

a coherent plan, following federal guidelines, for their coastal lands and waters out to 3 miles, and then decrees that any federal action afterward must show "consistency" with the state plan "to the maximum extent practicable."

Since anything done anywhere in the ocean is likely to wash ashore sooner or later—in the form of pipelines through areas the state wants as beaches, for example, or in the form of jobs or refineries or even oil spills—the states are newly able to speak up. In one such case, Alaska's Supreme Court upheld the primacy of the state's restrictions on the taking of king crabs over Washington's looser standards for areas outside the 3-mile territorial sea.

"The 'consistency' doctrine gives the states a brand new grant of power on the outer continental shelf, and we are the ox that gets gored," said the oil industry's Clark. Only 13 states and territories of the 34 with coastlines have so far come up with approved coastal zone management plans, and the oilmen are unhappy with most of them.

The petroleum institute took Massachusetts, Wisconsin and California to court on grounds their plans paid inadequate attention to "the national interest" as required in federal guidelines. The oilmen, of course, meant that the states were excessively restrictive on future oil development.

The industry lost in all three cases, only the California case being tried on the merits. However, the judge complained that the ambiguous law had obviously "befuddled" bureaucrats and recommended that the oilmen seek remedial legislation. "That's no remedy at all," Clark said.

The recent Outer Continental Shelf Act amendments require more state consideration and information as federal agencies draw up their plans, and also create multi-million-dollar damage and impact compensation funds.

States are also involved in regional councils set up to coordinate fishing in the newly declared 200-mile economic zone, but all of these measures are too new to have had any impact yet.

"What we really have is only the blunt instrument of yes or no so far," said William S. Gaither, dean of the College of Marine Sciences at the University of Delaware. He wants to set up regional coastal councils that would take over federal decision-making functions, a controversial notion at best.

As the states grope for a new relationship with Washington, the seaward traffic continues to increase and the problems get more complex.

"Clearly we're moving toward a time when there's going to be some kind of mandatory shared use of marine resources," said Knecht. "zoned like Cape Hatteras is for beaches, water skiing, boats and fishing . . . but that's a long way off." ●

**RED CHINA'S AMERICAN LOBBY:
THE U.S. CHINA PEOPLE'S FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION (PART II)**

HON. LARRY McDONALD

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1978

● Mr. McDONALD. Mr. Speaker, the United States-China People's Friendship Association (USCPFA) with its 10,000-member lobby in this country has developed in recent years as a major force on behalf of the Communist regime in the People's Republic of China.

In an earlier report on the USCPFA, I

have outlined its background and organization; for the information of my colleagues I now continue with information on this organization, first published in a recent edition of the Information Digest, a newsletter on political and social movements.

The article follows:

USCPFA ACTIVITIES

The USCPFA works through a number of committees which include:

National Convention Planning and Rules Committee.

National Outreach Committee—which concentrates its activities (speakers bureau, film library, library, etc.) toward the "minority and working class people [who] make up a majority of the American people."

Normalization of Relations Committee—which calls for the withdrawal of U.S. recognition of the Republic of China (ROC) [Taiwan] and severance of all U.S. economic and military ties to the ROC, including abrogation of the 1954 U.S.-ROC Mutual Defense Treaty.

Membership and Educational Committee—which includes health topics since "Health is a Big Unity subject"—deals with all aspects of events in the PRC and the servicing of USCPFA members.

Publications Committee—which is setting up a National Publications Center in New York City with paid full-time staff.

China Friendship Tours Committee.

USCPFA FUNDING

During the San Francisco convention, the USCPFA announced that its projected budget for 1979 would be \$1.4 million, a sum that can in no way be accounted for by their general membership dues of \$5 a year or "sponsor" or "patron" contributions of \$15 or \$25. Nor can it be accounted for by normal fundraising, sales of subscriptions or foundation support.

However, as the USCPFA has the U.S. "franchise" for tours of the PRC (a "franchise" previously held by The Guardian newspaper until its political dispute with Peking, which provided, along with large numbers of paid subscriptions taken by agencies of the PRC, a vital subsidy for the publication), it is probable that the majority of its funds are controlled by the PRC.

According to a USCPFA organizer, the PRC will issue 5,000 visas for U.S. travel to Red China through the USCPFA during next year. This same organizer reported that a "mark-up" of \$500 is imposed on each "special interest" tour. By this source alone it is estimated that an income of \$250,000 could be generated.

