

Comm file
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fill our obligations as an international leader through this effective and available mechanism. If we delay, we then must bear the weight of the moral responsibility for having the means to help but not doing so.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. STEIGER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

CIA OVERSIGHT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. STEELMAN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. STEELMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join my colleague, BILL FRENZEL, in cosponsoring legislation to create within the Congress a Joint Committee on Intelligence Oversight. This bill establishes a 14-member joint House-Senate committee, specifically entrusted with primary oversight and legislative responsibility for the Federal intelligence community.

Already this legislation, introduced by Senator BAKER in the other body, has attracted 33 Senate cosponsors, and surely deserves our support in the House of Representatives. As Senator BAKER outlined on September 19 when he introduced the measure in the Senate, that:

While a Joint Committee on Intelligence Oversight will provide increased assurance that the various intelligence and law-enforcement agencies are abiding by the Constitution and the Federal statutes by which they were created, . . . the committee also will strengthen our legitimate intelligence gathering capacity through insuring better coordination between the CIA, FBI, Secret Service, DIA, NSA, and other agencies possessing intelligence jurisdiction, and through eliminating much of the current duplication and apparent jealousy and competition in the intelligence community. Moreover, it is hoped that increased congressional oversight would render the intelligence community more responsive to legitimate Presidential and congressional requirements.

The activities of the U.S. intelligence community have been pushed to the fore of public concern by the recent revelations about the Central Intelligence Agency's covert operations. The actions of the Central Intelligence Agency—CIA—in Chile only highlight what many people in our country have come to ask in very emotional terms—who controls and sets limits on what the CIA and our other intelligence bodies do here and abroad? Russell Baker in an October 1, 1974 editorial in the Washington Star outlined the problem in his article entitled, "A Habit Tough To Kick":

A HABIT TO KICK
(By Russell Baker)

The odd thing is not that we are in the business of overthrowing other peoples' governments, but that we can still be surprised when somebody reminds us of it. In Asia, Latin America, Africa, the Mediterranean and

the Middle East we have been propping up and knocking down governments more or less openly for the past 25 years.

It is an established policy. Everybody knows it. It is supposed to be done covertly, which is only sensible if you hope to succeed since publicity in matters of this sort can only make the natives resentful and defeat the project.

We have been so active in the field, however, that a number of our projects have come to light. Iran, Indonesia, South Vietnam, Greece, the Congo, Guatemala, Cuba—all have had their domestic politics secretly interfered with by the Central Intelligence Agency in ways that made headlines.

The difficulty may be that we prefer not to know ourselves. How else can we explain these cries of shock that follow each fresh disclosure that the CIA has done it again? We hear them again about the Chile intervention. In Washington, wise men who are on a first-name basis with Professor Kissinger are shocked—shocked!—to discover that the United States is overthrowing governments.

Professional moralizers of press and television are outraged by the bloodshed induced by the new U.S.-approved dictatorship in Chile, although it has been very slight compared to the mass murders which outraged them in Indonesia with the overthrow of Sukarno.

Where have these people been for the past 25 years? They always seem to be hearing it for the first time. President Ford's public approval of exported subversion—everybody else does it; why shouldn't we? he said—ought to have had a healthy result. It was a candid statement of a national policy in which most of us have tacitly concurred since the Stalin era.

Instead the President is criticized for telling us the truth—despite the demands for presidents who will tell us the truth.

It is not a difficult paradox to explain. We have listened to our own publicity for so long that we believe it. Since 1945 our publicity agents have been telling us we are the good guys, the white hats, the idealistic struggling for democracy and freedom along dark streets swarming with the kind of thugs who overthrow other peoples' governments.

This is a very pleasant picture to have of yourself. It is traumatic to have people as authoritative as the President tell you it is the picture of Dorian Gray, and worse to have him pull the curtain away and show you what you have really come to look like after all these years of preening your beauty in the sunlight but taking all those clandestine nocturnal strolls down the back alleys of world power.

Overthrowing other peoples' governments is a habit of great imperial powers. Romans and Britains did it openly, as do the Soviets today, and we differ from them only in insisting that our innocence has not been lost, that we are as pure today as we were when we bedded down with empire 30 years ago. Our publicity proclaims it and when truth threatens to spoil the conceit, we deflect self-recognition by blaming tired old scapegoat CIA, which, goes the self-deception, is out of control and amok.

