

faintly along with increased expenditures of time and resources.

"If the answer is that regulation has not served us well, and if some agencies have failed to discharge their obligations, then the creation of still another layer of bureaucratic authority," Datt said, "is not a truly credible alternative or choice."

"How much expertise will there have to be in the ACP to make it effective in its intervention into proceedings of other agencies?" Datt asked.

"Is it not too much to expect that one more agency—reducing no one knows how much of our future government operations to adversary proceedings—will provide all the better results and consumer protection that the existing agencies allegedly have not?"

On the matter of the exemption provided agriculture in the recently passed Senate bill (S. 200), Fred Poole, assistant director, AFBF Congressional relations, told the committee that "the bill is wrong in concept and wrong in principle and therefore no amendment will improve it.

"Moreover, exemptions granted by one Congress can easily be withdrawn by another. An exemption provided by one House of the Congress need not be agreed to by the other."

In referring to the exemption provided labor, Poole asked, "How can any agency allegedly conceived to protect the consumer on all such consumer concerns as listed in H.R. 7575 not be able to examine labor costs and/or practices as they relate to the cost of goods?"

Poole said that a labor exemption "casts a cloud over this legislation."

"Congressional oversight," Poole stressed, "will do more than a new bureau to cure any shortcomings of federal agencies."

SOVIET AUTHOR ALEXANDR  
SOLZHENITSYN

HON. JOSEPH G. MINISH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 16, 1975

Mr. MINISH. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, the renowned exiled Soviet author Alexandr Solzhenitsyn spoke before a gathering which included many Members of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

The Nobel Prize winning writer spoke of the oppressive and authoritarian nature of communism and warned of the pitfalls of detente.

I commend his remarks to all my colleagues in the House:

SPEECH BY ALEXANDR SOLZHENITSYN

Here, in the Senate Office Building, I must begin by saying that I have in no way forgotten the signal, and even exceptional honor paid me by the United States Senate in twice endeavoring to declare me an honorary citizen of the United States.

I interpret this to mean that you have in mind not just myself as a person, but the millions of my fellow countrymen who have been deprived of rights, and even those in the other communist countries—those millions who have never been able, and are still unable, to express their opinions in the press, in parliaments, or at international conferences.

In conveying to you my gratitude for the decisions of the United States Senate relating to myself, I am even more conscious of my responsibility as representative of those others—a responsibility almost too burdensome for the shoulders of a single human being. But since I have never lost sight of the

suffering, the striving, and the yearnings of those other voiceless millions, and have had no other aim in life than to give voice to them, this has lent me strength for my public appearances in this country and for my appearance before you here today. There are as yet few back there, in the communist countries, who speak out, but millions understand how loathsome and repulsive the system is. Whoever can do so "votes with his feet," simply fleeing from this mass violence and extermination.

Here today I see not only members of the Senate, but also a group of Representatives. Thus, I am speaking for the first time to participants in your country's legislative process whose influence in recent years has spread well beyond the limits of American history alone.

In virtually every respect our Russian historical experience has been almost the opposite of yours. Our enormous sufferings in the twentieth century have made this Russian experience a bitter example, one which is too overwhelming, one which—as it were—comes to you from the future. Hence it is the more useful that we convey to one another our mutual experiences—persistently and with complete sincerity. One of the most terrible dangers of the present day is precisely that the destinies of the world are tangled together as never before, so that events or mistakes in one part of the world are immediately felt in all the others. At the same time the exchange of information and of opinions between populations is blocked by iron barriers on the one side, while, on the other, it is distorted by distance, by misinformation, by narrowness of outlook, or through deliberate misinterpretation by observers and commentators.

In my few addresses here in your country I have attempted to break through that calamitous wall of ignorance or of unconcerned arrogance. I have tried to convey to your countrymen constrained breathing of the inhabitants of Eastern Europe, in these very weeks when an amicable agreement of diplomatic shovels will bury and pack down bodies still breathing in a common grave. I have tried to explain to Americans that 1973, the tender dawn of detente, was precisely the time when the starvation rations in the prisons and concentration camps of the USSR were made even skimpier while in the very most recent months, when more and more Western speechmakers were pointing to the beneficial consequences of "detente," the Soviet Union put the finishing touches on an even more novel and important improvement in its system of punishment: retaining their undying primacy in the invention of forced labor camps, the Soviet jailors have now established a novel form of solitary confinement—forced labor in the solitary cells—cold, hungry, without fresh air, without sufficient light, and working according to impossible output norms. And failure to fulfill is punished by confinement under even more brutal conditions.

Alas, such is human nature that we never feel the sufferings of others until we ourselves have to share them. I am not certain that in my addresses here I have succeeded in conveying the breath of that terrible reality to American society which is complacent in its prosperity. But I have done what I was bound to do, and what I could. So much the worse if the justice of my warnings becomes evident only some years hence.

Your country has just recently passed through the extended ordeal of Vietnam, which so exhausted and divided your society. I can tell you with confidence that this ordeal was the least of the long chain of similar trials which awaits your country in the near future.

Whether or not the United States so desires, it stands at the peak of world history and takes the burden of leadership if not of

the whole world, then of at least a good half of it. The United States has not had a thousand years to train for this. Maybe the 200 years of your existence has been time to weld together a sense of national awareness. The load of obligations and responsibilities has fallen on you unbidden.

That is why you members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, each one of you is not just an ordinary member of an ordinary Parliament—you have been elected to a particular position in the contemporary world. I would like to convey to you how we—the citizens of the communist countries look upon your words, deeds, proposals, and enactments—as brought to us over the radio and sometimes with warm approval and sometimes also with horror and despair. But we never have a chance to respond out loud.

Perhaps some of you, in your minds, still feel yourselves just representatives of your state or party—but we from over there, far away from here, the whole world itself, does not perceive these differences. We do not look upon you as Democrats or Republicans, not as representatives of the East or West coast or the Midwest, we see you as figures upon each of whom depends whether the course of world history will tend to tragedy or salvation.

In the oncoming combination of a world political crisis with a shift in the spiritual values of a humanity exhausted and choked by the existing false hierarchy of values, you or your successors in the Capitol will have to confront, and are confronting today, tasks which are immeasurably greater, incomparably greater, than the petty calculations of diplomacy, the interparty struggle, or the clash between President and Congress. There is no choice but to rise to the tasks of the age.

Very soon, only too soon, your state will have need not only of exceptional men but of great men. Find them in your souls. Find them in your hearts. Find them in the heart of your country.

PROPOSALS FROM THE FEDERAL  
ELECTIONS COMMISSION

HON. TOM STEED

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 16, 1975

Mr. STEED. Mr. Speaker, in keeping with my previously announced policy of placing into the Record proposals from the Federal Elections Commission, I am offering the following for the benefit of my colleagues. I herewith include another installment of the materials provided by the Federal Elections Commission for publication in the Federal Register. For the Members who desire to retain a copy of the entire series, other installments were printed in the appendix of the Record on June 2, June 25, July 9, July 14, and July 15. Additional installments will be made available as soon as possible. The material follows:

AOR 1975-2: THE MEXICAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY—MULTI-CANDIDATE POLITICAL COMMITTEES

"Dear Sirs: I. It is my understanding that 18 U.S.C. Section 608(f) entitles state committees and their subordinate committees to make independent expenditures on behalf of a candidate for federal office in an amount up to \$10,000 for a United States House of Representatives candidate and up to \$,02