At the San Francisco convention, the USCPFA announced increases in staff. A press and public relations officer will join the Washington Center; a new staff position is being created to organize the campaign to admit the PRC to the 1980 Olympic Games; and still another staff member will be in charge of the outreach to "working class and minority people." Finally, a full-time executive director will be added to the national office staff in Los Angeles.

The staff of New China magazine will be increased to four persons and the new National Publications Center in New York will also require at least one full-time paid staff member to coordinate the dissemination of USCPFA materials.

Sources report that the USCPFA national office and field staff receive an average minimum wage of \$6,000 each, which in turn indicates a projected payroll of at least \$150,000. This sum, taken together with estimated property rental, telephone, postage, printing, travel expenses and similar expenses, while fully compatible with the USCPFA projected income, leaves undetermined the extent of the PRC's subsidy.

USCPFA LEADERSHIP

In 1977, the National Steering Committee of the U.S.-China People's Friendship Association consisted of:

Eastern Region—John Dove, Boston; Jan Ting, Philadelphia; Roy Johnson, Washington.

Southern Region—Bill Funk, Atlanta; Robert McFarland, New Orleans; Elaine Budd, Miami.

Midwest Region—Sylvia Fischer, Chicago; Inuka Mwanguzi, St. Louis; Joseleyn Tien, Greater Lansing.

Western Region—Don Porteous, East Bay; Sue Becker, Seattle; Junella Haynes, Albuquerque; Tien-ni Fang, Hawaii.

At-large Members—Frank Pestana, Los Angeles; Fred Engst, Philadelphia (son of Erwin "Sidney" Engst and Joan Hinton Engst, sister of William Hinton, who moved to China in the late 1940s at the instigation of a top Comintern agent and headed the PRC's atomic program during the 1950s and 1960s. Joan Hinton Engst returned to the U.S. in 1977 after 30 years in the PRC for a national speaking tour and appearance at the USCPFA convention); Esther Gollobin, New York; and Unita Blackwell, Mayor of Fayette, MS.

The 1977 officers elected by the National Steering Committee (NSC) meeting on 9/5/77 following the close of the USCPFA convention were Co-chairpersons Frank Pestana and Unita Blackwell; vice-chairperson Esther Gollobin; Secretary-treasurer Don Porteous; and Inuka Mwanguzi.

Honorary NSC members selected at various conventions include Maude Russell (1974); Shirley Graham DuBois (now deceased), Ida Pruitt, John Service and Edgar Snow (posthumously) (1975); Detroit Judge George Crockett, Max Granich, William Hinton, Helen and Samuel Rosen, and Randolph Sailer (1976); and James Veneris (1977).

At this year's convention, the RWH and the CPML introduced factional "slates" for the at-large members of the NSC. Two CPML approved candidates and one RWH candidate was elected, as was one person backed jointly by both. The four are Frank Pestana; Mark Sheldon, an employee of the United Methodist Church active in what was termed "progressive activities" retiring to the PRC; Margaret Whitman of New York City; and Unita Blackwell.

USCPFA 1978 NATIONAL CONVENTION

The 1978 national convention of the USCPFA was organized by a Planning Committee that included Don Porteous, June Farver, Roy Johnson, Lynn Jones, Inuka Mwanguzi, Nancy Owens and Trev Sue-Aquan. The National Convention Coordinator was Jan Masaoka.

The main conference workshops and panels included:

Trade Union outreach—Jack Hirschfeld, China Study Tour Program—Joseleyn Tien, Junella Haynes, Margaret Whitman.

U.S.-China Trade Panel—Bob Gomperts, Jerry Levine, Ted Thau, Frank Sebastian.

Education in China—Pat and Roger Howard.

Recent Trip to Tibet—John Service.

Current Farm and Factory Developments—Fred Engst, Joan Hinton, Lou Goldblatt.

Historical overview of China friendship—Alison Stilwell Cameron and Nancy Stilwell Easterbrook, daughters of General Joseph Stilwell.

PRC involvement in Africa—Sadu Sadan and Susan Warren, Mzonke Xusa, Monroe Sharp.

Outreach to churches—Jean Craig, Richard Lapchick, Anna Singletary.

PRC economic system—Sylvia Wineland, Michael Zweig.

PRC and 1980 Olympics—Richard Lapchick, Nancy Freehofer.

Trade Union Panel—M. Beaugarie, B. Nuchow, G. Gutierrez, P. Schrade, C. Ellis, C. Fischer, B. Berry.