In fact, CIA has been operating with tacit public consent from the beginning. Everybody knows it has been overthrowing governments, often bloodily, as a principle of American foreign policy for years.

The policy was never publicly adopted as such through the usual processes of debate, congressional vote and publicly reviewed appropriations. To have done it publicly would have been too embarrassing for us. It would have required us to admit that we were not who our publicity said we were.

The government is sensitive about preserving our illusions. It does its best to keep the drearier realities from intruding upon us. Typically, the exposure of the Chilean subversion has resulted not in any congress-

sional demand to do away with the policy, but a move by the House Armed Services Committee to punish Rep. Harrington for telling us what we did down there.

If we are becoming the enemy we set out to thwart, the least Congress can do is punish anybody who threatens to let us know about it.

As the article points out, the CIA has been an ongoing operation since its creation under the National Security Act of 1947, but has never publicly adopted any policy guidelines through usual and constitutional congressional channels. The creation of this Joint Congressional Oversight Committee will fill this policy void while at the same time insure that the CIA or any other of our intelligence agencies does not become a servant without a master. As if to push the Congress into action on this issue and muster public support for this type of legislation, President Harry S. Truman, who was responsible as President for setting up the CIA, has now said in his biography that:

The CIA just doesn't report on wars . . . they go out and make their own, and there's nobody to keep track of what they're up to. They spend billions of dollars on stirring up trouble so they'll have something to report on . . . it's become a government all of its own and all secret. They don't have to account to anybody. That's a very dangerous thing in a democratic society, and it's got to be put to a stop.

Mr. Speaker, it is indeed very dangerous to have an agency of any type that is accountable to no one, particularly not accountable to the Congress as the people's representative and advocate.

Mr. Speaker, this Joint Congressional Oversight Committee will have seven members from the House and seven members from the Senate whose duties will be to conduct a continuing study and investigation of our intelligence agencies, and in turn, the heads of these groups will be required to keep the joint committee fully and currently informed of all intelligence and surveillance activities and operations carried out by their respective departments and agencies. It is only with this kind of fully informed congressional committee that covert operations and clandestine intelligence activities will finally be brought under full congressional control and infused with some policy guidelines.

This latter point is urgently important for without policy and theoretical frameworks in which to couch our strategic intelligence activities, it is not possible to develop criteria for measuring the effectiveness or impact of strategic intelligence in the decisionmaking process. Nor, because of lack of oversight, have we heretofore been able to answer questions about the impact American intelligence activities have had on the world community and the maintenance of world peace. With a complete flow of information into this Joint Congressional Oversight Committee we can answer these questions and insure that our efforts in this area are not jeopardized because of ill-advised actions on the part of the United States.

And, finally, as was pointed out in Princeton University's latest issue of World Politics, the Congress, under this

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drated potato products have over many other food products is that they are ready to eat without any cooking or other preparation except the simple addition of water. I include the following:

NUTRIENTS IN POTATOES

(Supplement to the Spudlight, United Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Association, Potato Division, May 22, 1964)

The nutritive values of foods have been

set forth in a new and authoritative Agriculture Handbook No. 8, "Composition of Foods—raw, processed, prepared" by the Food Economics Research Division of the United States Department of Agriculture. The values in this edition are based on extensive review of information available both before and since the first issue in 1950. We present below the excerpts referring to potatoes, both fresh and processed, as the latest scientific findings from a reliable source.

These are taken from Table No. 1 referring to the nutrients in 100 grams, edible portion. There is also another extensive Table No. 2 giving the nutrients in the edible portion of 1 pound of food as purchased.

The data for the "edible portion" of foods are based on chemical analyses of parts of food ordinarily considered edible in this country. If questions arise in this connection, you are referred to the explanatory introduction of the Handbook itself.

