

UNITED STATES



OF AMERICA

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 89th CONGRESS
FIRST SESSION

VOLUME 111—PART 15

AUGUST 10, 1965, TO AUGUST 18, 1965

(PAGES 19743 TO 20994)

attacker by the knee of its right foot and crushed it with his powerful jaws.

The wolf let out a howling scream as it released its hold on the neck of the wolverine. This is what the latter wanted. He turned aggressor in an instant and snapped his powerful jaws on the neck of his enemy partly from under and side.

THE ENRAGED WOLVERINE

Working for a leverage, the enraged wolverine braced himself and made a pulling and twisting motion. The body of the huge wolf whipped partly in the air. Its neck snapped and it fell dead—its head in a gruesome and unnatural position.

THE CARNAGE

The little animal had emerged victorious against what seemed impossible odds. He looked around and then made a circle surveying the carnage and the evidence of it he had created. The terrible death-dealing look remained in his eyes. He bared his fangs from time to time as he emitted half hissing growls. There was froth at the corners of his mouth.

Except for his murderous eyes and wicked fangs, the wolverine looked anything but a lethal killer to Uyatorna. He ambled along clumsily as if he didn't possess any agility and strength. It was all there along with one of the most powerful jaws possessed by any animal.

The wolverine was apparently trying to locate the trail left by the wolf that had left the scene of the fray dragging its hind quarters. He seems to have picked up the scent and proceeded to trail it.

"AYIYAA," shouted Uyatorna. "Little wolverine, you have done quite enough. I will kill that wolf for you."

As he shouted, the hunter revealed himself above the rock formation. The animal saw him instantly and bristled, baring his fangs. Man was another sort of an enemy and the wolverine instinctively withdrew and ambled away.

Uyatorna walked around the rock and began to pursue the wounded wolf. When he came upon it, he shot an arrow through its heart. He didn't bother to go after the one with a severed artery on its hind leg. It had gone over a low rise and disappeared.

"If he hasn't bled to death by now, he will in a short time," Uyatorna voiced his thought.

The one with the shoulder wound had run away with a bad limp and it was nowhere to be seen.

HEALTHY CARIBOU

Uyatorna went back to the dead caribou and the wolf. He was surprised that it was a yearling bull and a healthy one except for a recent injury to the right eye. It had been badly torn into uselessness. It had probably suffered an unexpected accident and fell behind a herd when the wolves apparently took pursuit.

The wolverine might have been in a lucky position and beaten the wolves to the attack. Uyatorna concluded that it had attacked the caribou from the blind side and this unexpected incident had created the deadly drama which the hunter witnessed in spellbound fascination.

The man skinned the caribou and cut out choice pieces of meat and wrapped them in the skin.

The wolverine had taken a position at a distance just beyond effective arrow range from the man. Uyatorna could have shot the animal if he wished because it had been within perfect range.

He didn't however, because he had come to admire the little animal's invincible courage under what seemed to be the most deadly and impossible odds. The wolverine was licking its wounds and watching Uyatorna as he worked around the carcass.

The hunter cut out a piece of caribou meat and walked part way toward the animal.

"Uvah, qaveoraq, tutumik neqoraqin." ("Here, little wolverine, eat a piece of caribou meat,") he shouted. He threw the morsel toward the fierce little carnivore. As the hunter returned to the carcass, the animal edged toward the piece of meat and ate it.

THE WINDFALL

As he finished skinning the dead wolf, Uyatorna turned to the wolverine and shouted, "Little wolverine, now you can have all the caribou meat you want."

He skinned the one he had shot through the heart and then followed the bloody trail of the third one. He found it about a quarter of a mile where it had bled to death.

As he skinned it, Uyatorna observed, "These were young grown wolves and they were reckless. The one that got away will never forget the terrible lesson he learned today."

As he started home with the load of caribou meat and skin and three wolf pelts, Uyatorna chuckled:

"Amasuk will never believe me when I tell her how I got all these animals."

MINNESOTA POLL SUPPORTS PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S POLICIES IN VIETNAM

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, President Johnson's policies in Vietnam have brought forth loud criticism from a vocal minority, a minority which claims that these policies do not have the support of the American people. But I am proud to report that, according to a recent poll by the Minneapolis Tribune, a strong majority of Minnesotans do stand behind the President and the action he has taken in meeting this very difficult problem.

President Johnson has declared that we must support the people of Vietnam and their efforts to determine their own destiny in the face of Communist aggression. Fifty-eight percent of Minnesotans clearly support this policy, compared to only 21 percent who oppose it. An even greater majority, 77 percent, feel that the President's explanation of the reasons for our commitment is a convincing one. And 58 percent of the people of my State recognize the necessity of sending more American troops to Vietnam at this time.

Results of the poll also indicate strong support for the President's efforts to find an alternative to war, his efforts to reach a peaceful settlement through negotiations which our Communist adversaries still refuse to participate in.

Mr. President, I am proud that the people of my State are so clearly in support of President Johnson's policies in Vietnam. I ask unanimous consent that the Minneapolis poll of August 8, 1965, be printed in its entirety in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the poll was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Minneapolis (Minn.) Tribune, Aug. 8, 1965]

FIFTY-EIGHT PERCENT APPROVE SENDING OF TROOPS TO SOUTH VIETNAM

Most Minnesotans (58 percent) support U.S. policy of sending more troops to battle

in South Vietnam, a statewide survey by the Minneapolis Tribune's Minnesota poll indicates.

