

UNITED STATES



OF AMERICA

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 93^d CONGRESS
SECOND SESSION

VOLUME 120—PART 2

JANUARY 30, 1974 TO FEBRUARY 7, 1974

(PAGES 1301 TO 2796)

PENALTIES

Up to \$50,000/five years.

Civil penalty: Up to \$10,000 per day per violation.

Estimated annual cost: \$225 million (assumes three candidates in each party primary for every Federal office).

Effective Date: January 1, 1975.

CENTRAL UTAH RECLAMATION PROJECT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. OWENS) is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, last month four national environmental organizations filed suit in U.S. District Court for Utah in an effort to block further work on the central Utah project. The suit contends that Interior Department officials have failed to comply with the National Environmental Policy Act. Plaintiffs allege that the environmental impact statement on the Bonneville Unit of the project is inadequate under the law.

The suit asks the court, among other things, to declare unlawful the continuation of construction until defendants comply with the National Environmental Policy Act. The central Utah project has already been delayed a year and a half while an environmental impact statement was written on its Bonneville unit.

The entire Utah congressional delegation has expressed its support for the central Utah project and its opposition to any delays. The four groups who filed the suit are based in other States—California, Michigan, and New York. As a resident and representative of Utah, I am deeply concerned about our scarce water supplies, and I recognize the area's need for water development.

This suit has already delayed construction on critical areas of this massive water project. To speed resumption of construction, I am introducing a bill which provides for this case to receive top priority on the court calendar. The hearings and court proceedings will be expedited and will take precedence over all other matters pending on the docket of the district court. Passage of this bill is required to minimize the delay in providing citizens of Utah the water resources they need from the central Utah project.

The text of the bill follows:

H.R. 12745

A bill to expedite certain judicial proceedings relating to the Central Utah reclamation project

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, any civil action or other judicial proceeding involving compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 which affects the construction or operation of the Central Utah reclamation project authorized by the first section of the Act of April 11, 1956 (70 Stat. 105) (authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to construct and operate the Colorado River storage project) to which any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States, or any officer or employee of the United States, is a party, shall be

brought and heard only in accordance with the provisions of this Act. Such an action or proceeding shall be brought in the Central Division of the United States District Court for the district of Utah, and shall be heard by a single judge court. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any such action or proceeding shall be assigned for hearing at the earliest practicable date, shall take precedence over all other matters pending on the docket of such district court at that time, and shall be expedited in every way. Any review of an interlocutory or final judgment, decree, or order of such court by any party to such action or proceeding shall be had only upon direct appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Supreme Court shall assign such an appeal for hearing at the earliest practicable date and such appeal shall be expedited in every way.

SEC. 2. This Act shall apply with respect to any action or proceeding specified in the first section of this Act regardless of the date upon which such action or proceeding was filed. Any such action or proceeding pending before any United States district court other than the Central Division of the United States District Court for the district of Utah on the date of enactment of this Act shall be transferred to such court without prejudice to any of the parties to such action or proceeding.

A NATION IN TRIBUTE TO DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. STOKES) is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to report that the largest and most significant celebrations ever of the birthday of the late Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., were held across the Nation January 15.

This is the sixth straight year in which millions of people from all walks of life observed "Martin Luther King Day" in tribute to the life and work of the slain human rights leader.

No other holiday is quite like it. While legislation is pending in Congress to proclaim each January 15 a national legal holiday, masses of people everywhere already personally declare the date to be their own to honor one of history's greatest leaders. The result has been, in each year since Dr. King's assassination on April 4, 1968, an increasingly massive outpouring of activities and observances, all dedicated to the continuation and strengthening of his nonviolent movement and teachings.

"This is the marvelous way in which people say they will keep alive my husband's work and legacy," says his widow, Mrs. Coretta Scott King. "By participating in this nonviolent movement for racial justice and peace, all people of good will on January 15 are celebrating a birthday, a holiday, and a movement day."

Mrs. King is president of the Martin Luther King, Jr. Center for Social Change, the organization which once again coordinated the nationwide observances.

NATIONAL FOCUS: ATLANTA

As in past years, national attention

this month centered on events in Dr. King's home city of Atlanta.