TABLE 1.—COMPOSITION OF FOODS, 100 GRAMS, EDIBLE PORTION

Numbers in parentheses denote values imputed—usually from another form of the food or from a similar food. Zero in parentheses indicates that the amount of a constituent probably is none or is too small to measure. Dashes denote lack of reliable data for a constituent believed to be present in measurable amount. Calculated values, as those based on a recipe, are not in parentheses;

Item No. (A)	Food and description (B)	Water (C)	Food Energy (D)	Protein (E)	Carbohydrate				Ash (I)	Calcium (J)	Phosphorus (K)	Iron (L)	Sodium (M)	Potassium (N)	Vitamin A value (O)	Thiamine (P)	Riboflavin (Q)	Niacin (R)	Ascorbic acid (S)
					Fat (F)	Total (G)	Fiber (H)												
1785	Potatoes: Raw	79.8	76	2.1	0.1	11.1	0.5	0.9	7	53	0.6	3	407	Trace	0.10	0.04	1.5	20	
1786	Cooked: Baked in skin	75.1	93	2.6	1.1	21.1	1.6	1.1	9	65	1.7	14	503	Trace	0.10	0.04	1.7	20	
1787	Boiled in skin	79.8	76	2.1	1.1	17.1	1.5	1.1	7	53	1.6	13	407	Trace	0.09	0.04	1.5	16	
1788	Boiled, pared before cooking	82.8	65	1.9	1.1	14.5	1.5	1.1	6	42	1.5	12	285	Trace	0.09	0.03	1.2	16	
1789	French-fried	44.7	274	4.3	13.2	36.0	1.0	1.8	15	111	1.3	16	853	Trace	0.13	0.08	3.1	21	
1790	Fried from raw	46.9	268	4.0	14.2	32.6	1.0	2.3	15	101	1.1	22	775	Trace	0.12	0.07	2.8	19	
1791	Hash-browned after holding overnight	54.2	229	3.1	11.7	29.1	1.1	1.9	12	79	1.9	28	475	Trace	0.08	0.05	2.1	9	
1792	Mashed, milk added	82.8	65	2.1	1.7	13.0	1.4	1.4	24	49	1.4	30	261	20	0.08	0.05	1.0	10	
1793	Mashed, milk and table fat added	79.8	94	2.1	4.3	12.3	1.4	1.5	24	48	1.4	33	250	170	0.08	0.05	1.0	9	
1794	Scalloped and au gratin: With cheese	71.1	145	5.3	7.9	13.6	1.3	2.1	127	122	1.5	447	306	320	0.06	0.12	1.9	11	
1795	Without cheese	76.7	104	3.0	3.9	14.7	1.3	1.1	54	74	1.4	355	327	160	0.06	0.09	1.0	10	
1796	Canned: Solids and liquid	88.5	44	1.1	2	9.8	1.7	1.4	(4)	(30)	(3)	11	250	Trace	0.04	0.02	1.6	13	
	Dehydrated mashed:																		
	Flores without milk:																		
1797	Dry form	5.2	354	7.2	1.6	84.0	(1.6)	3.0	15	(173)	1.7	89	(1,600)	Trace	.23	.06	5.4	*32	
1798	Prepared, water, milk, table fat added	79.3	93	1.9	3.2	14.5	1.3	1.1	31	47	1.3	231	286	130	0.04	0.04	1.9	*5	
	Granules without milk:																		
1799	Dry form	7.1	352	8.3	1.6	80.4	1.4	3.8	44	203	2.4	84	(1,600)	Trace	.16	.11	4.9	*19	
1800	Prepared, water, milk, table fat added	78.6	96	2.0	3.6	14.4	1.2	1.4	32	52	1.5	256	290	110	0.04	0.05	1.7	*3	
	Granules with milk:																		
1801	Dry form	6.3	358	10.9	1.1	77.7	1.5	4.9	142	23	3.5	82	1,348	60	.19	.30	4.2	*16	
1802	Prepared, water, table fat added	81.4	79	2.0	2.2	13.1	1.3	1.3	31	44	1.6	234	335	90	0.03	0.05	1.8	3	
	Frozen:																		
	Diced, for hash-browning:																		
1803	Not thawed	81.0	73	1.2	Trace	17.4	1.4	1.4	10	30	1.7	8	170	Trace	0.07	0.01	1.6	9	
1804	Cooked, hash-browned	56.1	224	2.0	11.5	29.0	1.7	1.4	18	50	1.8	299	283	Trace	0.07	0.02	1.0	8	
	French-fried:																		
1805	Not thawed	63.5	170	2.8	6.5	26.1	1.6	1.1	7	67	1.4	13	505	Trace	.14	.02	2.1	20	
1806	Headed	52.9	220	3.6	8.4	33.7	1.7	1.1	9	86	1.8	14	652	Trace	.14	.02	2.6	21	
	Mashed:																		
1807	Not thawed	80.4	75	1.7	1.1	17.1	1.4	1.7	16	39	1.7	13	229	30	0.07	0.03	1.8	6	
1808	Headed	78.3	93	1.8	2.8	15.7	1.4	1.4	25	42	1.6	13	215	140	0.06	0.04	1.7	4	
1809	Potato chips	1.8	568	5.3	39.8	90.0	(1.6)	3.1	40	139	1.8	17	1,130	Trace	.21	.07	4.8	16	
1810	Potato flour	7.6	351	8.0	1.8	79.9	1.6	3.7	33	178	17.2	34	1,588	Trace	.42	.14	3.4	(19)	
	Potato salad, from home recipe, made with—																		
1811	Cooked salad dressing, seasonings	76.0	99	2.7	2.8	16.3	1.4	2.2	32	64	1.6	528	140	140	0.08	0.07	1.1	11	
1812	Mayonnaise and French dressing, hard-cooked eggs, seasonings	72.4	145	3.0	9.2	13.4	1.4	2.0	19	63	1.8	480	296	180	0.07	0.06	1.9	11	
1813	Potato sticks	1.5	544	6.4	36.4	90.8	1.5	4.9	44	139	1.8	(P)	1,130	Trace	.21	.07	4.8	40	

