

Government was created for our benefit, and it is our duty to select people who will help solve our problems. We must not take for granted our forefathers' efforts. We must defend their ideals and preserve them from destruction.

It is now the time to rededicate ourselves to the Spirit of '76—as Dr. J. Warren once said:

"Our country is in danger, but not to be despaired of. . . . On you depend the fortunes of America. You are to decide the important question, on which rests the happiness and liberty of millions yet unborn. Act worthy of yourselves."

—
SPIRIT OF '76

(By Steve Cohen)

As we approach our 200th anniversary, the time has come to look back and ask ourselves certain fundamental questions. After two hundred years of countless wars, economic depressions and domestic crises, does our system still function? Do the people still believe in that system? Do they stand behind all that this country was built on and stands for? Most of us will state with confidence that our system has functioned, our people believe in America and that our country will endure.

But how have the people been able to stand together in a country that has pitted North against South, rich against poor, black against white? How have they stood through the social and political divisions which in the eyes of some, have torn America apart? The struggle to preserve our Constitutional, social and political values has been an almost impossible one. Yet many times the people fought to preserve; and won. But why didn't they just assume the system to be a failure and give up?

The people have been kept together by a spirit. A spirit of loyalty and devotion toward all of that which represents America. This country has faced more complex problems than any other country in the world. Yet the people have endured and strived for a better way because of a spirit. A spirit which represents to all Americans that their country will always put the welfare of the people first, above anything else. It is that spirit which we shall celebrate on our 200th anniversary.

OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF DEVELOPMENT — CONGRESSIONAL ROLE CITED

HON. DOMINICK V. DANIELS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 20, 1975

Mr. DOMINICK V. DANIELS. Mr. Speaker, this morning's New York Times contains an editorial that underscores the responsibility that has been thrust upon the Congress as a result of the Supreme Court's decision on Maine against United States. We are now confronted with the challenge of developing public policy that will enable the responsible development of our Outer Continental Shelf resources. At the same time, we must address the vital issue of rights of those States whose economies and environment will be affected by OCS development.

The first aspect of OCS development that merits congressional consideration and action concerns the current leasing practices of the Department of the In-

terior. These practices allow the oil industry to explore and evaluate potential petroleum and gas reserves, withhold much of that knowledge from the public, and then bid for development rights on the basis of this confidential information. The most glaring defect of this system is that it ignores the public interest. U.S. energy resources belong to all the people of the United States—they are not the exclusive property of the oil industry.

I do not question the vital role that can be played by the industry in the development of OCS resources, and I am not opposed to those companies being able to obtain a fair return on their exploration and development investments. However, I do question their right to withhold exploration information from the public sector. In the absence of this information, we are hardly in a position to judge if bids received for development rights are realistic.

Mr. Speaker, it is clear that our Alaskan oil reserves and those reserves located on the Outer Continental Shelf will be our greatest hope for closing the U.S. energy gap for the short term. However, public policies regarding the development of these resources must include some consideration of the long-range strategic value of these reserves. We would be wise to husband these reserves very carefully while we develop alternate energy sources. Depletion of these reserves prior to the development of such alternatives as solar energy, nuclear fusion, and coal gasification and liquifaction would place the United States in an even more vulnerable energy position than it is today. OSC and Alaskan reserves are "the ace in the hole" for the United States. If we throw in this card too early in the game, we might end up as very big losers indeed.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure my colleagues will benefit from the thoughtful views in the New York Times editorial on the responsibility of Congress to assure that policies adopted for development of the Outer Continental Shelf are in the long-range, best interest of the entire nation, and take into consideration the needs and rights of the States that will be affected by such development. The New York Times editorial follows:

[From the New York Times, Mar. 20, 1975]

DECISION ON OIL

The Supreme Court's decision unanimously rejecting the claims of the thirteen Atlantic states to ownership of the oil and gas on their Outer Continental Shelf definitively places the responsibility for wise national policy regarding these resources where it has in fact always rested—in Congress.

Legally, there was never much doubt that the Court would rule that the Federal Government has exclusive dominion over the nation's continental shelf. The Court reached the same conclusion years ago in cases involving California, Texas and Louisiana. The arguments set forth by the Eastern states were not factually stronger or constitutionally much different.

Where the law leaves off, the policymakers can begin. Oil and gas have in recent years assumed a central importance in the nation's economic, diplomatic and strategic planning far more critical and urgent than they had a quarter-century ago. Much more is also now known about the environmental hazards of

oil spills and of the intensive on-shore development that such drilling can bring to shoreline communities.

Under the circumstances, it would be irresponsible for the Department of the Interior to rush ahead with leasing the unexploited sections of the Continental Shelf without the most careful consideration by Administration and Congress of both the short-term and the long-term implications of alternative lines of action.