On Monday night, January 14—the eve of his 45th birthday anniversary—celebrations began with the Third Annual Martin Luther King, Jr. Birthday Benefit Concert. This year's concert was sponsored by Columbia Records and the CBS Records group and featured recording stars Sly and Family Stone, Ramsey Lewis, Maxine Weston, and Albert King. Television star Don Cornelius, host of "Soul Train," was master of ceremonies. The concert was held at the Omni, Atlanta's renowned sports and entertainment facility, and produced by Junius Griffin Associates.

Proceeds from the benefit concert were earmarked for programs and operations of the Martin Luther King, Jr. Center for Social Change.

Mr. Speaker, recording artists supported the civil rights movement from the very beginning, and this benefit concert was in keeping with that tradition.

Mrs. King praised the sponsors for providing "an excellent example of corporate social responsibility." She especially commended Logan Westbrooks, director of special markets for Columbia Records, for his tireless work on the project; and Goddard Lieberman, president of CBS Records Group, and Irwin Segelstein, president of Columbia Records.

Presentations during the benefit concert were highlighted by the award of the second Martin Luther King, Jr. Nonviolent Peace Prize to Cesar Chavez, leader of the United Farm Workers of America (AFL-CIO). The prize, presented to Mr. Chavez by Mrs. King, is the highest award conferred by the King Center. The first winner of the prize was our colleague, Congressman ANDREW YOUNG, who received it in 1973.

ECUMENICAL SERVICE, MARCH, AND RALLY

Observances in Atlanta on Tuesday, January 15, began with the traditional wreath-laying ceremony at Dr. King's crypt, followed by an ecumenical service at Ebenezer Baptist Church where he served as copastor with his father. The service included musical selections; an address by Rev. Calvin S. Morris, executive director of the King Center; other tributes to Dr. King; and a response for the family by his daughter, Ms. Yolanda Denise King.

After the service, a celebration march of thousands proceeded from the church to downtown Atlanta and the Municipal Auditorium for a mass community rally sponsored by the King Center. A cross-section of dozens of Atlanta community organizations participated in the march and rally. Presentations included special community service awards to local leaders, and announcements of winners of student poster and oratory contests on Dr. King.

Theme of the 2-day program in Atlanta was "Keep the Dream Alive: Do Something New—Make Nonviolence a Part of You."

A NATION IN TRIBUTE

Across America January 15, people and their communities observed the birthday anniversary in many ways.

In Los Angeles, performing artists staged a special dinner-show for the benefit of the King Center. The show was taped and broadcast this week by ABC television. Those appearing on the Los Angeles benefit included Mayor Thomas Bradley, Congresswoman YVONNE BRAITHWAITE BURKE, many community leaders, and artists Gall Fisher, the Four Tops, Isaac Hayes, Paula Kelly, Greg Morris, Richard Pryor, Della Reese, Raymond St. Jacques, Sly and the Family Stone, Lily Tomlin, and Bill Dee Williams.

On the same night in Seattle, the National Basketball Association held a special observance in honor of Dr. King during its annual all-star game, attended by Martin Luther King III and Dexter Scott King.

Each year, additional States, cities, and towns join those which have already made the day an official holiday. Thousands of school systems, businesses, and labor union members recognize Martin Luther King Day by closing; thousands more hold commemorative observances. Churches, temples, cathedrals—which are more than symbolic in a movement which is essentially moral—have special services in virtually every State and city. Many local community and civil rights organizations engage in social action in the tradition of Dr. King, such as voter registration, housing programs, economic development, and nonviolent action campaigns. The mass media contribute to the holiday with editorials, radio announcements encouraging people to drive with their car lights turned on all day January 15, and articles and other documentary presentations on the movement.

One of the most popular and important activities during the January birthday period is the showing of the Center-sponsored documentary "King: A Filmed Record . . . Montgomery to Memphis." Hundreds of schools, community organizations, churches, and television stations have shown this authentic account of Dr. King's life and the movement he led.

HOUSE COALITION ON ENERGY CRISIS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. CULVER) is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. CULVER. Mr. Speaker, like most of my colleagues I have returned from my home with the multiple effects and uncertainties of the energy shortage ringing in my ears. Our constituents are alarmed, suspicious, and often downright angry about the trick they feel has been pulled on them by an untended economy. They want to know who is responsible for their predicament but even more they want to know who will be responsible for moving us out of it. It is evident to me that the responsibility for aggressive and responsible forward motion must be seized by us in the Congress. I have asked for this special order to set forth my own proposed blueprint for constructive action.