Other workshop leaders and panel members included Ellen Brotsky Williams, James Horton, Elaine Budd, Patrick Peritore, Sylvia Yee, Paula Chidichimo, Milroy Levitt, Melea Johnson, Ralph Dale, Mickey Green, Barbara Bernie, Lorenzo Canizares, Greg Tsang, Kathy Chamberlain, Peter Schmidt, Victor Li, Alan Feigenberg, and A.H. and M.E. Ensminger.

According to those who attended the San Francisco convention, the most significant events were the keynote address by Frank Pestana and Unita Blackwell which emphasized the increased need of the PRC for normalized relations with the U.S.; a speech by John Service on his recent trip to Tibet that justified the PRC's conquest of Tibet in 1950; and a presentation on the "Role of the Elderly in Social Change in China" by Maggie Kuhn, founder and president of the Grey Panthers, an adviser to Senator George McGovern [D-S.D.] during his 1972 presidential campaign, and a member of the USCPFA who recently led a USCPFA "Special Interest Tour" of the PRC.

Also present at the conference was Dr. George Hatem, who had lived in China from 1933 until his return to the U.S. this summer. Hatem, of Lebanese ancestry, whose Chinese name is Ma Hai-teh, was a close adviser of Mao Tse-tung and served the government of the PRC as deputy director and chief of staff of the Institute of Venereology and Skin Diseases. Hatem is widely credited with the near elimination of syphilis in the PRC.

Note.—Dr. Hatem does not claim this as a medical victory, but as one of "New China's" political and social achievements. He is quoted in Edgar Snow's Red China Today, speaking on current conditions in the PRC, as saying that promiscuity and premarital sex are very rare and that everybody gets married. Said Hatem, "*** very few men or women are still unmarried at twenty five. Before that, they do without—they're kept busy, no time to fool around, minds and bodies occupied."

Many attempts were made to disrupt the USCPFA convention by non-delegates from the RCP, whose role is outlined in the section of this report that follows.

THE RCP SPLIT

The Revolutionary Communist Party (RCP), formerly the Revolutionary Union (RU), has been active in the USCPFA since its embryonic period and had constantly vied with the October League (OL), now the Communist Party, Marxist-Leninist (CPML) for both favors and recognition from the PRC.

Following the death of Mao in 1976, the RCP supported the losing side, the "Gang of Four," during the internal power struggle in Red China. Moreover, while the CPML quickly rectified its initial mistake in backing the Gang, the RCP, under the leadership of Robert Avakian, has persisted in verbal attacks on Communist Party of China (CPC) Chairman Hua Kuo-feng.

According to a Denver, USCPFA source aligned with the CPML:

"In recent months, RCP has evidently taken the view that the Chinese Communist Party and the government of the PRC have abandoned the principles upon which the PRC was founded, and have betrayed the interests of the Chinese people.

They have attempted to transform the USCPFA into a platform for propagating these views. This not only runs counter to the aims and interests of our members, but is essentially hostile to the Chinese people and to the friendship movement. By presuming to understand Chinese events and policies better than the Chinese people themselves, the RCP has exposed its arrogant, chauvinist character and its deep-seated antagonism to the rest of us in USCPFA."

Using tactics reminiscent of the Trotskyist-Stalinist feuds that have persisted over several generations, and indeed with the active support of the Trotskyist Workers

World Party (WWP), about 80 RCP members attended the San Francisco convention. In small groups and individually, the RCP cadre lobbied for their position with USCPFA delegates, pushed their support for the Gang of Four in the workshops whenever the official Peking-line attack was made, and disrupted proceedings with chants when the Peking-line majority rejected their arguments.

The USCPFA leadership responded by expelling those who supported the RCP line, including one member of the USCPFA NSC who had attended an RCP press conference.

USCPFA co-chairman Frank Pestana led the headline attack on the RCP, stating:

"Anyone who identifies with the position of the RCP with regard to the USCPFA as expounded in their own publications should be expelled from the association. They are enemies of China and enemies of the USCPFA. The USCPFA should not be used as a platform for criticizing China."

The USCPFA delegates overwhelmingly rejected the RCP's resolution in support of the Gang of Four. A second resolution offered by the USCPFA leadership was almost unanimously passed. This said that while USCPFA members do not have to actively agree with every policy of the PRC leaders, claiming that the role of the USCPFA was not to advocate PRC policies but to promote "friendship." "Members who by their persistent actions disrupt the ongoing program of building friendship * * * should be asked to resign or, if necessary, be expelled by their local."

