

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

Dr. Lindaman foresees colleges functioning more as resource centers for an in-depth, all-involving kind of learning. It will not be just a place to spend 4 years of one's life, but a place to go to, off and on throughout life, to plug into the resources when they are needed. And Whitworth has been changing over, gearing itself to meet these anticipated changes.

I think we should all be grateful to Whitworth 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. BROYHILL**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 17, 1974

Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I am pleased to offer for inclusion in the Record, the resolution that was adopted by the National Republican Heritage Groups (Nationalities) Council, at their annual convention in Boston, Mass., September 1974. Mr. Leon T. Delyannis of Arlington, Va., is the first vice-chairman of this organization.

**RESOLUTION OF NATIONAL REPUBLICAN HERITAGE GROUPS (NATIONALITIES) COUNCIL**

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

Whereas, Turkey has illegally utilized American arms and defense material to kill or wound thousands of Greek Cypriots and force 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 1½ million Armenians, the first genocide of this century, and

Whereas, Turkey has historically committed genocide and acts of barbarism against the Ukrainians, the Greek Orthodox, and the Kurds in Turkey, particularly during the years 1915-1922, 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 the heroin reaching the U.S.; and

Whereas, Greece was an ally of the United States in two World Wars and continues to be the key 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 are of overriding importance to both countries and to the free world, and

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

*Resolved*, That (1) all military, economic, or other assistance of whatever nature and form from the United States Government to the Government of Turkey be suspended immediately, and

(2) that the United States continue to provide military and economic support to Greece on an accelerated basis; and

(3) that the United States provide humanitarian support for all Cypriot refugees and economic support to the Government of Cyprus.

**PRESIDENT'S VETO OF H.R. 12471, FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT AMENDMENTS**

**HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 17, 1974

Mr. MOORHEAD of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I am shocked and dismayed by the President's unfortunate and ill-advised action today in vetoing H.R. 12471, the bill making a series of strengthening amendments to the Freedom of Information Act of 1968.

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 paranoiac 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 a recognition of the destructive effects of the Government secrecy mania which helped bring about his predecessor's resignation. Less than 2 months ago, President Ford expressed to me as chairman of the House-Senate conference his commitment to open Government and the Freedom of Information Act. In a letter dated August 20, 1974, 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 conferees. 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 'more than halfway' to accommodate his views."

But it appears that cooperation is not sufficient and only capitulation will suf-

fice, for again, as in the Watergate debacle, the national security umbrella is being used to cover the real reasons for bureaucratic opposition to the public's "right to know." H.R. 12471 would not bare our Nation's secrets, nor in any way jeopardize the security of legitimate national defense or foreign policy matters if the classification markings applied to them were done so properly in accordance with Executive Order 11652.

Mr. Speaker, 8 years ago when 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 plugging loopholes 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 single Federal agency recommended a veto and unfortunately President Ford succumbed to the scare talk of the bureaucrats, who apparently have so much to hide from the public.

I call upon all Americans who value their freedom and their "right to know" what the massive Federal bureaucracy is doing in their name to contact their individual Senators and Congressmen and urge them to rally behind our effort to override this misguided veto of H.R. 12471 by President Ford. "Open government" must not be sacrificed on the altar of bureaucratic secrecy. The hard lessons learned by the tragic Watergate experience must result in some positive achievement to prove to the American people that Congress, at least, is sensitive to the fundamental need for "open government" in our Nation.

**MR. ALGIA GARY: A MAN OF THE PEOPLE**

**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. Algia Gary, who will be honored shortly in Johnstown for his outstanding community work.

Let me list for you just some of the work Mr. Gary has done with people: Currently, he is director of the Equal Opportunity Division of HUD advising on equal housing, employment and civil rights activities; formerly he served in the Pennsylvania Department of Labor handling recruitment of workers, employee-employer relations and other areas of racial relations; former supervisor of OIC helping to train individuals