Many of us of course have already

made proposals and sponsored legislation in the energy field, and there is a real sense of momentum in the Congress on this question. What is needed in my judgment is to move beyond ad hoc reactions to an overall program that fits together, that makes sense, and that bids fair to produce both short term and longer range solutions.

A program of this sort necessarily calls upon the resources of several different committees of the Congress, since we now have no one committee with comprehensive responsibility for energy matters. I am hopeful that eventually this diffusion of authority will be changed, in response for example to the recommendations of the Committee on Committees on which I serve. But the urgencies of the moment will not allow us to await that day. I am therefore providing special copies of my proposals to the chairman and ranking minority member of each of the relevant committees for their consideration, and intend to follow up with each of them as appropriate occasions present themselves. I am also proposing to the leadership that it take action to form a working coalition on the energy crisis, composed of ranking majority and minority members of each of these committees, to coordinate energy legislation in this all-important session of the Congress. Questions of partisanship and of committee jurisdiction cannot be allowed to dilute or delay our response as an institution of government to the felt necessities of the Nation. I insert a copy of my letter to the majority and minority leader to be printed in the RECORD at the close of my remarks.

Mr. Speaker, in my judgment, an overall congressional energy program must move simultaneously on five interrelated fronts. These are: First, energy information; second, energy competition; third, equitable burden sharing; fourth, expansion and conservation of energy resources; and fifth, international cooperation. Within each of these fields there is likely to be a fair diversity of opinion about how far and how fast we should move. I have tried in all cases to tailor my own recommendations so that they can fairly commend themselves to all shades of opinion while accomplishing at least the minimum required to meet clearly identifiable national needs.

I. ENERGY INFORMATION

It is by now an accepted truism that Government energy policy is operating in the dark. Neither its administrators nor the public have any reliable data base on which to formulate responsible or responsive programs. This lends itself to crisis manipulation or—what is just as crippling—strong public suspicion of manipulation for private or political ends. Public confidence, which is indispensable to effective national action, is seriously eroded by this state of affairs. We all recognize by now that the Government must free itself from its present near-total dependence on the industry for essential energy information.

To meet immediate needs, the Government Operations Committee on which I serve has overwhelmingly approved an amendment I sponsored to the pending

Federal Energy Administration Act. This legislation has the support of both parties and of the administration experts, and will I trust be enacted into law in the near future. It will oblige the FEA to collect, analyze, and verify its own information in comprehensive and detailed categories covering the entire spectrum of energy supply and major energy consumption. Reserves, production, pipelines, refineries, costs, prices, and competitive behavior are all illustrations of the kinds of activity that will be made subject to full information disclosures. The Administrator will have authority to request information under oath, to issue and enforce subpoenas, and to conduct physical and documentary inspection through investigators armed with administrative inspection warrants—a procedure that the Justice Department has advised is fully enforceable in the courts. Proprietary data recognized as such in existing law will be entitled to confidential treatment, but will still have to be provided to and made subject to verification by the FEA. The public will have access to the fruits of all this information collection, through: first, the Freedom of Information Act; second, monitoring of the FEA by the General Accounting Office; third, congressional committee hearings; and fourth, a full public report by the Administrator at the scheduled expiration of the act.

Of course this is emergency legislation that may or may not prove temporary in duration. Others in the Congress are turning their attention to longer-range information provisions, which certainly merit full consideration. They might provide for an independent agency to conduct the necessary functions, and they might well narrow the scope of confidentiality accorded to individual company information. These are matters for debate and considered judgment. In the meantime, the FEA provisions will give us a necessary start on the problem, and will establish the indispensable principle of accountability by the industry to the public it serves. If successor legislation is later adopted, the pertinent provisions of the FEA Act can be readily folded into it.

