affliction until it is too late since treatment in many countries—including the Republic of Korea—means isolation for them and for their families in squalid leprosoria or resettlement villages. Those with leprosy and those whose parents have leprosy are considered second class citizens and are cut off forever from equal opportunities in all areas of their lives: employment, education and even marriage. Segregation in resettlement villages makes prolonged contact with leprosy patients unavoidable for uninfected family members forced to live there, and a number of them may contract the disease needlessly because of being coerced into this isolation.

It can truly be said that the fear and loathing which society maintains towards those with leprosy is more dangerous and damaging and disfiguring than the leprosy bacillus itself.

The program described in the following pages aims at doing something about the intolerable conditions in which people with leprosy and their families are forced to live.

OUTREACH, a program of The American-Korean Foundation, seeks to bring children of leprosy patients to the United States for adoption. Every one of these children will be screened in Korea and will be medically followed here in the United States to assure that there is not the slightest chance that they have leprosy. By removing them from a society which discriminates against them, the individual child will benefit. In addition, the health and well-being of these children and their accomplishments in an atmosphere free of prejudice will demonstrate that the stigma against leprosy can be erased.

This is a radical, efficient and humane solution to a centuries-old problem which is causing thousands of children to suffer and denies them the realization of their full potential.

BACKGROUND

Leprosy affects in excess of 15 million of the world's people. While it is not limited to any race or geographic distribution, the greatest number of cases occur in the tropical or semi-tropical climates of Africa, Southeast Asia, South America, and the Indian continent.

In the United States the incidence is limited to approximately 3,000 cases, the majority, of which receive outpatient treatment. Leprosy is not native to the United States, and health officials say there is no documentation of a second generation of the disease in this country.

We do not know how many Koreans have leprosy which they are hiding, but some 90 resettlement villages house 35,000 known leprosy and ex-leprosy patients and thousands who are socially branded because a relative was found to have the disease.

Children of leprosy victims are able to leave the village at maturity, so long as they are free of the disease. However, the name of the leprosy village is permanently imprinted on their papers so that potential employers and the police will be able to identify them. They are forced to take the most menial of jobs and are presented from attending Korean schools. The stigma of leprosy often extends even to marriage and restricts the possibilities of choosing a mate.

THE NEED

The Korean Ministry of Health and Social Affairs places the number of uninfected children living in leprosy villages at about 7,000. Unless a way is found to erode the leprosy barrier and free these healthy children from these villages, they will grow up bearing the stigma of leprosy and will live out their lives as second class citizens. The fear and prejudice in Korea has created a climate in which they not only have virtually no hope for a normal life.

* * * * *

We are gratified that so many Americans have volunteered to open their homes to a child who desperately needs help. Already more than 100 families on the Eastern Seaboard have made commitments to OUTREACH and hundreds more have inquired about the program.

The Republic of Korea's Ministry of Health and Social Affairs has demonstrated its complete cooperation by cutting the bureaucratic red tap to shorten the time required to get passports and exit visas for inter-country adoption. The Korean government's rule against single parent adoption will not apply nor will the annual quota on adoptable children.

As has been stated, the adoptive children will be examined in Korea and they will undergo semi-annual medical checkups in the United States for a period of five years in a cooperative project with the Sloan-Kettering Institute to assure their continuing good health. The United States Center for Disease Control has also enthusiastically approved the program.

The medical field will significantly benefit from the unique opportunity of studying these youngsters over a long period of time, will undoubtedly far exceed the printing on the OUTREACH program, Dr. Howard A. Rusk, Chairman Emeritus of The American-Korean Foundation, stated, "The medical and social dividends of this project, many of which we do not know about at this time, will undoubtedly far exceed the principle involved."

It is hoped that during the next two years, approximately 2,000 adoptable children in the 1-14 age group will be placed with adoptive familes. Medical processing has already begun in Korea and medical follow-up will begin in the fall of 1974 in the United States. The case studies of the first group of children are currently being processed by Traveler's Aid International Social Service of America (TAISSA) on both sides of the Pacific.

The importance of this project has been acknowledged by governments, private agencies and many dedicated individuals, all of whom are diligently working together to assure its success for the sake of the children involved and of leprosy victims in general.

