

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

THE WASHINGTON POST Friday, August 29, 1975 D15

Terrorists' Use of A-Arms Feared

By Jack Anderson
and Les Whitten

The State Department sees a "clear possibility that terrorists will use fright weapons," such as lasers, chemicals, biologicals, radiation and nuclear arms, to blackmail and perhaps destroy nations.

Although "such use is not inevitable," according to a State Department study, the technology is available to develop scare weapons, and terrorists have the ability to steal them.

Still, the State Department holds out hope that "small radical groups" cannot acquire the hideous weapons and that "larger terrorist organizations" will be deterred from using them "by what would be an extremely severe response by the world community."

Word opinion, however, has not deterred terrorists from committing small-scale outrages. Since 1968, terrorists have killed 500 people and have wounded 600 to 800. Among the victims, 16 U.S. officials have been murdered and 32 have been wounded.

The terrorists have managed to arm themselves with deadly, sophisticated weapons, including shoulder-fired Soviet missiles capable of knocking down airliners.

The State Department study confirms our past reports that Libya has been an important source of weapons for terrorist

groups. On May 25, 1974, we called Libya's Muammar Qaddafi one of the world's most irresponsible leaders for arming terrorists, without much thought for the consequences.

The Soviets have sent huge arms shipments to Qaddafi who has supplied terrorist groups from Ireland to the Philippines. Meanwhile, he is trying to get his hands on tactical nuclear weapons.

Apparently, terrorist organizations work together through an international radical underground. "We have seen cooperation among terrorist groups in Latin America," states the study. "Additionally, there are indications of increasing cooperation among the Baader-Meinhof gang in West Germany, the so-called Japanese Red Army and Palestinian terrorist groups, particularly the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine."

Kidnaping has become a favorite terrorist tactic. The State Department cites a Rand Corp. study of 63 major diplomatic kidnaping efforts. In 87 per cent of the cases, the hostages were seized successfully. In 79 per cent of the cases, the kidnapers escaped punishment.

There have also been ominous intelligence reports that the international terrorists are plotting to zero in on the United States.

Footnote: The State Department conducted the study in re-

sponse to questions from the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, which will publish the results shortly.

Soviet Grain Controversy—The Soviets have asked Washington for permission to purchase another 11 million metric tons of grain. This would more than double the 10.2 million tons that have already been sold to Russia.

The total sale, if the new request is approved, would be almost 2 million tons more than the controversial 1972 wheat deal.

Farm organizations are for approval of the Soviet request. The farmers contend that the government encouraged them to increase their planting this spring. The American wheat crop, therefore, is expected to surpass 2 billion bushels this year.

Two-thirds of this must be sold overseas, the farmers claim. Otherwise, they will be stuck with huge surplus stocks, and the bottom will fall out of the market.

The sale of another 11 million tons to Russia, on the other hand, will push up grain prices. One possibility, which the diplomats are trying to work out, is to exchange American grain for Soviet oil. Our sources say the United States might be able to import about 8 per cent of its oil

requirements from the Soviet Union.

Washington Whirl—Rep. Joe L. Evins (D-Tenn.) submitted a bill to grant the Energy Research and Development Administration \$15,000 for entertainment. As if anticipating the bill's success, ERDA threw a luxury bash five days later at Washington's stylish Mayflower hotel. Cost to the taxpayers: \$2,344.49.

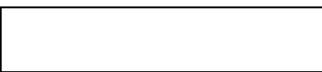
• The Transportation Department proudly announced a contract awarding \$570,240 to the state of California to study motor cycle safety. Six days later, the department announced it might revoke federal highway safety grants to California because of its horrendous motor-cycle safety laws.

• In previous columns, we reported the disappearance of 14 experimental aluminum pennies from the Senate and House Banking committees. Since no one has seen the valuable coins since 1973, we concluded that some distinguished thieves had quietly lifted them. But the U.S. Mint's deputy director, Frank MacDonald, fearful of offending the light-fingered legislators, is pretending the coins "remain in the custody of the committees and will presumably be returned to the (Mint) once the committees no longer have any need for these sample pieces."