II. ENERGY COMPETITION

There is widespread acknowledgement that the structure of the energy industry is anticompetitive. Let me make clear that I am not talking here about secret meetings or collusive arrangements among the major companies that dominate the industry—I am talking about the fact of their dominance itself. We have no evidence of any conscious conspiracy among these companies, but we do have clear evidence that they control enormous monopoly power. And it is this power, aided and abetted by entrenched governmental policies, that breeds such strong and pervasive public suspicion of a conspiracy against the public interest.

I believe that we in the Congress must beware of temptations to demagoguery created by this climate of suspicion. There are huge capital requirements for energy exploration and development which lend themselves to the formation of giant companies. Adequate profits are

H.R. 12712. A bill to provide for a comprehensive, coordinated 5-year research program to determine the causes of and cure for cancer, to develop cancer preventative vaccines or other preventatives, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CAREY of New York (for himself, Mr. BINGHAM, Mr. BROWN of California, Ms. CHISHOLM, Ms. COLLINS of Illinois, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. CORMAN, Mr. CRONIN, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. DENT, Mr. DRINAN, Mr. EILBERG, Mr. HELSTOSKI, Mr. HUNGATE, Mr. KOCH, Mr. LEHMAN, Mr. LENT, Mr. MCCORMACK, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. MOORHEAD of Pennsylvania, Mr. NIX, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. PODELL, Mr. FRITCHARD, and Mr. RIEGLE):

H.R. 12713. A bill to amend the Truth in Lending Act to prohibit discrimination on account of age in credit card transactions; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. CAREY of New York (for himself, Mr. RODINO, Mr. ROE, Mr. ROSENTHAL, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. TIERNAN, Mr. WALDIE, Mr. WHITEHURST, Mr. CHARLES WILSON of Texas, Mr. WINN, Mr. WOLFF, Mr. WON PAT, Mr. WRIGHT, and Mr. YATRON):

H.R. 12714. A bill to amend the Truth in Lending Act to prohibit discrimination on account of age in credit card transactions; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. CHAPPELL:

H.R. 12715. A bill to amend title 28 of the United States Code, to provide for exclusive remedy against the United States in suits based upon acts or omissions of U.S. employees and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CLANCY:

H.R. 12716. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit a taxpayer to deduct certain expenses paid by him for special education to a child or other minor dependent who is physically or mentally handicapped; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DORN:

H.R. 12717. A bill to extend certain programs under the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. DU PONT:

H.R. 12718. A bill to establish an Energy Research, Development, and Demonstration Administration, and to reorganize, consolidate, and supplement with it, Federal responsibility, authority, funding, and financing for conducting a national program for scientific research, development, and demonstration in energy-related technologies designed to resolve critical energy shortages; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. FORD:

H.R. 12719. A bill to amend the Economic Stabilization Act of 1970; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. FOUNTAIN:

H.R. 12720. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that the tax on the amounts paid for communication services shall not apply to the amount of the State and local taxes paid for such services; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FRASER (for himself, Mr. RYAN, and Mr. STOKES):

H.R. 12721. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to provide for loans to small business concerns affected by the energy shortage; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. FRASER:

H.R. 12722. A bill to amend the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Act of 1950 to permit U.S. participation in international enforcement of fish conservation in increased geographic areas, pursuant to the International Conven-

tion for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries 1949; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. FUQUA:

H.R. 12723. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to relieve broadcasters of the equal time requirement of section 315 with respect to candidates for Federal office, to repeal the Campaign Communications Reform Act, to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. GUNTER:

H.R. 12724. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for the suspension of excise taxes on diesel fuel and special motor fuels, and to roll back the prices for such products; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HANSEN of Idaho:

H.R. 12725. A bill to repeal the Emergency Daylight Saving Time Energy Conservation Act of 1973; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HANSEN of Idaho (for himself and Mr. TOWELL of Nevada):

H.R. 12726. A bill to amend the Rail Passenger Service Act of 1970 in order to expand the basic rail passenger transportation system to provide service to certain States; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HARRINGTON:

H.R. 12727. A bill to amend the Handgun Control Act of 1965; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HARRINGTON (for himself, Mr. CONTE, Mr. TIERNAN, Mr. DRINAN, Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia, Mr. HELSTOSKI, Mrs. SULLIVAN, Mr. YATES, Mr. NIX, Mr. ROE, Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON of California, Mr. DENT, Mr. EILBERG, Mr. REES, Mr. BROWN of California, Mrs. CHISHOLM, Ms. HOLTZMAN, and Mr. WON PAT):