LEADERSHIP

For over 20 years The American-Korean Foundation, a non-profit, non-political, nonsectarian agency, has had an abiding interest in rebuilding South Korea. The organization was founded in 1953 after two missions headed by Dr. Howard A. Rusk went to Korea to establish a United States-Korean people-to-people self-help program at the urging of President Eisenhower. Since then, The American-Korean Foundation, with the help of millions of generous Americans, has responded to the needs of the valiant Korean people with a massive outpouring of support that has amounted to $40 million in donations and gifts in kind during two decades.

OUTREACH has become a program of The American-Korean Foundation because they were the logical people to turn to for help when OUTREACH's founder, Bernice Gottlieb, decided she could no longer manage the operation of her project alone. Mrs. Gottlieb became interested in Korea when she adopted a Korean orphan in 1969. Two years later when she learned from a Korean Roman Catholic priest about the plight of the children of Korean leprosy patients, she determined to do something for these children. She spent months checking the laws, learning about the disease and visiting (at her own expense) the Korean resettlement leprosy villages. Out of her concern and her knowledge OUTREACH was born.

She received official approval for her plan from the government of the Republic of Korea and went to Carville, Louisiana to take the missionary training course in leprosy. As the only person in her group who was neither doctor, nurse nor clergyman, she was as unique as the program she was proposing.

For some time Mrs. Gottlieb gave all her spare time to running the OUTREACH program, traveling frequently to Korea and sometimes working seven days a week to get the program going. During this time she enlisted the help and support of many distinguished experts and leaders in the field of leprosy and medicine in general. Finally, she decided she could no longer manage the work alone, and so she came to The American-Korean Foundation for assistance. Mrs. Gottlieb will continue to run the OUTREACH program under The American-Korean Foundation's auspices. She will serve as Volunteer Director for Children's Services.

For its part, The American-Korean Foundation will utilize its expertise and experience in Korea to facilitate the processing of the children. It will assist in making travel arrangements for the children, it will help administratively in the adoption procedure working with TAISSA and all other agencies who become involved in the project. The American-Korean Foundation will also solicit funds for OUTREACH as it does for its many other Korean projects.

By Mr. RIBICOFF (for himself, Mr. PERCY, Mr. METCALF, Mr. INOUYE, Mr. MONTOYA, Mr. WEICKER, and Mr. MONDALE):

S. 495. A bill to establish certain Federal agencies, effect certain reorganizations of the Federal Government, and to implement certain reforms in the operation of the Federal Government recommended by the Senate Select Committee on Presidential Campaign Activities, and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee on Government Operations.

WATERGATE REORGANIZATION AND REFORM ACT OF 1975

Mr. RIBICOFF. Mr. President, on behalf of Senators PERCY, METCALF, INOUYE, MONTOYA, WEICKER, MONDALE, and myself, I introduce the Watergate Reorganization and Reform Act of 1975. This bill, which I am reintroducing today, was originally introduced as S. 4227 by Senator Ervin and most of the present cosponsors at the close of the 93d Congress.

Mr. President, for most of the past 2 years our attention has been focused on Watergate. Hardly a day passed without the evening news carrying some new development. The rush of Watergate events drowned out almost everything else.

Fortunately, that period is now behind us. With the completion of the Watergate trial, the Nation can now devote its full attention to other areas of critical importance—energy, economy, employment.

But the fact that the Watergate period is over does not mean that the need for reform is past. Unless remedial legislation is enacted—and enacted soon—there is nothing to assure that the events of Watergate will not repeat themselves. Permanent reform is essential to prevent a recurrence.

The Senate Select Committee on Presidential Campaign Activities—the Watergate committee—emphasized this.

It was the Watergate committee under the outstanding leadership of Senator Ervin—that uncovered and un-

veled most of the Watergate abuses. The Nation owed an enormous debt of gratitude to the committee, and particularly to Senator Ervin, for bringing these abuses to public attention.

The culmination of the Ervin committee's work was a massive report detailing all of its major findings. This report will undoubtedly rank as a major historical document.

At the conclusion of their report, the Ervin committee recommended enactment of a series of reforms to prevent further abuses of executive power. These recommendations, with the exception of the specific campaign reform provisions which were enacted last year in the Federal Election Campaign Act Amendments, are all encompassed in the bill we are introducing today.

Title I of the Watergate Reorganization and Reform Act of 1975 creates two important, new Government offices. Section 101 establishes a permanent office of the Public Attorney. The office would be independent of the Justice Department and the entire executive branch. The Public Attorney would be nominated for a 5-year term by three retired court of appeals judges designated by the Chief Justice of the United States. The appointment would be subject to Senate confirmation. The office of the Public Attorney would have jurisdiction to investigate and prosecute: First, allegations of corruption in the executive branch; second, cases referred by the Attorney General because of actual or potential conflicts of interest; third, criminal cases referred by the Federal Elections Commission; and fourth, allegations of violations of Federal election laws.