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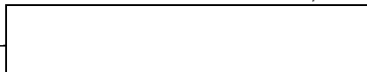
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THE WASHINGTON POST

DATE



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A 22 Friday, August 29, 1975 THE WASHINGTON POST

Beefing Up the Soviet Diet Helps Create Grain Shortage

By Peter Osnos

Washington Post Foreign Service
MOSCOW—Last month, as Soviet cosmonauts prepared to blast off for the celebrated "handshake in space" with American astronauts, Soviet officials were discreetly arranging another huge purchase of grain from the United States.

The irony of those two items arrayed simultaneously across American front pages was unmistakable: the Soviet Union is a superpower capable of the technological masterwork necessary to lift man into space, but is still unable to meet its own food needs.

Despite massive yearly expenditures of money and labor to increase agricultural output, Moscow time and

again falls short of goals for that most basic of food supplies—grain. It happened in 1972 and to a far lesser extent last year, and 1975—after a promising start—has proved to be another failure.

Unlike victims of the great famines that blighted the Russian past, the modern Soviets do have all the bread they need.

Indeed, the shortages of today result in large part from a determined Kremlin effort to enable Russians to eat less bread, potatoes and other starchy foods and more meat and dairy products. The Soviet leadership is committed in word and deed to raising the standard of living and that, naturally,

means improving the national diet.

Recent U.S. figures show that Soviet citizens still eat only about a third as much meat as Americans and consume about twice the amount of grain products and potatoes.

Where Moscow has run into trouble is in trying to produce enough feed for the huge and expanding livestock herds while at the same time filling the vast grain needs of a growing population. The only alternative to buying abroad is to cut back on either meat or bread.

And that, in the view of Soviet specialists, is unacceptable.

This year, they say, is a particularly sensitive one

politically for the Soviet leadership because it winds up the current five-year plan. At next February's Communist Party conference, Leonid Brezhnev and his comrades want to be able to cite the great strides made in the recent past on behalf of the people.

A drop in meat supplies, even if officially concealed, would be an embarrassment in a society where such matters are closely watched by shoppers.

The projected size of the 1975 harvest is a closely held Kremlin secret, but Soviet economists and American experts here think the results will not be as bad as the disastrous crop recently forecast by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

CIA data circulating in Washington reportedly places the total at 168 million metric tons—50 million tons below the Kremlin's original estimates and even below the exceedingly poor crop of 1972. That year the Soviets made the enormous, still-controversial grain purchases from the United States and other countries that set off a worldwide surge in prices.

While the crop this season will unquestionably be far below early expectations, the Soviets have not yet signaled a demand on the scale of three years ago. Moreover, according to local specialists, the area now being sown is larger than it was and conditions overall are better.

The current total of Soviet purchases for 1975 is about 14 million metric tons, most from the United States, which has put a temporary embargo on further transactions because of widespread concern that the inflationary pattern of 1972 will be repeated.

Regardless of how large the crop finally turns out to be, the question remains why the Soviet Union is so consistently unable to fulfill its stated objectives in this crucial area.

The answer is a combination, principally, of two factors: geography and inefficiency.

Soviet agriculture is permanently hampered by the extreme variability of the country's continental cli-

mate that makes planning from year to year difficult. The growing season is short and even a relatively brief drought can cause problems.

This year, for instance, a warm spring prompted hopes for a bumper crop, but a siege of dry weather that extended into July eliminated the possibility. And August set records for cold weather in some areas.

Size does not offer the Soviets any advantages, either. Although the country is more than twice as big as the United States, only about 11 per cent of the land is arable. A major effort is under way to expand the amount of land under cultivation, but the process is slow and the results often meager.

Low productivity is the

other great difficulty. Soviet investment in agriculture over the past decade has been about four times as large per year as in the United States. There have been important strides made in mechanizations, fertilization and wage benefits.

Nevertheless, the average Soviet worker still puts out only slightly more than a tenth of what an American farmhand does, according to U.S. figures.

"Agriculture," one American analyst said this week, "is the weakest part of the Soviet economy. Turning that fact around is an immense proposition."

The prospect is that Moscow will be a buyer on the world grain market for a very long time.

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The Washington Merry-Go-Round

Federal Snoops Have Own Manual

**By Jack Anderson
and Les Whitten**

In seemingly innocuous but prying little ways, the federal government is compiling data on millions of Americans. This could extinguish the right of privacy and lead to a regimented society in this land of the free.

Federal snoops, for example, can consult a 452-page manual, which will tell them how to track down the most obscure personal details about almost anyone, anywhere.