MAKE HASTE SLOWLY

Fortunately, Congress does at last seem disposed to grapple with the real issues in this field. There is recognition that the Interior Department has long had relations of injudicious intimacy with the oil industry. The department is scarcely in a position to defend the public interest in these immensely valuable—and publicly owned—resources when it permits the oil industry to explore and evaluate the potential rewards, keep much of that information confidential, and then bid for the development rights on the basis of that knowledge.

Senator Ernest Hollings, South Carolina Democrat, and fourteen other Senators are sponsoring a bill to require the Geological Survey to conduct its own tests and explorations and to require the private oil firms to make available to the Government all of their information and their sophisticated interpretations of it. The Government would then be in a far better position to know what it is offering for sale.

The Hollings bill and other pending bills would also require the Interior Department to prepare a ten-year plan for the leasing of the Outer Shelf, taking into account the nation's total energy situation as well as the coastal-zone management plans of the individual states. Immediate exploitation of the oil off the Atlantic Coast, for example, might not be in the nation's long-term interests.

By depleting those resources in the 1980's instead of holding them as strategic reserves, the United States could wind up at the end of this century more dependent than ever on imports. Similarly, the billions of dollars invested in existing shoreline development on Long Island and the beaches from New Jersey to Florida are an economic interest that cannot be put in jeopardy without the most careful advance planning.

The formulation of a national oil policy is long overdue. It cannot be left to business as usual or Government by default. It is too complex to be devised in haste and too important to be decided in secret.

HIGH COST OF COMMUNISM FOR MARYLAND TAXPAYERS

HON. LARRY McDONALD

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 20, 1975

Mr. McDONALD of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, the Washington Metropolitan area was visited this past weekend by Angela Yvonne Davis, a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, U.S.A.—CPUSA. On Friday, March 14, 1975, Miss Davis spoke at the University of Maryland College Park campus to some 1,500 people.

Reliable information indicates that Miss Davis was paid a total of \$2,500 for her 45-minute speech in Ritchie Coliseum—a rate exceeding \$55 per minute.

The breakdown of funding of her appearance was \$1,500 directly from the Student Government Association—SGA; \$500 from the Black Student Union,

whose funds are provided by the SGA; and \$500 from the Women's Center, whose funds also come from the SGA.

I find it interesting that the director of the Women's Center is a Julie Carlson, who is also a public campus representative of the Young Socialist Alliance. YSA is the youth arm of the Trotskyist Communist Socialist Workers Party. Obviously the various Communist factions found it expedient to unite in bringing Miss Davis to the College Park campus.

The Student Government Association funds are provided by the University of Maryland, and the taxpayers of Maryland are the ultimate source of the money paid to Angela Davis for her remarks on the "drowning" of the free enterprise system by revolutionary socialism.

In these times of economic distress, unemployment, and high taxation, the \$55 per minute paid to Angela Davis is an insult to the people of Maryland.

I would also note that one of the prominent radicals attending Miss Davis' speech was Stokely Carmichael, now the leader of a rival to the CPUSA called the All African People's Revolutionary Party.

Mr. Carmichael also made a recent appearance as a speaker at the College Park campus. On Wednesday, February 19, 1975, Stokely Carmichael was a guest lecturer in the Afro-American studies department course No. 429, "Special Topics in Black Development," a graduate level course which features special lectures on black political economics.

The accounts of the Davis and Carmichael speeches which appeared in the student newspaper, Diamondback, are most informative:

[From the Diamondback, Mar. 17, 1975]

EXPLOITATION, RACISM CONTINUE, DAVIS SAYS
(By Vanessa Tharps)

The general conditions of this country are rapidly deteriorating as the wealthy ruling class continues to exploit and oppress Americans, Angela Davis told a crowd of about 1,500 in Ritchie coliseum Friday.

"We need to open our eyes, because we are experiencing the most critical period in our society," said Davis, a member of the National Alliance Against Racism and Political Oppression and the American Communist Party.

According to Davis, the ruling class is a small minority of White men who wheel the country. Money rolls into the pockets of these men because they can employ Blacks, Chicanos and other people of color at lower rates.

"As corporations are attempting to recuperate their resources" Americans must suffer higher prices and increased unemployment, Davis said.

Because one third of the world's people are building a socialist society, she said capitalists are being drowned by ties formed between these countries.

"Socialists are not trying to fight for capitalism, but for socialism and their rights." Many countries in the Middle East, Latin America, Africa and Asia are no longer allowing American corporations "to rip off" their labor and resources, she said.

Therefore, corporations must retreat because these countries are saying "we need these resources for ourselves and we will no longer suffer in oppression."

Davis said unemployment has affected 52 percent of United States families. The reported 13.4 percent for Blacks is an underestimation, she claimed.

Because the unemployment rates among Black teenagers is 65 percent, "a whole gen-

eration of Black folk will reach adulthood without ever getting jobs."

Women of color are hardest hit by this depression, according to Davis. Sixty five percent of the women who work as domestics and support a family of three are earning less than \$1,000 yearly, she said.