In addition to enhancing criminal law enforcement within the executive branch and in Federal elections, the mere existence of a vital office of the Public Attorney would deter the kind of wrongful acts that occurred in the Watergate scandal. Because of this deterrent effect, it is preferable to create this office now, rather than waiting until some future crisis when political emotions may be at flood tide. Jurisdictional disputes between the Public Attorney and the Attorney General should not be frequent or severe. On the contrary, the office of Public Attorney could be legitimately helpful to the Justice Department, particularly where a proper exercise of discretion not to prosecute by the Public Attorney might otherwise give rise to public suspension of a coverup by the Attorney General. Because the Public Attorney would be chosen in the first instance by the judiciary—a common pattern in some States including my own home State of Connecticut—and because the Public Attorney must agree in writing not to hold elective or appointive Federal office for 5 years following his term of service, the office of Public Attorney would greatly encourage equal enforcement of the laws without regard to political influence.

Section 102 of the bill incorporates Senator MONDALE's proposal—S. 2569 in the 93d Congress—to establish a Congressional Legal Service under the direction of a Congressional Legal Counsel. The Counsel would be appointed by the Speaker of the House and the President pro tempore of the Senate from among recommendations of the majority and minority leaders in both Houses. Either House of Congress, any congressional committee, 3 Senators or 12 House Members can ask the Congressional Legal Counsel to render advisory legal opinions as to whether a President's actions are within the bounds of his authority.

The same subdivisions of Congress or number of Members of Congress may instruct the Congressional Legal Counsel: First, to advise private parties bringing suit against the executive branch; second, to intervene or appear as amicus curiae on behalf of private parties; and, third, to represent Congress or any of its agents in any action to which they are a party or in which their official action is in issue. Finally, either House, and congressional committee, 6 Senators or 24 House Members can cause the Congressional Legal Counsel to bring civil actions against officers of the executive branch to enforce an advisory opinion of the Congressional Legal Service.

The creation of its own litigation arm would allow Congress to protect its interests in court. By guarding against the executive usurpation of legislative functions through such devices as executive privilege and the impoundment of duly appropriated funds, the Congressional Legal Service would help preserve the separation of powers between the executive and legislative branches.

Title II of the Watergate Reorganization and Reform Act creates new rules of behavior for executive branch officers and personnel. Section 201 would require the President and the Vice President to file each year a public statement of: First, all income and property taxes paid; second, the amount and source of each item of income exceeding $100; third, each asset or liability in excess of $1,000; fourth, any transaction in securities, commodities, or real property in excess of $1,000; and, fifth, any expenditure made by another individual for the benefit of the President, Vice President, or their spouses.

Section 202, in its primary provision, prohibits any Government official whose appointment required confirmation by the Senate, or who is on the payroll of the Executive Office of the President, from participating in the solicitation or receipt of campaign contributions during his or her period of service and for 1 year thereafter. Such a statute would disallow the transfer of administration officials to a campaign situation where they could solicit funds in a potentially coercive manner from persons over whom they had previously exercised governmental and regulatory powers.

Coverage of the Hatch Act is extended to the Department of Justice, including the Attorney General, in section 203. Obviously, this provision is designed to further the separation of law enforcement from partisan politics.

Section 204 prohibits employees of any agency in the Executive Office of the President from engaging in any investigative or intelligence-gathering activities. Such secret investigative activities have posed a serious threat the recent past to fundamental in vidual rights.

Title 18 United States Code, sect 595 presently makes it illegal to use t awarding of Federal grants and loans affect Federal elections. Section 205 pands this coverage to include the t of any other Federal payments or cc tracts for such a purpose, and upgra the crime to a felony.

Sections 206 and 207 limit access White House officials to Internal Re nue Service records. All requests for formation coming from anyone in t Executive Office of the President, cluding the President, must be report yearly by the Secretary of the Treasu to the appropriate congressional ov sight committees. Income tax retu would not be open to the President the officers of his executive office as matter or course. Upon a written reque the Secretary of the Treasury may, his discretion, disclose only the name a person and the general nature of investigation if he determines that fu ther disclosure would prejudice t rights of a person to impartial admin tration of the tax laws. These new ru should discourage the use of the IRS political purposes.