A Metropolitan Opera singer? Check "Opera Biographies," published in London by Werner Laurie. A New Jersey hog farmer? The manual advises: "Hog farmers who feed garbage are required to obtain a license from the Department of Agriculture."

Or do you want to locate a divorced construction worker of Croatian descent? No problem. Just look up his marriage and divorce papers. You can also check with the construction union and the Croatian-American Association.

This exhaustive handbook on snooping is called "Where's What," with the subtitle, "Sources of Information for Federal Investigators." It was compiled in 1965 by Harry J. Murphy, who was then an investigator for the Central Intelligence Agency.

Perhaps significantly, the CIA gave him a year's leave at the Brookings Institution to work on the project. He returned to the

CIA but has retired. He stressed to us that the investigative techniques suggested in his book were used by the CIA only to check prospective employees, not to spy on citizens.

Nonetheless, the CIA keeps tabs on hundreds of thousands of Americans who have absolutely no wish to work for the CIA.

This can best be done, apparently, through the government itself. According to Murphy's handbook, the federal government offers a smorgasbord of information about the citizenry. Selective Service and military records, income tax returns, Social Security files and even census records can be pried open by federal snoops.

Just about every time a citizen rubs against the government, whether it be to license a business, register a car, claim unemployment insurance or even purchase savings bonds, he must leave behind his life history.

Much of the information is of no practical value to anyone except some bureaucrat with a Big Brother complex.

For page after page, Murphy also tells how to dig out information from private sources. He relates, for example, how he tracked down a nameless Hungarian airplane-parts manufacturer by using bank records.

Another time, he checked whether a subject had ever been bonded by one of her employers. It turned out that she had, and

he swept up the loose information that had been unavailable from other sources.

Murphy has also found landladies an excellent source of information. "The landladies of these rooming houses often get to know their roomers quite well," he counsels federal investigators.

Graduate reunions can be productive. "At such gatherings," he advises, "a photograph is inevitable, and it might be the means of obtaining an up-to-date photograph for use in your inquiry."

Murphy also recommends checking with the public utilities that serve the subject's neighborhood. "The records of the gas, electric, water, telephone and sewer companies are particularly helpful," he confides.

It is clear from Murphy's handbook that reporters often come under the federal spyglass. He has found the musty, old accreditation records from World War II and the Korean War are loaded with intimate details about correspondents.

"The files will contain travel data and will include complaints about the (reporter), such as leaving debts behind, excessive drinking or inaccurate reporting," Murphy says.

Read singly, the federal files may seem merely another dreary example of bureaucratic excess. Examined in larger lots, they provide an intriguing study of just how far the government has intruded into the lives of Americans.

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U.S. Aide Is Killed In Greece

From News Dispatches

ATHENS, Dec. 23—Richard S. Welch, special assistant to the U.S. ambassador to Greece, was shot to death outside his suburban home here tonight, a U.S. embassy spokesman said.

Welch's name was among seven on a list of alleged U.S. Central Intelligence Agency agents working in Greece published recently by the English-language daily Athens News.

A police spokesman said Welch, 46, a first secretary at the embassy, was shot in front of his villa in the fashionable suburb of Palaion Psychiko, about eight miles from the Greek capital.

Three masked gunmen drew up in a car, one got out and shot Welch three times. He died soon after he was rushed to a hospital, the police spokesman said.

(According to intelligence sources in Washington Welch was CIA chief of station in Athens at the time of his murder. A CIA spokesman in Washington, asked about Welch's alleged undercover activities, replied: "The agency does not confirm employment, either past or present. It never has and never will." A State Department spokesman said he did not know if Welch worked for the CIA.)

Welch and his wife Kiki were apparently returning to their residence from a Christmas party given by U.S. Ambassador Jack B. Kubisch for hundreds of Greek and American guests. Mrs. Welch was reportedly unhurt in the shooting incident.

Welch was a career diplomat with previous overseas service at the U.S. embassies in Peru, Guatemala and Cyprus.

A 1951 graduate of Harvard, he spent nine years as an

GREECE, From A1

economic analyst for the Department of the Army before entering the Foreign Service in 1960. He was assigned to the embassy here about five months ago.

When it published the names of alleged CIA agents, the Athens Daily News said it had received the list from an organization calling itself "The Committee of Greeks and Greek-Americans."

