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No one can gainsay that those who claim that Congress will never act on this subject have thus far been right. Yet, the formation of the Senate Subcommittee, which complements the House version, can't oviously increases the probability of affirmative action, at least in the judgment of many who have followed the problem over the years. If this will be even more true if they appear before Congress as mere obstructors, without a substantive measure of their own to support. The Senate Committee can't beat something with nothing."

In microwave generators, called klystrons, state administrators have to be justified to the Congress at least as much as to the NSF. The degree of such a bill and will submit for basic research; the probability of such a bill has been increased in recent days by the testimony of John Ehrlichman typifies this attitude of arrogance, what Joseph Kraft in a most perceptive column in this morning's Washington Post terms "maniacal arrogance."

I believe this is not overstating the case. The testimony of Mr. Ehrlichman has revealed that the unchained power has brought to the President and those who surround the institution. It has revealed the lack of respect for our Constitution, for those who have been asked to represent the people, and indeed for the basic intelligence of the American people. Mr. President, I commend Mr. Kraft's article and urge that it be read both as a perceptive study in the misuse of power, and as a warning that we in Congress may do our utmost in contributing to the dangerous constitutional crisis which looms on the horizon and attempts to detach the branches of government which threaten us.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of Mr. Kraft's article be printed at the conclusion of my remarks.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

[From the Washington Post, July 26, 1973]

EHRLICHMAN: POWER AND ARROGANCE

(By Joseph Kraft)

John Ehrlichman, the former No. 2 man in the Nixon White House who has been starring in the Senate hearings this week, is the quintessential witness to Watergate. As nobody else in the drama, he expresses the corruption of power.

For he entered office, four years ago, as probably the most sensitive and reasonable man in the Nixon entourage. He comes on now, at a moment of terrible personal difficulty, as a man capable of total detachment. Mr. Ehrlichman first became well-known in the 1968 campaign in connection with a remark he made about now-forgotten action by Mr. Nixon. "I'll play Peoria," Ehrlichman said.

That comment showed a lot of qualities. There was first a measure of detachment. Ehrlichman was not on the offensive but the defensive. He was not self-involved. He was looking at an action and making a cool appraisal.

There was next a measure of judgment. Ehrlichman was not claiming that everything the boss did was great or terrific. It was good enough to get by.

Finally, there was a degree of intelligent articulation. Ehrlichman said what he meant in a sparest way. He made his points with originality and effectiveness, even humor.
I used to see something of Ehrlichman in the first years of the administration. I came away with the conclusion that he had nothing but a taste for detachment, judgment and intelligence. He could talk well and easily about such abstractions as "standpoint" and "perspective." He understood the inner structure of an argument and the range of possible alternatives in a given situation.

He seemed particularly interesting in the matter of civil rights. Certainly he was no bigot. My strong impression is that he tried to be absolutely transparent in opposition to busing. Prof. Alexander Bickel of Yale, who often went to see him on civil rights issues, found him highly responsible. Now he is embattled and the busing issue is showing. Mr. Ehrlichman is in very deep trouble. Unlike H. R. Haldeman, who was his friend and mentor, the Nixon presidency, he has no great family resources. He has a wife to support and school-age children to educate.

He is under investigation by an eager district attorney in Los Angeles county for directing the burglary of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist—a common crime which carries a sentence of five years as a felony. He may well be indicted by Special Prosecutor Archibald Cox for much deeper Watergate of-frame offenses—persuasion and perjury and conspiracy to obstruct justice.

Apart from his family, moreover, Ehrlichman is naked and alone. He is in the middle of Now nowhere. Indeed, Haldeman and his former assistant, Dwight Chapin, were badmouthing Ehrlichman even as he was preparing to take the stand. Only last weekend they were saying that he was not tough enough. In particular they attacked him for expressing a belief that tapes of the President's conversation and phone calls should be released.

So how did Ehrlichman behave in these circumstances? He opened by knocking the Senate Watergate committee, the "news media" and the "gallery." The questioning was barely under way when he made a nearinducing reference to committee counsel Samuel Dash as "the professor."

A little later he was talking with Chairman Sam Ervin about points of constitutional law. Then Ehrlichman indulged himself in a long calculated slur on the memory of J. Edgar Hoover.