Title III of the Watergate Reorganiz tion and Reform Act deals with congr sional activities. Section 301 gives District Court for the District of Colu bia jurisdiction to enforce congressio subpenas, and authorizes Congress bring such suits. Section 302 elimina as a defense to perjury that that it c curred when a quorum of a committ was not present, and makes title United States Code, section 1623 (pr hibiting false declarations) applica to testimony before Congress. Sena committee hearings are required to open to the public under section 3 except that they may be closed due considerations affecting national sec rity, the reputation of a witness, con dentiality protected by law, or the r quirements for a productive investig tion.

Title IV addresses Federal electi campaign activities. Section 401 i creases the maximum tax credit f political contributions to $25—or $ on a joint resturn—and abolishes t deductions for such contributions. T penalty for illegal contributions corporations and labor organizations increased in section 402. Section 403 pr hibits unlawful use of nonpublic ca paign documents, and imposes a $5,0 fine or 5 years jail sentence for viol tions. Section 404 creates several n criminal provisions including: First, prohibition against the use of campai funds to finance violations of the Fe eral election laws; second, a prohibiti against political contributions by a person receiving a Federal grant, loa or subsidy in excess of $5,000; third, prohibition against any person seeki or encouraging another person to se employment in a campaign for the pu pose of interfering with or spying on fourth, a prohibition against maki false statements about any candidate Federal office; and, fifth, the establis

ment of a separate offense for the commission of a felony to interfere with or affect the outcome of a Federal election. Finally, section 405 of title IV makes it a crime to defraud a Government department or agency.

Mr. President, I hope the Senate will seize the opportunity to act quickly on this legislation while Watergate is still fresh in our minds. For my part, as chairman of the Government Operations Committee, I pledge to move as soon as we can to hold hearings and act on this measure.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the full text of the Watergate Reorganization and Reform Act of 1975 be printed in the RECORD immediately following the conclusion of my remarks.

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

S. 495

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Watergate Reorganization and Reform Act of 1975".

TITLE I—ESTABLISHMENT OF GOVERNMENT OFFICES

OFFICE OF PUBLIC ATTORNEY

SEC. 101. (a) Title 28, United States Code, is amended by adding after chapter 37 the following new chapter:

"CHAPTER 38.—PUBLIC ATTORNEY

"Sec.
"581. Establishment of Office of Public Attorney.
"582. Jurisdiction.
"583. Powers.
"584. Notification to Attorney General of initiation of prosecution.
"585. Administrative provisions.

"§ 581. Establishment of Office of Public Attorney.

"(a)(1) There is established as an independent establishment of the Government the Office of the Public Attorney (hereinafter referred to as the 'Office'). The Office shall be under the direction and supervision of the Public Attorney who shall be appointed in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (2).

"(2) The Chief Justice of the United States shall designate three retired courts of appeals judges to select and appoint the Public Attorney. The three retired courts of appeals judges so designated shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, the Public Attorney.

"(b) The Public Attorney shall serve for a term of five years and may be reappointed for one additional term. Any vacancy in the Office shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment.

"(c) A retired judge designated by the Chief Justice to select and appoint the Public Attorney shall not, by reason of such service, receive any payment from the United States for such service. No retired judge who so participates in the selection and appointment of the Public Attorney shall participate in any trial or appellate proceedings in which the Public Attorney or any employee of the Office is a party.

"(d) No individual may serve as Public Attorney unless such individual has agreed in writing not to occupy or assume or discharge the duties of any office under the United States, vacancies in which are filled by popular election, or to accept any other employment in the Government, for a period of five years after the date on which such individual's services as Public Attorney are terminated.

"§ 582. Jurisdiction

"(a) The Public Attorney shall investigate and prosecute (1) allegations of corruption in the administration of the laws by the executive branch of the Government; (2) cases referred by the Attorney General because of actual or potential conflits of interest; (3) criminal cases referred to him by the Federal Election Commission; and (4) allegations of violations of Federal laws relating to campaigns and elections for elective office.

"(b) The Public Attorney shall notify the Attorney General of the initiation or termination of an investigation or proceeding with respect to any matter within his jurisdiction under subsection (a) of this section. After the receipt of any such notification and while any investigation or proceedings to which any such notification relates is pending, the Attorney General shall, and shall cause other divisions of the Department of Justice to, refrain from conducting any investigation or prosecution with respect to the subject matter of such notification or any related or overlapping matter, and to refrain from taking any related action with respect thereto, except to the extent that the Public Attorney has given prior written approval thereof.