The committee said in a letter that Welch's job was "to see that the government of Premier Constantine Karamanlis does not get out of control." It did not say how Welch did this.

A few days later another previously unknown organization calling itself "The Committee to Keep

Greece Greek" sent the Athens News a letter naming 10 alleged agents of the Soviet KGB, or secret police, working in Greece.

The News refused to publish the KGB list but foreign news agencies received a copy of it and published the story.

There has been some anti-American feeling in Greece, stemming from belief in some quarters that the United States supported the Turks in their invasion of Cyprus last year. Many Greeks also believe Washington propped up the military junta that ruled Greece for seven years before the Cyprus crisis.

Diplomat's Death Laid to Publicity

While President Ford expressed his shock and sorrow

at the murder in Athens of U.S. diplomat Richard S. Welch, a former CIA official said that such tragedies become "inevitable" because of recent exposures of CIA personnel.

David Phillips, president of the Association of Retired Intelligence Officers and a close personal friend of Welch said in Washington yesterday that his organization for several months "has expressed its concern for a number of American foreign service officers abroad because of their identification as CIA officers by a small group of ex-intelligence people who have been engaged in a program of exposing intelligence officers."

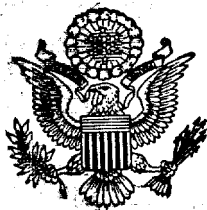
Phillips, who retired from the CIA in May of this year,

identified Philip Agee, another former CIA employee, as the main "protagonist" in the effort to identify CIA agents abroad. In a recent book Agee named more than a hundred CIA agents, both Americans and others of foreign nationalities.

Phillips said "our association believes that the murder of Welch in Athens represents the tragic kind of occurrence which becomes inevitable" through the practice of identifying CIA agents as practiced by Agee.

President Ford, vacationing in Vail, Colo., said he was "shocked and horrified by the terrorist murder" of Welch. The President said

"the hearts of all Americans go out to his family in sympathy and in gratitude."



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Senate

The Senate met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by Hon. CLAIBORNE PELL, a Senator from the State of Rhode Island.

PRAYER

The Reverend Charles J. Minifie, rector, Trinity Church, Newport, R.I., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, who has guided and preserved these United States through the past and has given us a position of responsibility among the nations of the world, grant that we may always be worthy of Your high calling; strive for justice, mercy, and peace among all peoples; always be mindful of Your purpose and call to serve You in faithfulness and in righteousness; and finally be good and responsible stewards of Your most generous bounty. This we pray through One who came among us not to be served but to serve, even Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mr. EASTLAND).

The legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, D.C., December 9, 1975.

To the Senate:

Being temporarily absent from the Senate on official duties, I appoint Hon. CLAIBORNE PELL, a Senator from the State of Rhode Island, to perform the duties of the Chair during my absence.

JAMES O. EASTLAND,
President pro tempore.

Mr. PELL thereupon took the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

THE JOURNAL

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Monday, December 8, 1975, be dispensed with.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS DURING SENATE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that all committees

may be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate today.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

THE GRAND FORKS PYRAMID

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, in the December 13 issue of *The Nation*, there is an article entitled "The Grand Forks Pyramid," relative to the \$5.7 billion which the Government invested in the Safeguard program, and then declared it inoperational.

As the Senate is aware, a similar proposal was made to build another installation in north-central Montana, centering around Great Falls, Conrad, and Shelby, which was underway at the time agreement was reached with the Soviet Union, and, after a sizable investment, discontinued.

I ask unanimous consent that this article, which indicates waste in some of the defense installations, be printed in the RECORD.

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

THE GRAND FORKS PYRAMID

Calling its multibillion-dollar anti-ballistic missile system "Safeguard" was one of the more brilliant public relations coups of the Nixon administration. When first proposed by President Johnson in 1967, the system was called "Sentinel," not a bad PR name but nothing to match the security overtones of Nixon's label. Johnson suggested Sentinel as a system to protect America's major cities from a Chinese missile threat that never existed. Sentinel was opposed by critics as unworkable, as a spur to escalation of offensive missile making in other countries, and as a dangerous indication that America might be considering a first-strike nuclear strategy.

Two years later Nixon changed its name and its stated purpose. Safeguard, at a cost of at least \$20 billion for twelve sites, was to protect American missiles in a case of foreign nuclear attack. Again, reasonable technical and political objections were raised. The Nixon administration switched its line: Safeguard became a bargaining chip in American nuclear negotiations with the Soviet Union. The Senate approved the ABM system by one vote in 1969.