H.R. 12728. A bill to amend the National Gas Act to secure adequate and reliable supplies of natural gas and oil at the lowest reasonable cost to the consumer, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Ms. HOLTZMAN (for herself, Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia, Mr. BADILLO, Mr. ROUSH, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. PODELL, Mr. FISH, Mr. EILBERG, Mr. ROE, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. DRINAN, Mr. GAYDOS, Mr. CARNEY of Ohio, Mr. SEIBERLING, Mr. WON PAT, Mr. RIEGLE, Mr. ROSENTHAL, Mr. WOLFF, Mrs. GRASSO, Mr. NIX, Mr. WALDIE, Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON of California, Ms. CHISHOLM, Ms. COLLINS of Illinois, and Mr. GUDE):

H.R. 12729. A bill to amend the Economic Stabilization Act of 1970; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. HUNT (for himself and Mr. SANDMAN):

H.R. 12730. A bill to amend the act of July 17, 1952, (Public Law 574, 82d Congress, 66 Stat. 747), as amended; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. KING:

H.R. 12731. A bill to require the execution of an oath or affirmation or declaration of allegiance before a passport is granted or issued; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. KOCH (for himself, Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois, Mr. BAFALIS, Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois, Mr. DAN DANIEL, Mrs. GRASSO, Mr. GUYER, Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia, Mr. MCCORMACK, Mr. MCKINNEY, Mr. MATSUNAGA, Mr. METCALFE, Mr. RIEGLE, Mr. RONCALLO of New York, Mr. ROYBAL, Mr. WRIGHT, Mr. YOUNG of Illinois, and Mrs. BOGGS):

H.R. 12732. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that blood

donations shall be considered as charitable contributions deductible from gross income; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MCDADE:

H.R. 12733. A bill to establish a Department of Natural Resources and to transfer certain agencies to and from such Department; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 12734. A bill to provide for an investigation of the character and past activities of potential Vice-Presidential nominees by the Federal Bureau of Investigation; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. MALLARY (for himself, Mr. BIESTER, Mr. FRENZEL, and Mr. McCLOSKEY):

H.R. 12735. A bill to provide that pay adjustments for Members of Congress take effect in the Congress next following the Congress in which they are approved; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. MEZVINSKY:

H.R. 12736. A bill to provide for public financing of all Presidential and congressional election campaigns, to repeal the Campaign Communications Reform Act, to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, and the Presidential Election Campaign Fund Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 12737. A bill to provide for tax counseling to the elderly in the preparation of their Federal income tax returns; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MORGAN:

H.R. 12738. A bill to amend the act of August 10, 1961, to authorize further additions to Fort Necessity National Battlefield, Pa., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. MOSS:

H.R. 12739. A bill to preserve local air service; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MURPHY of Illinois:

H.R. 12740. A bill to repeal the Emergency Daylight Saving Time Energy Conservation Act of 1973; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. NIX:

H.R. 12741. A bill to designate the birthday of Martin Luther King, Jr., as a legal public holiday; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 12742. A bill to provide for the compensation of persons injured by certain criminal acts, to make grants to States for the payment of such compensation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. O'BRIEN:

H.R. 12743. A bill to amend title II of the Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 (Public Law 92-500); to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. O'HARA (for himself, Mr. ASHLEY, Mr. BRADEMANS, Mr. CEDERBERG, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin, Mr. DIGGS, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. ESCH, Mr. FORD, Mr. FROELICH, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. MADDEN, Mr. METCALFE, Mr. MOSHER, Mr. MURPHY of Illinois, Mr. NEDZI, Mr. OBEY, Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI, Mr. RUPPE, Mr. J. WILLIAM STANTON, Mr. VANDER JAGT, Mr. VANIK, and Mr. YATES):

H.R. 12744. A bill to permit the diversion and withdrawal of additional water from Lake Michigan into the Illinois Waterway, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. OWENS:

H.R. 12745. A bill to expedite certain judicial proceedings relating to the Central Utah reclamation project; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PATTEN:

H.R. 12746. A bill to amend the Community Mental Health Centers Act to revise the various programs of assistance authorized by