* Year-round average. Recently dug potatoes contain about 26 mg. ascorbic acid per 100 grams. After 3 months' storage the value is only half as high; after 6 months', about 1/4 as high.
 † Applies to product without added salt. If salt is added, an estimated average value for sodium is 236 mg. per 100 grams.
 ‡ Federal standards provide for addition of certain calcium salts as firming agents; if used, these salts may add calcium not to exceed 200 mg. per 100 grams of finished product.

* Value varies widely. It is dependent on content of ascorbic acid in raw potatoes, method of processing, and length of storage of dehydrated product. Present values for dehydrated forms range from 10 to 33 mg. per 100 grams.
 † Sodium content is variable and may be as high as 1,000 mg. per 100 grams.

Dehydrated potatoes compare very favorably with wheat, corn and meat in food energy derived; as illustrated in the following 100 gram serving comparison:

	Moisture (percent)	Calories	Protein (grams)
Dehydrated potatoes	5.2	364	7.2
Wheat	12.0	333	13.3
Corn	72.7	96	3.5
Meat (raw ground beef)	68.3	179	20.7

This relief program based on the dehydrated American potato could be started immediately, and indeed it should, because every day the dehydration industry is not running at peak production on a 24-hour basis, produc-

tion is lost. More importantly, lives are lost every hour that we delay in implementing this program.

This short-term relief effort could be a joint project of the Departments of State, Agriculture and Defense.

The Agriculture Department would be enlisted for procurement, using industry-wide standard packaging.

The State Department could assist by enlisting the cooperation of the oil-producing states in financing this venture. The OPEC nations have indicated their willingness to extend financial aid in an international humanitarian effort. Their promise of help should now be translated into reality to demonstrate both their good faith in this effort and their rec-

ognition of the responsibility they, too, must share as newly-fluent nations. Cooperation in this project could pave the way for further multilateral projects in fuel, fertilizer and technology transfer between the developed and developing world.

Finally, the Department of Defense could provide transportation support through airlift of the dehydrated potato products.

In conclusion, the American potato in easily-transportable dehydrated form could be an effective solution to the tragic problem of famine that is stalking the less-developed world. We must start now on this effort—every day lost means a heavy loss of life. We can ful-

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bill, will be able to answer the very practical questions as to the need for these activities, and "whether the world would have been much different without these organizations, and if so, why?"

