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plies to aid in the fight to preserve and protect life in Israel.

SUPPORT FOR A NATIONAL HOLIDAY TO HONOR MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., CONTINUES TO GROW

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 4, 1977

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I want to bring to the attention of my colleagues a resolution adopted by the City Council of New York City on February 22, 1977 calling upon the Congress and the President to make the birthday of the late Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., a national public holiday. Particularly on this day, the anniversary of Dr. King's tragic assassination, many in the Nation should pause, reflect upon, and rededicate themselves to his vision of equality and justice for all Americans and for peace in the world. Nine years after Dr. King's passing, respect continues to grow for his unshakable faith in people, his indomitable courage, and his magnificent ideals. This past weekend, the Committee for the Renaissance, a regional civic organization in the Mid-Atlantic States met here in Washington carrying thousands of signatures on petitions in support of legislation to make Dr. King's birthday a national holiday. Just today I received from Mr. Howard Bennett, chairman of the National Citizens Committee for a Martin Luther King, Jr., Holiday, 50,000 additional signatures in support of a national King holiday bill.

I applaud the New York City Council for their supporting resolution, and also thank 102 of my colleagues who have thus far joined with me in cosponsoring H.R. 2972, a bill that would make Dr. King's birthday a legal public holiday. The New York City Council resolution follows:

RES. NO. 849

Resolution by the City Council of New York City Calling Upon the United States Congress and the President of the United States to Make the Birthday of the Late Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., a National Holiday

Whereas, the late Dr. Martin Luther King has won national and international acclaim as one of the strongest advocates for human rights, human dignity and peace among nations, and

Whereas, the late Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., devoted his life in a courageous and consistent struggle to attain these ideals for all people, and

Whereas, the peoples of the world of all creeds, races and national origin have been the beneficiaries of the work and activities of this great American, now be it

Resolved, That the Council of The City of New York call upon the Congress of the United States and the President of the United States to take whatever steps are necessary to the end that the birthday of the late Dr. Martin Luther King be hereafter observed as a National Holiday in memory of the life, the work and the contributions of this great American.

February 22, 1977.

ECONOMIC AND ENERGY GROWTH

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 4, 1977

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues some information concerning the connection between economic growth and energy growth. I am sure all of you have seen graphs which show a close correlation between the annual percentage growths in gross national product—GNP—and total energy consumption. Many people interpret these statistics to mean that any slack in our resolve to supply abundant energy would be disastrous to our material well-being. However, I have always felt that we could significantly decrease the amount of energy we use per unit of GNP without any damage to the economy. In order to see if my intuition was valid, I recently sought more information and here is what I found.

First of all, energy consumption per unit of real GNP has decreased over the last 60 years by nearly 40 percent—since 1947 the decrease has been on the average about 0.6 percent per year. These efficiency improvements have occurred in spite of an accompanying sharp decline up to 1974 in both the deflated cost of energy and the relative cost of energy compared to other commodities. As real energy prices were declining, energy intensive industries were still becoming more efficient. Also, our economy was evolving to a decreasing mix of goods to services—the latter are less energy intensive per dollar—and this trend is expected to continue. Nevertheless, the residential, commercial, and transportation sectors were requiring more energy per unit of product, which illustrates that there is a considerable potential for efficiency improvements. Since 1974, the price of energy has rapidly increased, in fact wiping out the total decrease in the real price of energy for the last half century, and we know this trend will continue. With higher priced energy, a considerable improvement in energy efficiency is highly cost effective in every sector. Therefore, it appears reasonable to assume that the ratio of energy consumption to GNP will probably decrease even faster in the future.

In 1976, with the economic recovery and the cold winter, energy consumption rose 4.8 percent; yet the ratio of energy to GNP fell 1.8 percent which is three times the historical decline. Moreover, several sources estimate, through detailed examination of end use, that we can reasonably achieve an average yearly decrease in the ratio of energy to GNP of 2 percent—see John G. Myers, "Energy Conservation and Economic Growth—Are They Compatible?" the Conference Board Record, February 1975, and F. von Hippel and R. Williams, "Nuclear Energy Growth Projections", Center for Environmental Studies, Princeton University, March 1977. This large potential for efficiency improvements is further substan-

tiated by the fact that several European countries have a ratio of entry to GNP which is one-half and two-thirds of that in the United States.

The significance of these efficiency improvements over the next 30 years can be estimated as follows. If we assume that real GNP will increase on the average at this historical rate of 3.5 percent, which is an exceedingly optimistic assumption since population growth is slowing, than a 2 percent yearly decrease in energy to GNP means that energy consumption will grow at only 1.5 percent per year, which is roughly one-half its historical rate—leading to total energy consumption slightly over 100 quads in the year 2000. Consequently, we can maintain a dynamic economy, with maximum employment, while at the same time greatly slowing our growth in total energy consumption.

PRESIDENT CARTER PASSES ARMS TALK TEST

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 4, 1977

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, on April 1, 1977, the Miami Herald carried an editorial entitled "Despite Arms Talk Setback, the President Passed a Test," about which I wish to comment.

It is a brief editorial, as good editorials should be; it is a good editorial in my judgment because of its perceptiveness of the implications of the known facts on our future relations with the Soviet Union on negotiating arms agreements.

The President is credited for taking a forthright position based on principle. The necessity to limit the proliferation and the reduction of strategic arms is imperative. President Carter has demonstrated his appreciation of this and his intense desire to achieve results. He knows the matter cannot be waffled; he knows that both sides must negotiate with honesty and full recognition of the implications of a breakdown of negotiations. As the editorial notes, this danger does not appear to be a likelihood.

More probably the Soviets are taking extra time to test President Carter's firmness and sincerity. On this, there should be no doubt, but as the editorial suggests that we allow the Soviets the necessary time to understand and digest this, we must be patient and not panic into moving precipitously in any direction.

With this last point in mind, I wish to note what appears to be the outcropping of the negative tone of "Monday morning quarterbacking." The tendency to criticize the lack of immediate success of the President's first negotiation with the Soviets is understandable, but regrettable. The President is on trial at home, as well as abroad, on a whole range of matters, and we, as a Nation, often are impatient when we do not have immediate success. But what about the success of this arms