Davis referred to the struggle for emancipation by women on campus as "a most severe struggle—a struggle from being brown, black, yellow, red, from being poor."

"You're enlightening yourselves here at the University, but how can you allow the medieval torture to go on only 20 miles from here at Patuxent?" Davis asked her audience.

The alleged experimentation and drugging of inmates is "humanly debasing" she said. Fifty six per cent of the male inmates are Black and 30 per cent are less than 18 years old, she added.

Davis, acquitted in 1970 of murder, kidnap and conspiracy charges, spent 22 months in prison. "I know what it's like in prison."

"The Brothers and Sisters in prison are doing all the suffering. They are suffering for us."

"Boston reveals a picture of the way racism is wielded at Blacks and Whites as well," Davis said.

"And Ford's refusal to send troops was just a way of throwing more fuel on the fire. As long as racism is on the rampage no militancy will be directed toward their (ruling class) power."

"If we all don't fight racism, we're all going to fight each other and go down the drain," Davis warned.

She urged support of the Black Student Union and Black Studies Program in order to damage racism.

"If we all don't act now, tomorrow may be too late."

[From the Diamondback, Feb. 21, 1975]

CARMICHAEL BLASTS CAPITALISM

(By Shirley Thomas)

Capitalism and Christianity were among the targets of the verbal battle launched by Black activist Stokely Carmichael here Wednesday.

"America is a backward country," Carmichael announced to the standing-room-only crowd in the Student Union's black and white room. "It pulls out the negative things, not the positive things."

Sponsored by the Afro-American studies department, Carmichael spoke on "Ideology in the African World."

Attacking U.S. capitalism, Carmichael said Americans are taught man is inherently evil. Overthrowing this economic system, he claimed, will allow mankind to shed such an image.

The direct answer to capitalism's exploitation of labor, he said, is socialism.

"The General Motors worker gets a wage scale," he said softly, "but the man who doesn't work gets a profit."

Carmichael said socialism's motivating force is man, while capitalism's is money. In the U.S., he explained, it is believed that a financial stimulus is all to which "basically evil" man will respond.

He said Christianity also supports the theory that man is evil and can only transform himself through an outside force.

"They want you to believe that a woman gave birth to a child without the sperm" he laughed. "When you get through with that one, they'll have you walking on water."

Carmichael also said the Christian Ideology teaches man to sit back and pray, waiting for the outside force, presumably Jesus, to come and save him.

"Man can do anything he wants to do," he shouted suddenly.

Carmichael told the predominately Black audience not to be afraid to use all its talent for the betterment of Black people.

"Students are not passive objects but vibrant and dynamic people," he said.

Addressing himself directly to Black students, Carmichael claimed they are only here at the University as "concessions" made to the masses of people who staged protests in earlier decades.

"You didn't get here because you were smart," he exclaimed. "We always were smart. You didn't get here because you had money. Some of us always had money."

Carmichael said the "makers of history," Blacks who fought for their rights, are the only people to whom Black students must subordinate themselves.

He said the Black student should take his or her knowledge and lay it at the feet of those who gave him or her the opportunity to acquire it.

Speaking of Black people's lost heritage, Carmichael said he went through high school and thought "the world was Europe."

By ignoring Africa's contributions to the world, Carmichael said, historians make Blacks appear as if they never had the desire to "go home."

"When they can't deal with it, they leave it out," he explained. "They think if they don't record it, it never happened."

Carmichael said Marcus Garvey, a Black separatist of the 1920's, was "the greatest organizer the 20th century had ever seen," but was left out of history books.

However, Carmichael said, today Blacks know Africa is a part of the world and has a long cultural heritage.

One thing Blacks must do, he claimed, is decide what it is they are struggling for.

"I'm not fighting to sit next to a white person," he said. "I'm fighting to stop the control they have over our lives."

Carmichael told the audience to fight reactionary ideas "without mercy" because the "revolution" will not be over in five or even ten years.

"I encourage you to be strong," he said. "We can't lose."

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S YEAR: CANADIAN INVOLVEMENT

HON. DONALD M. FRASER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 20, 1975

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, 1975 is International Women's Year, and governments now have an opportunity to demonstrate their commitment to redress the discrimination and inequities faced by women. Canada has shown a particularly strong commitment, setting aside \$5 million in supplementary funds. One of the most outstanding Canadian programs is its Advisory Council on the Status of Women.

The council was created in response to a recommendation made in the report of the Royal Commission on the status of women. The council began operating in July 1973, with the mandate to bring before the government and the public matters of interest and concern to women and to advise the government on actions to improve the position of women in society.

In addition to keeping the government informed on women's concerns, the council has undertaken research, established programs, proposed legislation, and served as a central communication center for all Canadian women's organizations as well as such international organizations as the United Nations' Commission on the Status of Women.