Thus the USCPFA national convention confirmed a process that had started some months earlier with the demoting of RCP-dominated chapters to organizing committees or the closing of them, and with the removal of RCP sympathizers from positions of influence.

As the official publication of the CPML, The Call reported, "The USCPFA has shown its determination to 'remove all barriers to friendship between the two peoples—whether they come from the U.S. State Department or the RCP.'"

USCPFA PLANS

Reiterating resolutions first prepared and passed at regional preparatory conferences, the USCPFA San Francisco convention placed near total emphasis on "normalization" work, particularly ending U.S. ties to the ROC. Analysis of conference materials indicates that the leadership has decided to make the USCPFA an influential force in the U.S. to press for the U.S. government to make diplomatic and economic concessions to the PRC.

Various tactics will be used. An attempt will be made to exploit, to the advantage of the PRC, such issues as Soviet-Cuban aggression in Africa; Soviet military threats to the PRC; and the Soviet "hard line" on detente. Additionally, the "benefits" of selling high technology equipment to the PRC, U.S. government extension of trade credits to the PRC, and providing military equipment to the PRC will be detailed to the U.S. business and organized labor communities. A supporting campaign in the media and in the churches has been outlined.

Information developed at the conference indicates that the main thrust of these campaigns will be run from the Washington Center for U.S.-China Relations which will serve as an "educational" resource to lobbying groups while at the same time working closely with the PRC Information Office.

Regional conferences have been planned which are designed to promote the benefits of "normalization" for the U.S. The conferences are to concentrate on special interest groups such as health care professionals, sections of the academic community and labor unions. In the latter area, full use will be made of members of trade union delegations that visited the PRC in 1976 and 1978, and of trade union members who belong to the USCPFA.

NOTE.—An advertisement in the 1978 USCPFA San Francisco Convention Program, headed, "We Pledge our efforts to fulfill this mutual goal of the working people of the United States and the People's Republic of China," namely "Full diplomatic relations now," was signed:

William H. Nuchow, Sec.-Treas., Local 840, I.B.T.

William O. Robertson, Pres., Local 840, I.B.T.

Harold Sugarman, Trustee, Local 840, I.B.T.

Lenwood Terry, Trustee, Local 840, I.B.T.
Harold Melman, Chief Steward, Local 840, I.B.T.

John Hudson, Intern. Rep., U.H.C.M.U., AFL-CIO.

Carmen Sanchez, Communications Worker.
Mildred Dweck, Communications Worker.
Ray Schaeffer, Local 10, I.B.T.

Phyllis Schmidt, A.F.T.
Karl M. Manheim.

Additionally, as part of the "normalization" campaign, appeals will be made to sports enthusiasts to aid in pressing for admittance of the PRC to the 1980 Olympic Games in Moscow and exclusion of the ROC. This activity, which includes Richard Lapschick in the leadership cadre, is being coordinated by the Ad Hoc Committee for China in the '80 Olympics, % Chicago USCPFA, 407 Dearborn St., Suite 1030, Chicago, IL 60605.

The USCPFA has survived the disruption of the RCP split and is starting a new year of propaganda activity, well funded, and with a program that is designed to promote and protect the PRC. Obviously intimately involved with the PRC, an important question to be investigated is the extent and mechanisms of control exercised by the Peking government over this extensive U.S. apparatus. ●

LOUIS MARTIN: "THE GODFATHER OF BLACK POLITICS"

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1978

● Mr. STOKES, Mr. Speaker, as you well know, last month the President appointed the venerable Louis Martin as his special assistant for minority affairs. I, for one, am particularly gratified that the President chose Louis Martin for this sensitive and challenging position. He will bring with him not only solid experience and sterling credentials but also a keen insight into the political process and its impact on the vast social and economic problems of black citizens in this Nation.

Last evening, Mr. Speaker, Louis Martin was honored by his friends and colleagues at a reception at the Federal City Club. Today's Washington Post carries an account of that affair and an extensive article on Louis' long and impressive political and journalistic career. So that my colleagues in the House can familiarize themselves with Louis Martin's outstanding record, I commend to your attention the October 10, 1978 article by Washington Post reporter Jackie Trescott:

"THE GODFATHER OF BLACK POLITICS"—NOW LOUIS MARTIN'S 'PINCH-HITTING' AT THE WHITE HOUSE

(By Jacqueline Trescott)

Lyndon Johnson was pacing in his inner offices, ready to call the key senators to in-