The Russians halted deployment of their Moscow ABM ring before it was complete, and the 1972 SALT agreements limited both nations first to two ABM sites apiece and

then, following a 1974 pact, to one. On October 1, six years and \$5.7 billion after the Senate vote, the Safeguard installation in Grand Forks, N.D., became fully operational. Forty-eight days later, the Senate voted to go along with a House decision to shut it down.

Rep. George Mahon of Texas, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, said during debate on Safeguard this year that it "has not been effective." It can be argued that it was never intended to be effective except, as Mahon observed, "perhaps from a cosmetic standpoint." But, he added, "If we had done nothing, it would have been the same."

Not quite. Aside from the waste of nearly \$6 billion that could well have been spent elsewhere, and the expenditure of energy and resources of those who for years opposed it, the installation and closing of Safeguard played havoc with the lives and fortunes of the people of Langdon, N.D. The town boomed while the site was being built. At the time of the vote last month, 1,500 persons, about a third of Langdon's population, were employed in connection with the ABM. Many others had found work and business opportunities in the influx of capital surrounding the Safeguard's construction. Workers migrated from all over the country for jobs on the missile site. When Safeguard closes, as it is expected to do in July, Langdon will be hit by a depression made in Washington. Full compensatory federal aid is not anticipated.

"We didn't ask them to come," Langdon Mayor John MacFarlane told William K. Stevens of *The New York Times*. Now that the Safeguard money and jobs are going, the people are justifiably bitter. Their Representative in Congress, Mark Andrews, a Republican, had voted for the shutdown. And one town resident, who had borrowed \$100,000 to open a restaurant in Langdon when the town started growing, told Stevens if he saw Andrews on the street, he would punch him in the mouth. The plight of Langdon should, but won't, indicate the advisability of matching cuts in defense-generated employment with additional civilian employment of comparable magnitude.

Langdon won't easily forget Safeguard, even if it eventually recovers from the shock of its withdrawal. For the installation's major structure, what Stevens calls "a majestic concrete pyramid with the point sliced off, visible for miles," will remain, an enduring monument to what at least one facet of the American way of life was like in the early 1970s. But it won't be the only relic of Langdon's Safeguard experience. The town's one permanent change, the Mayor told Stevens, was its loss of confidence in the government in Washington. "There ain't nothin' gonna happen that'll straighten that out," he said. "That's gone."

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DIEGO GARCIA

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, the conference report on the military construction bill contains the following amendment:

Amendment No. 9, General provisions: The conferees discussed the Senate's Diego Garcia amendment at length. House conferees expressed agreement with their Senate counterparts that negotiations regarding mutual arms restraint in the Indian Ocean are highly desirable and should proceed at the earliest practical time; however, the Senate amendment would have the undesirable effect of prolonging completion of the Diego Garcia project and increasing costs significantly as a result of split procurements and escalated prices. After much discussion, the conferees agreed to modify the Senate amendment with the full expectation that the Administration will report to the Committees on Appropriations and Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the Senate, and the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives regarding negotiation initiatives before April 15, 1976; however, the Navy would be permitted and is expected to arrange its procurement contracts to minimize cost and delay in procurement of materials for the fiscal year 1976 increment of facilities by the use of fiscal year 1975 appropriations for construction at Diego Garcia which have been already made available. Such projects may proceed provided that neither cumulative obligations nor cumulative expenditures by April 15, 1976, on projects authorized for fiscal year 1975 and fiscal year 1976 will exceed \$18.1 million, or that amount authorized and appropriated for fiscal year 1975, except that funds in the amount of \$250,000 from the fiscal year 1976 appropriations may be used to procure, construct and install aircraft arresting gear prior to April 15, 1976, as authorized by law. The conferees' intent is to prohibit construction of projects on Diego Garcia using fiscal year 1976 funds before April 15, 1976 but not to delay planning or the procurement of long leadtime items.