In summary, Mr. Speaker, I believe this is a needed piece of legislation and will prove a useful and informative forum for assessing, controlling, directing, and curtailing, if need be, the hydra-headed beast that we have had grow up in our midst as the Federal intelligence community.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Flood) is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. FLOOD addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. Diggs) is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. DIGGS addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

UNITED STATES NOT A MEMBER OF CENTO

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. Aspin) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ASPIN. Mr. Speaker, if you have been reading the Washington Post and the New York Times lately you have been informed that the United States "is a member" of the Central Treaty Organization's—CENTO—military, economic and countersubversion committees or simply that we "belong" to CENTO on an equal basis with Pakistan, Britain, Turkey and Iran. You will have also read that last month we sent a carrier task force into the Indian Ocean for CENTO's annual naval exercise, Midlink.

The acronym CENTO sounds like NATO, and perhaps this explains why the Post and the Times are wrong and why Congress should question why we participated in Midlink. The fact is that the United States is not now nor have we ever been a member of CENTO, and we have no treaty relationship with that organization.

If you are a little more familiar with CENTO than most citizens, you may be deluded into thinking we belong because we pay a good part of the alliance's expenses, and we have two generals at CENTO's Ankara headquarters who absolutely control all of CENTO's military planning. Naturally these two generals, a three-star and a two-star, are living in style. They are supported by three enlisted servants, three officer aides, three local chauffeurs, secretaries, and others to make their lives easier. The U.S. taxpayer is paying \$120,000 annually to house them, \$74,800 to finance their travel, and \$67,000 for what the Pentagon calls "the U.S. share of the International Combined Military Planning Staff operating budget."

The United States also funds one-fifth

of the CENTO secretariat's operating costs, the salaries plus allowances of three foreign service officers in Ankara, and the expenses of CIA's activities in countersubversion operations. Naturally we also pay for an intelligence exchange operation, and all the costs of U.S. forces in annual air exercises and other maneuvers in addition to Midlink.

What's wrong with all this is that Congress has never authorized the Pentagon and the State Department to participate in CENTO, much less to control everything CENTO does. Back in the Dulles era the White House made executive agreements with Pakistan, Turkey, and Iran, promising to help each of them out in case the Russians invaded their territories. But even these private agreements between the White House and various foreign potentates say nothing about the United States running and funding CENTO.

There can be little doubt that our participation in CENTO is wrong if not absolutely illegal. Furthermore, it is an archaic and useless alliance we would be better served to leave completely alone. The only purpose it serves in these times is a means for its members to lever military equipment out of the United States. It does not help stability in the Middle East, and it has contributed nothing whatever to easing the Arab-Israeli crisis, the oil crisis, the Cyprus crisis, the Iran-Iraq confrontation, Iranian-Saudi Arabian rivalries, or Pakistani-Indian crises.

Quite apart from the more than a million dollars U.S. personnel assigned to CENTO headquarters cost the taxpayer, the other expenses of our involvement with CENTO are not incidental wastes of money. The task force steaming around the Arabian Sea did not just happen to be in the area. The whole collection of ships was sent through the Indian Ocean just for the Midlink exercise.

The Times says the task force consists of the aircraft carrier *Constellation*, a command ship, two guided missile destroyers, two destroyer escorts, a fast support ship, and a nuclear submarine. This is a larger collection of ships than any of CENTO's members provided and it may be more than all of them together. I thank the Times for providing me with the ship list because the Pentagon told me the information was classified.

It is time Congress began to question the questionable, and the CENTO mess is one good place to start. It is bad enough to waste billions on alliances to which we belong, but it is ridiculous to pay for useless and probably dangerous activities in organizations to which we have no legitimate connection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. Gonzalez) is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. GONZALEZ addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

BIGOTRY GIVEN LICENSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentle-

man from New York (Mr. Koch) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. KOCH. Mr. Speaker, the recent ill spoken and prejudicial comments of Gen. George Brown and Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butz, have had the effect that anyone with any insight unto bigotry would have expected. Vile and vicious comments emanate from heretofore silent quarters, while other misguided individuals simply feel they now have license to voice their latent hostilities.

Bigotry is many faceted, Mr. Speaker, and I am setting forth just two samples of the type of correspondence to which I have reference.

Hon. EDWARD KOCH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: You will never get my vote again and I would kill, if it was legal, to keep you from getting another vote from this area.

