November 18, 1974

municate clearly, locate, information,ATIVE problems and make judgments by finding their own value systems.

Dr. Lindeman foresees colleges functioning more as resource centers for developing and training leaders. It will not be just a place to spend 4 years of one's life, but a place to go to, or come through in life, to plug into the resources when they are needed. And Whithworth has been changing over, gearing itself to meet these anticipated changes.

I think we should all be grateful to Whithworth College for having had the foresight to build for the future, not only for the future of the institution, but for the future of America.

RESOLUTION OF NATIONAL REPUBLICAN HERITAGE GROUPS COUNCIL

HON. JOEL T. BROHILL OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 17, 1974

Mr. BROHILL of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, under my request to extend my remarks I offer this resolution for information. In the name of the resolution that was adopted by the National Republican Heritage Council at its annual in Boston, Mass., September 1974, Mr. Leon T. Delany of Arlington, Va., is the first vice chairman of this organization.

RESOLUTION OF NATIONAL REPUBLICAN HERITAGE GROUPS (NATIONALISTS) COUNCIL

Turkey has committed an act of armed aggression against Cyprus, and

Whereas, Turkey has illegally unutilized American arms and defended material to kill or wound thousands of Greek Cypriots and loses over 200,000 of them from their homes, and

Whereas, the U.S. Foreign Assistance Act and the Foreign Military Sales Act require as a matter of law that all military assistance cease immediately when the recipient country has violated provisions of the Act, and

Whereas, the government of Turkey committed genocide against the Armenian community in Turkey in 1915, massacring over 1/2 million Armenians, the first genocide of the century, and

Whereas, Turkey has historically committed genocides and acts of barbarism against the Ukrainians, the Greek Orthodox, and the Kurds in Turkey, particularly during the years 1918-1922, and continues to persecute minorities in Turkey, and

Whereas, Turkey has unilaterally breached its agreement with the United States to ban opium poppy production and has resumed the growing of the opium poppy production, which represents the source of heroin reaching the U.S.; and

Whereas, Greece was an ally of the United States in two World Wars and continues to be the keay to the Eastern Mediterranean, and

Whereas, we should do everything possible to support and to strengthen representative government in Greece, and

Whereas, the political strategic relationships between the United States and Greece and Belgium importance to both countries and to the free world, and

Whereas, the United States gave full support to World War II in its fight against Communist aggression: Therefore be it

RESOLUTION OF NATIONAL REPUBLICAN HERITAGE GROUPS COUNCIL

HON. WILLIAM S. MOOREHEAD OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

October 17, 1974

Mr. MOOREHEAD of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I am shocked and dismayed by the President's unfortunate and ill-advised action today. By signing H.R. 12471, the bill making a series of strengthening amendments to the Freedom of Information Act of 1966, the President has weakened it.

This bipartisan legislation, overwhelmingly approved in both the House and Senate after more than 3 years of congressional study and careful consideration, would help restore the lagging confidence of the American public in their Federal Government by providing greater access to Government records. As we have dramatically witnessed during the Watergate revelations, unnecessary secrecy and the almost paranoid desire to hide the business of government from the American people and their elected representatives brought about the most grave constitutional crisis in our country in more than 100 years.

President Ford's pledge to open government made to the American people soon after he took the oath of office had indicated his recognition of the destructive effects of the Government's secrecy mania which helped bring about his predecessor's resignation. Less than a year ago, President Ford expressed to me as chairman of the House-Senate conference his commitment to open government. The Freedom of Information Act. In a letter dated August 30, 1973, he stated:

I share your concerns for improving the Freedom of Information Act and agree that now, after eight years in existence, the time is ripe to reassess this profound and worthwhile legislation. Certainly, no other recent legislation more closely encompasses my objectives for open Government than the philosophy underlying the Freedom of Information Act.

In that letter he raised certain questions about specific parts of H.R. 12471, then being considered by House-Senate conference. We carefully studied his arguments and made certain changes in both the bill language and in the conference report to help allay his concerns. As I told the House when the conference version of the bill was finally acted upon and sent to the White House on October 7, "We have gone to war with a railway" to accommodate his views.

But it appears that cooperation is not sufficient and only capitulation will suffice, for again, as in the Watergate debacle, a national scandal is being used to cover the real reasons for bureaucratic opposition to the public's right to know. H.R. 12471 would not only weaken our Federal Government but it would jeopardize the security of legitimate national defense or foreign policy matters if it were codified in any way; changes to them were done on properly in accordance with Executive Order 11652.

Mr. Speaker, 9 years ago as a Congress passed the original Freedom of Information Act, President Johnson was urged to veto the measure by every single Federal agency. He courageously rejected the advice of the secrecy-minded executive bureaucracy and signed the bill into law. This year, the conference version of the 1974 amendments to the Freedom of Information Act—strengthening its operation and placing legal tools used by the bureaucracy to hide information from the public—was passed by the House and Senate with only 2 dissenting votes. Predictably, the Federal bureaucracy again geared up its efforts to kill the measure. This time, all but a handful of Federal agencies resisted the effort to improve the Freedom of Information Act and unfortunately President Ford succumbed to the snare of the bureaucratic secrecy. The hard lessons learned by the tragic Watergate experience must await in some positive achievement in the case of the Freedom of Information Act that Congress, at least, is sensitive to the fundamental need for "open government" in our Nation.

HON. JOHN P. MURTHA OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 17, 1974

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Speaker, we can never forget in government that the prime task of government officials rests with the people.

That was brought home to me again in looking over the background of Mr. Alyn Cary, who will be honored shortly in Johnstown for his outstanding community work.

Let me say for you just some of the work Mr. Cary has done with people: Currently, he is director of the Equal Opportunity Division of H.U.D. administered on public housing employment and civil rights activities; formerly he served in the Pennsylvania Department of Labor as a professional in employee-employer relations and other areas of racial relations; former supervisor OIC helping to train individuals...