Mr. President, in accord with the action of the joint conference and as chairman of the Military Construction Subcommittee, I sent a letter under date of December 3, 1975, to the President of the United States with a copy to the Honorable Henry A. Kissinger, Secretary of State, asking them to initiate negotiations with the Soviet Union to see if it would be possible for construction in any area in that part of the Indian Ocean to be negotiated out rather than up. We are hopeful that by April 15 it may be possible to once again make certain that the Indian Ocean is an "ocean of peace," a zone of peace. This letter dated December 3 was delivered to the President on yesterday. Now that he has it on his return from the Far East and the Pacific, I ask unanimous consent that a copy of that letter be printed at this point in the Record.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

DECEMBER 3, 1975.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: The decision to build a military facility on the island of Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean has been before the Congress since 1969. Much of the discussion

has focused on the effect of such a facility on the possibility of obtaining suitable guarantees to insure that the Indian Ocean area remains an "ocean of peace." Mutual restraint in building naval installations and in otherwise limiting the naval presence of the Soviet Union and the United States in the Indian Ocean has been considered as a most desirable objective by many members. It is an objective, moreover, which we believe has not received an appropriate priority within the Executive Branch.

The building of a naval installation on Diego Garcia could irretrievably raise the threshold of military activity in the area. For this nation, moreover, this step could be the precursor of a three-ocean navy, with consequent heavy costs to the people of the United States.

It would seem that an agreement now with the U.S.S.R. to retain the status quo in installations and naval operations should be much easier to obtain than a rollback after each side has once escalated its presence. The Congress has expressed its deep concern in this matter by placing in the military construction bill a prohibition against construction of the Diego Garcia naval facility until April 15, 1976, and by asking immediate diplomatic initiatives with a report thereon to both Houses of Congress prior to that date.

I would express the hope, most respectfully, that you will undertake to have the Secretary of State give his personal attention to this most important undertaking. He should feel free to call upon those members of Congress with a deep interest in the matter for such consultation and advice as he might feel would be helpful.

Respectfully yours,

MIKE MANSFIELD,
Chairman, Military Construction Subcommittee.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Pennsylvania.

DEATH OF SENATOR DOLE'S FATHER

Mr. HUGH SCOTT. Mr. President, the old maxim that in the midst of life we are in death was never more appropriate than to the events of the weekend. All of us rejoiced in the happiness which had come to our distinguished colleague and friend, the Senator from Kansas (Mr. DOLE) in his marriage on Saturday to Commissioner Hanford. That marriage was attended by Senator DOLE's father. We have just received word of the sad and tragic passing of his father.

On behalf of all of us, I want to extend deep and sincere condolences to Senator DOLE and to his family, and to note at the same time how much joy he must feel amidst this sadness that the last act of his father was to enjoy the opportunity to see his son happily married.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. HUGH SCOTT. Yes.

Mr. MANSFIELD. All I want to say, Mr. President, is that the Senator speaks for the full Senate in that respect.

Mr. HUGH SCOTT. I thank the Senator. I yield back the remainder of my time.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order the Sen-

ate will now proceed to the consideration of the conference report on H.R. 3474.

ROUTINE MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there be a brief period for the conduct of routine morning business, not to exceed 15 minutes, with a time limitation of 3 minutes attached thereto.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered, with the conference report to follow.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The second assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. PASTORE. Is there further morning business?

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there further morning business?

PRIVILEGE OF THE FLOOR

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the following members of the committee staffs be given the privilege of the floor during the debate on the conference report on H.R. 3474, Dan Dreyfus, Ben Yamagata, Owen Malone, Mike Harvey, Burke Nelson, Avis O'Leary, George Murphy, William Palker, and Mike Adams.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PRESIDENT FORD SHOULD VETO THE ENERGY BILL

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. President, the President will soon be making his decision on whether or not to veto the conference report on the Energy Policy and Conservation Act of 1975, which the Congress will presumably pass.

The bill is nothing more than bombastic claptrap. It is exactly what would be expected from a Congress which has repeatedly failed to come to grips with a workable energy policy.

It is absolutely essential to the economic well being, energy sufficiency, and national security of the United States that this bill not become law. President Ford should veto it.

The bill goes in exactly the opposite direction from where we have been going and from what the administration has consistently advocated in the past. It is not a plan to phase out price controls on crude oil. From the present situation with 40 percent of our crude oil selling at free market prices, the bill places all this crude under controls, rolls the prices back, and then institutes a pricing scheme which would indefinitely or permanently perpetuate the controls.

The bill provides no mechanism by which price controls can be eliminated. The disparity between average U.S. prices