I am so tired of your pro-Jewish actions and your attempted pro-Jewish legislation that I wonder if I live in NYC or Israel, you people make it the same—and I am American, you Jews think more of being Jewish than American.

The world is sick of American money pouring into a bigoted hated illegitimate state formed by mis-fits from every society who call being despised by every other race in the world some virtue, you haven't got enough money to buy honesty—or even decency or any respect in any community.

Koch, if I ever see your name on a ballot again I will donate \$10,000 to your opponent, why don't you Jews stop trying to run America?

GEORGE E. CUMMINS.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, D.C., November 20, 1974.

Mr. GEORGE E. CUMMINS,
New York, N.Y.

DEAR MR. CUMMINS: I have your nice telegram. I'm sure you were delighted that I got 77.6% of the vote in the last election. You must have jumped for joy.

Again, thanks for your congratulations. Do give my best to the others living under the rock with you.

All the best,
Sincerely,

EDWARD I. KOCH.

Hon. EDWARD KOCH,
House of Representatives,
Congress of the United States,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN KOCH: I received your letter of Nov. 20th in reply to my wire. I must say, much to your displeasure I'm sure, that I was delighted, first, it was the funniest damn piece of mail I've had in months. I actually called two or three people to read it to them. They didn't know you had a sense of humor, if we didn't seem so diametrically opposed, I might even vote for you again sometime. Your sense of humor has certainly elevated you in my estimation probably far beyond the deserved status.

As to your 77.6% plurality in the last election, I am impressed but we all know the basic reason for that, people with any sense, money, or taste started leaving "Fun City" years ago, now please don't use government money to test suggesting I do the same.

All the best,

GEORGE E. CUMMINS.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: The savings banks of New York are bastions of bigotry in restricting positions in management and supervision to persons of specific ethnic and religious combinations. Many are Scotch Presbyterian, a few are Irish Catholic, and one or two are of other combinations. These banks are under contract with the Treasury Depart-

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ment and under the supervision of the FDIC but continue to violate the laws against employment discrimination. They aren't answerable to stockholders or to depositors but rather are run by self-perpetuating boards. Won't you help to end this bigotry?

Sincerely,

JOE COOPER.

Mr. Cooper did not receive a response since he did not give his address and it could not be located.

BETTER SAFETY EQUIPMENT NEEDED ON COMMERCIAL AIRCRAFT

(Mr. PICKLE asked and was given permission to address the House for 5 minutes and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, a few minutes ago the chairman of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. STAGGERS) addressed remarks to this body pointing out the tragedy that occurred in the Blue Ridge Mountains just west of here, when 92 lives were lost in a TWA crash. That statement was clear and unmistakable in that he felt, based on investigations, the accident might have been prevented had certain equipment been aboard that TWA plane.

There is now a ground proximity warning system being installed on many planes which we believe, if put into force immediately by the FAA, could save countless lives. It is always very difficult to say that a particular crash could have been avoided because of certain circumstances, whether it was instrument or pilot error. It is even more difficult to make those statements at an hour and time of national tragedy.

Nevertheless, a member of our investigations subcommittee staff flew this same area yesterday to test whether or not that particular equipment would have provided a warning. It is an audio-warning signal and it says, "Pull up, pull up," in five different instances if there has been a failure of either pilot error or of instrument. It is a computerized system. In this particular instance, we believe that possibly the instrument would have shown the excessive terrain closure rate in a manner that would have allowed at least a 14-second warning for that pilot to have pulled up.

We cannot be sure of that. We cannot make that as a positive statement, but it does indicate that this accident might have been prevented. Our subcommittee held hearings on this matter 45 days ago with FAA. We attempted to find out why the FAA has not insisted on this in their rulemaking procedures during the last 2 years.

They have agreed, we believe, to definitely require this as a new instrument of safety on all the commercial airplanes. We have asked them to shorten the time of the proposed rulemaking procedure so that both the notice would be shortened and so that the time for decision could be shortened. Certainly, a period of 18 months could be reduced to 12 months or less for the actual installation of this instrument.

The FAA has given cooperation in

that they have reduced some of that time, but they still are not insisting that this instrument be put on in the shortest possible time. FAA is not moving fast enough.