"(c) If at any time the Attorney General believes or has reason to believe that any investigation conducted under his supervision or is likely to involve any matter that would constitute a conflict of interest or that would otherwise fall within the jurisdiction of the Public Attorney under subsection (a) of this section, he shall promptly notify the Public Attorney thereof and of the reasons for such belief. Upon receipt of any such notification, the Public Attorney may in his discretion—

"(1) assume sole responsibility for any further conduct of such investigation;

"(2) participate with the Attorney General in any further conduct of such investigation; or

"(3) defer to the ongoing investigation under the supervision of the Attorney General in which case the Attorney General shall keep the Public Attorney fully informed as to the further progress of any such investigation.

"§ 583. Powers

"The Public Attorney shall, with respect to any matter within his jurisdiction under section 582 of this title, have full power and authority, consistent with the Constitution of the United States—

"(1) to conduct such investigation thereof as he deems appropriate;

"(2) to obtain and review such documentary, testimonial, or other evidence or information as he deems material thereto as may be available from any source, and, if in the possession of an agency of the United States (as defined in section 6001(1) of title 18), without regard to the provisions of section 552(b) (with the exception of paragraph (6) thereof) of title 5;

"(3) to issue appropriate instructions to the Federal Bureau of Investigation and other domestic investigative agencies of the United States (which instructions shall be treated by the heads of such agencies as if received from the Attorney General) for the collection and delivery solely to the office of the Public Attorney of information or evidence relating to such investigation, and for the safeguarding of the integrity and confidentiality of all files, records, documents, physical evidence, and other materials obtained or prepared by the Public Attorney;

"(4) to receive appropriate national security clearances;

"(5) to issue subpenas to such persons as he may deem necessary to obtain, and review and initiate or defend appropriate proceedings in any court of the United States of competent jurisdiction relating to compliacne with any such subpena;

"(6) to conduct proceedings before grand juries;

"(7) to make application to any court of the United States of competent jurisdiction in a manner consistent with part V of title 18 for a grant of immunity to any witness;

"(8) to frame, sign, and file criminal indictments and informations, and prosecute criminal proceedings in the name of the United States, which proceedings shall, except as otherwise provided for in this chapter, comply with the requirements of law governing the conduct of such proceedings;

"(9) to conduct such civil proceedings as he may deem appropriate to enforce any provision or obtain any remedy for violation of any law he is charged with enforcing; and

"(10) notwithstanding any other provision of law, to exercise all other powers as to the conduct of criminal investigations, prosecutions (including prosecutions for prejury committed in the course of any investigation or judicial or legislative hearing with respect to any matter within his jurisdiction), civil proceedings, and appeals, within his jurisdiction, that would otherwise be vested exclusively in the Attorney General and the United States attorney under the provisions of chapters 31 and 35 of this title and any regulation promulgated pursuant to either such chapter, and act as attorney for the Government in such investigations, prosecutions, proceedings, and appeals.

"§ 584. Notification to Attorney General of initiation of prosecution

"(a) The Public Attorney may sign and file any indictment returned by a grand jury convened at his request or under his direction and may sign and file any criminal information, with respect to any matter within his jurisdiction under section 582 of this title, except that in each such instance the Pulbic Attorney shall give the Attorney General five days' prior written notice thereof.

"(b) If the Attorney General of the United States disapproves the filing of any indictment or information, or any subsequent action or position taken by the Public Attorney in the course of any judicial proceeding pursuant thereto, the Attorney General shall be entitled to appear and present his views amicus curiae to any court before which any such proceeding is pending.

"§ 585. Administrative provisions

"(a) The Public Attorney may appoint, fix the compensation, and assign the duties of such personnel as may be necessary to carry out his duties and functions under this chapter. The Public Attorney may obtain the services of experts and consultants in accordance with the provisions of section 310 of title 5.

"(b) The Public Attorney may from time to time make such provisions as he considers appropriate authorizing the performance by any other officer or employee of the Office of any function of the Public Attorney.

"(c) The Public Attorney is authorized—

"(1) to adopt, amend, and repeal such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out his duties and functions under this chapter; and

"(2) to utilize, with their consent, the services, equipment, personnel, and facilities of any department or agency of the United States on a reimbursable basis.

"(d) The Public Attorney may, in his discretion, appoint special assistants to discharge his responsibilities with respect to a particular matter or matters within his jurisdiction.

"(e) Upon request made by the Publ