairness to all these agencies, inflation has played a role in the increased costs. But inflation is by no means the only culprit. When the GAO examined the reasons behind the projects averaging over 100 percent increases, they found inflation accounted for 47 percent. This left plenty of room for unanticipated development difficulties, faulty planning, poor management and underestimating.

The message of the GAO report is that

cost overruns have become a way of life for the Federal Government.

These figures show just how badly the Congress and the taxpayer have been taken in by low estimates and promises of efficient operations. If we started saying no to projects with dramatic cost overruns, we would not only save money but also encourage proper management.

DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

Mr. BROOKE. Mr. President, I am pleased to enter in the RECORD the remarks delivered by Senator EDWARD KENNEDY during ecumenical services in the Ebenezer Baptist Church of Atlanta, Ga., on January 15, 1977.

Senator KENNEDY's remarks fully describe the magnificence of Dr. King by explaining how this extraordinary man contributed so very much to this country.

As a cosponsor of Senate Joint Resolution 9, Senator Kennedy is one of over 50 Senators who support the effort to establish January 15, Dr. King's birthday, as a national day of commemoration in honor of this great American:

I ask unanimous consent that Senator KENNEDY's remarks be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the remarks were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR EDWARD M. KENNEDY

It is a distinguished honor for me to stand in the pulpit of the Ebenezer Baptist Church on the 48th anniversary of the birth of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. It is with a feeling of humility that I take part in this ecumenical service. For we worship in the House of the Lord and we commemorate the extraordinary life of the man who believed that the crises that divide Americans are not nearly as important as the qualities that unite us.

This day recalls the ancient verse from the book of Psalms: "They shall abundantly utter the memory of thy great goodness and shall sing of thy righteousness." He was a righteous man and a good man who refused to "accept the view that mankind is so tragically bound to the starless midnight of racism and war that the bright daybreak of peace and brotherhood can never become a reality."

This year, we must pledge to rekindle the spirit of peace and justice that is the enduring legacy of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

For Dr. King awakened America. He was the heart of a mighty engine that moved this country toward a new revival of spirit and hope. He was the center of a stirring panorama that included names and symbols of a remarkable movement.

Brown v. Board of Education and Little Rock; Rosa Parks, Charlayne Hunter, Autherine Lucy; the Freedom Rides; Albany, Georgia; Orangeburg State College; John and Robert Kennedy and John Doar; Frank Johnson and Medgar Evers; the Edmund Pettus Bridge at Selma; Schwerner, Goodman and Cheney; Earl Warren, Whitney Young and Philip Hart; the Lincoln Memorial in 1963; Adam Clayton Powell and Andy Young; James Meredith, Watts and Resurrection City; CORE and SNCC; the NAACP and the leadership conference on Civil Rights.

And among these symbols of Civil Rights, there is Martin Luther King, Jr. his name leads all the rest.

His dream guided us when our vision dimmed. His courage inspired us when the sacrifices seemed too great. His ideas guided us when our footsteps faltered. His memory summons us again to action. It sounds the trumpet for new battles, for fresh assaults on the walls of racism and discrimination.

That trumpet reaches through the silence of the past eight years. Those who had shared his dream—and they were black and white, Christian and Jew, Northern and Southerner—they mourned for the man and for themselves. The oppressed throughout this land saw their dream shattered into thousands of tiny, personal nightmares.

And we heard the words of Langston Hughes, "what happens to a dream deferred? Does it dry up like a raisin in the sun? . . . Maybe it just sags like a heavy load. Or does it explode?"

Dr. King believed that the most powerful explosion was the force of nonviolence. That it was not sterile but a powerful force that could transform America.

He believed that "in a dark, confused world the kingdom of God may yet reign in the hearts of men."

But, at his death, official America began with a heavy hand to write an epitaph for black Americans. It was at a time when the words of Dr. King went unheeded.

Dr. King preached that "I have the audacity to believe that peoples everywhere can have three meals a day for their bodies; education and culture for their minds; and dignity, equality and freedom for their spirits."

In a nation where we can explore the frontiers of space, surely, we can bring hope to the inner cities.

In a land that can produce food for millions around the world, surely we can end hunger around the next corner.

In a country that can produce machines to sustain life, surely we can provide basic care to every sick child whether he lives in Georgia or Massachusetts.

Dr. King believed we could do that. He called for an end to racism, for a new commitment in our inner cities, for new jobs for our young people and for new hope for the poor in our midst. But that call remains unanswered.

He wanted the black child to have the same chance to enter the best colleges as the white child, but that cause remains unfulfilled. He asked that a sick child have the same chance for quality care whether he lives in a tenement or in a luxury tower. But that too remains undone.

Even his call against the war remains incomplete. Dr. King sounded America's early warning signal, that the war in Vietnam was unjust, immoral and corrupt. He was in the vanguard for justice at home and peace in Indochina.

We have ended the fighting. We must keep faith with his call and end the divisiveness that lingers, with amnesty and pardon for draft evaders and deserters, with full benefits for the veterans, and compassion for those who received less than honorable discharges and carry a weight on their future. For all of those let us hear the words of reconciliation.

From this pulpit, on this morning, I call out to America to begin a new revival. On this anniversary of Dr. King's birth it is fitting for us to begin again the work that Dr. King initiated.

Just 20 years ago blacks and whites would not have worshipped together in this very church.

Fifteen years ago, blacks in this State could not have gone to the polls to put Andy Young in the Congress or to put Jimmy Carter in the White House.

Even five years ago, the citizens of Boston—black and white—had not yet seen their constitutional rights protected.