I call upon the FAA again to take this action, and to take it quickly. During the hearings we pointed out in three or four instances the slowness with which the FAA implemented safety rules. I would like to insert at this point two or three instances to show that the FAA is very slow in the adoption of reasonable rules.

One of the things which has distressed me about the FAA's approach to some of these safety related matters is the long drawn out timetable involved.

Earlier this year, the subcommittee held a hearing on the DC-10 cargo door situation which caused the Paris crash. There we found that the FAA was put on notice almost 2 years previously by a near miss at Detroit that there was a problem with the door closing mechanism. Yet, the FAA did not issue an airworthiness directive requiring the door to be fixed until a couple of days after the crash.

Again, earlier this year the subcommittee held hearings on the subject of hazardous air cargo being carried on commercial passenger flights. At that hearing, we found out that the FAA had received authorization in August of 1973 to employ 18 individuals full-time at various FAA offices to work exclusively on hazardous materials matters. At our hearing on April 25, 1974, we heard testimony that the FAA still had not filled many of these highly critical positions, even though they were authorized months earlier.

Another matter which has come to the staff's attention involves the problem whereby, on a certain type of aircraft, it was found that pilots were deploying what are known as ground spoilers too early in the landing process. As I understand it, these devices are used to slow and settle the plane once it touched down, but they cause the plane to plummet to Earth if they are accidentally deployed in flight. The indications to me from our staff's inquiry are that the FAA proceeded very slowly to deal with this problem. In fact, after the problem first became known to the FAA in connection with a Montreal crash killing 109 in July 1970, the FAA's first response was simply to post a sign on the switch which said, "Do not deploy spoilers in flight." That was described to our staff by one aircraft safety expert as akin to putting up a sign saying, "Do not crash this airplane." Now, after another accident occurred in June 1973 at JFK Airport, due to the same cause, the matter is being addressed more realistically, but, again, after considerable lost time. Fortunately, no one of the 128 on board were killed; 8 were seriously injured.

It is my feeling that we find again that the FAA and its rules are inordinately slow and cumbersome. They are examined almost until the incident of the need is forgotten. At times, I must say that there are indications that the FAA becomes more industry oriented than

they are even in timesaving procedures, and at times, it would appear, even in lives.

That is a harsh statement, but I think it is an indication that this body, this Congress, must say to FAA, "You represent the public, and take quicker action when these problems are brought to your attention."

UNEMPLOYMENT, INFLATION, AND RECESSION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York (Mr. MURPHY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MURPHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, the United States is entering the year 1975 aimed in the direction of the worst unemployment, inflation, and recession since the end of World War II. The Nation moreover must regard herself in the worst competitive position with respect to military defense and international trade, relative to the last 30 years.

These may be termed the bitter fruits of the U.S. decade of least achievement. So, too, are these "worsts" an unmistakable warning to change direction.

It is a time for trial and testing. The burdens of proof and performance fall on the backs of the new Congress which uniquely has the historic opportunity to once again get America moving.

Whether to characterize the recent election as a repudiation of the last President or lack of confidence in his successor is secondary to its principal mandate—a desperate demand for leadership—that Congress fill the void.

Reacting to winds of fear, the people are demanding a government capable of solving problems, not ever-shirkingly presiding over the shutdown of industry, the freezing of homes and the stalling-out of automobiles.

Responding to the call for action, Congress must cast aside the White House policy of unproductive delay and endless sacrifice and opt for remedies that hold promise for the future.

In assessing causal blame for the laundry list of "worsts," Congress must terminate the "energy crisis" as it is the most malignant national malady.

Notwithstanding contrary opinion, the best, if not only, means to promote national growth and full employment through our lifetimes is full utilization of atomic power as the base source of electricity supply.

At the present time there are 127 naval reactor and 52 nuclear-electric plants operating superbly, yielding energy more cheaply and more reliably, and, compared to fossil-fueled plants over the last quarter century, an unmatched record for safety.

During the first 10 months of 1974, fuel costs in fossil-fired electric plants have increased by 85 percent and the trend continues upward. Over the same period nuclear fuel costs went down by 10 percent.

Only with greater reliance on atomic electricity can we honestly hold out the promise of rolling back the cost of home heating and electricity. Only with atomic power can we restore the competitive