It is Orderly procedure for Ehrlichman in any way. I think he is deep into the cover-up. I think he is lying about his own role and that of his aides. Moreover, I think that he did despicable actions and is still without a sense of contrition.

But I am puzzled. It is not clear to me how and why the Watergate and detachment could have been so horrifyingly deformed. I suspect that many of us in Washington are to blame.

The climate of exaggerated respect paid the President and his aides had something to do with the development of Ehrlichman's arrogance. It gave him the confidence to lie down before any challenge probably contributed to his cynicism. Those of us in the press had to think that we asked what he once called "dumb questions."

Whatever the importance of these elements, there is one cardinal point. The story that the President was corrupted and fooled by his aides does not pass muster. It was not the likes of John Ehrlichman who made Richard Nixon defiant and suspicious and contemptuous. The flow went the other way.

OFFICIAL DECEPTIONS RULE THE PENTAGON

Mr. PROXMIRE: Mr. President, within the past several weeks we have stressed a series of deception and outright calculated lies that defy the imagination. Unfortunately they have come from one of the most powerful departments of government—the Pentagon.

First came the deliberate withholding of information from the Senate Armed Services Committee about the B-52 bombing in Cambodia. Somewhere in the vast reaches of that five-sided building, a decision was made to lie to Congress. It is all too bad this was not the cover-up of the B-52 missions. It was decided that Congress had no right to know; that Congress should not be told these military secrets.

We do not know who did this or why but we can expect the normal series of disclaimers and stammering professions of innocence. Cover-ups have become a way of life in Washington and the Pentagon is no exception.

The second example deals with the secret intelligence gathering forays into Laos and Cambodia since 1965. Although 81 Americans died during these secret raids, they were officially reported to have died in South Vietnam. These false statistics again made their way to Congress.

THE B-1 COVERUP

The third example concerns the expensive and controversial B-1 program. Apparently the Senate Armed Services Committee has been given rosy reports about progress the Air Force is making on the B-1. Gen. Douglas Nelson, head of the B-1 program, testified that the recent schedule slippages only became known in May of this year, after his original testimony that the program was going well.

As of last March, the Air Force memorandums made available to me, however, the Air Force and General Nelson in particular, were well aware of these problems. They knew about the cost increases and schedule slippages as early as January of 1972. And yet the Air Force has continued to testify that the program was in great shape.

This was a calculated false statement designed to get the B-1 money out of Congress. The Air Force was not alone in this. With all the lies, eventually they return to haunt their masters.

Mr. President, I have recently heard an editorial of personal opinion by Edward P. Morgan on the ABC News. No one could put the problem in better perspective. I recommend it to anyone who is concerned about the tendency in this country to accept half-truths and official lies as business as usual. We cannot afford to lose that basic American sense of critical judgment. A government that does not represent the people and their ideals is not fit to govern.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the recent remarks of Edward P. Morgan be printed in the RECORD.

REMARKS OF EDWARD P. MORGAN

This is Edward P. Morgan, ABC News Washington, with the shape of One Man's Opinion. A look at lies from the Pentagon after this word.

Deception seems to be just as much an accepted way of life at the Pentagon as Watergate represented in Washington. So what we have been getting in large measure out of the two most powerful establishments is a ruthless branch is government by the big lie. Now it comes out, officially, that thousands of B-52 raids were "secretly" made on "neutralist" Cambodia in 1969 and 1970, the missions falsified as strikes in South Vietnam and the actual records of the original sorties destroyed as the Defense Department's own method of "cover-up." Similar deception was practiced in November. The Pentagon brass were even brazen enough last month to dispatch to the Senate Armed Services Committee, with the admission that they had control of the multibillion-dollar defense budget, a distorted copy of the Indochina bombing. In one of the understatements of the season, Pentagon spokesman Jerry Friedheim said in response to North Vietnam's charge of deliberate bombing: "The facts are lying in the classified cloisters of the Pentagon."

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Edward P. Morgan ABC news Washington with the shape of one man's opinion.

BASIC OPPORTUNITY GRANT PROGRAM

Mr. MONTOYA: Mr. President, the Office of Education recently distributed to Congressmen and Senators information concerning the basic opportunity grant program as it will operate in 1973-74, along with the forms to be used for application. They requested assistance as a means of acquainting local authorities, particularly to students and their families in order to expedite matters, as it is quite late in the year for young people to be making plans for the coming school year.

This is a new kind of student assist-