Thirty-one percent of the men and women questioned in home interviews disapprove of enlarging the Nation's role in Vietnam, as is being done by the Johnson administration.

The rest of the people are undecided or have special opinions to offer.

Approval is based mainly on the feeling that "we have committed ourselves and have got to end the war as soon as possible" or that U.S. involvement in the war needs to be increased to stop communism.

Such endorsements often are expressed reluctantly in the survey. "I don't like the idea, but we have to do it," a Bloomington housewife said.

A farmer from Otter Tail County put it this way: "I guess we got to finish what we started, but we're not wanted over there. It's just like it was in Korea, all these boys killed and no real answer for it."

Frustration over the difficult war in southeast Asia and dismay over losing American lives there are the main factors which cause Minnesotans to disapprove of sending more troops.

What is expressed in the survey is a close approximation of how the general public in the State reacts. That's because the 600 people who were interviewed only 2 weeks ago are an accurate model of the adult population.

They reveal uncertainty about U.S. participation over a decade in the affairs of Vietnam, although a majority of people (58 percent) think our reasons for helping South Vietnam are sound.

The public is more in agreement when it comes to accepting President Johnson's explanation for the United States being in South Vietnam; 77 percent say a paraphrase of Mr. Johnson's remarks contain "good" reasoning.

People were asked early in their interviews: "Let's consider southeast Asia for a moment. The United States has been helping South Vietnam since 1954. Do you think the reasons for our support are sound or not sound?"

The replies:	Per- cent
Reasons are sound.....	58
Reasons are not sound.....	21
Other answers.....	3
No opinion.....	18
Total.....	100

Interviewers then changed the subject and asked several questions on other topics, a conversational maneuver that was specified on their question forms.

That interlude afforded people a chance not to feel locked into their previous opinions when they were asked:

"President Johnson has said that the United States is in South Vietnam to help the people there secure their independence and to show the world we keep our promises to fight for freedom. Do you think those are good reasons or poor reasons for being in South Vietnam?"

The answers:	Per- cent
Good reasons.....	77
Poor reasons.....	14
Other answers.....	3
No opinion.....	6
Total.....	100

Almost half of the people (47 percent) who said on the earlier question that our participation in Vietnamese affairs was based on unsound principles thought the President's explanation was good.

Here is a comparison of the two sets of responses with the qualified answers and no opinion count not shown:

[In percent]

	U.S. participation		L.B.J.'s reasons	
	Sound	Not sound	Good	Poor
All adults.....	58	21	77	14
Men.....	62	24	75	16
Women.....	54	19	78	12
Adults with grade school training.....	44	29	71	16
High school.....	59	19	81	11
College.....	73	17	75	16
Democratic-Farmer-Laborites.....	63	19	83	11
Republicans.....	58	27	74	16
Independents.....	52	21	70	16

The next question was: "We now have 70,000 men in Vietnam. The U.S. ground forces will be increased to 150,000 troops, many of whom will be taking an active part in the fighting. Do you approve or disapprove of our playing a larger role in the Vietnam struggle?"

[In percent]

	Approve	Disapprove	Other and no opinion
All adults.....	58	31	11
Men.....	67	25	8
Women.....	50	36	14
Grade school.....	54	31	15
High school.....	57	34	9
College.....	66	25	9
DFI's.....	67	26	7
Republicans.....	55	34	11
Independents.....	49	37	14

Each person who had an opinion was asked why they approved or disapproved. These are their answers, the percentages being expressed in terms of all people interviewed:

Approval:	Percent
We committed ourselves and have got to follow through, must end war as soon as possible.....	40
Must stop communism.....	16
Must keep promise to South Vietnam.....	4
Other answers.....	3
Disapproval:	
They don't want our help and we don't belong; United States can't win anyway.....	8
Nothing is accomplished, we have done enough there, should pull out or end it now.....	5
We are losing too many lives.....	5
Must be another solution, the U.N. should help.....	5
Other answers.....	11

As an example, the above table indicates that 40 percent of all the people interviewed approve of sending more troops to Vietnam because we have commitment to follow through. Many persons supplied more than one reason for their approval or disapproval.

CENTENNIAL OBSERVANCE OF KALAUPAPA SETTLEMENT

Mr. FONG. Mr. President, 100 years ago a tiny settlement was established on the island of Molokai in the Hawaiian Kingdom for the victims of leprosy, now known as Hansen's disease.

Last week a 3-day centennial observance was held at the isolated settlement. Guests from the outside world were invited by the nearly 200 active and inactive patients for a luau—Hawaiian

feast—and a display of crafts made there.

It is difficult to imagine now the pathetic condition of those who were sent to the settlement at Kalaupapa in the early years. Into this valley of death and despair came Father Damien, who ministered to the afflicted until he himself succumbed to the disease.

The dramatic story of the Kalaupapa settlement and the heroic sacrifice of Father Damien has been retold on this centennial occasion in an article in the Honolulu Star-Bulletin of August 11, 1965. Aply written by Tom Kaser, the article describes the settlement as it was and as it is today.

I ask unanimous consent to have the article printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

KALAUPAPA MARKS A CENTURY OF ISOLATION (By Tom Kaser)

KALAUPAPA, MOLOKAI.—You can't help but feel a little humble at this place, especially when you consider its geography and its history.

Kalaupapa, located on a peninsula at the foot of cliffs on Molokai's rugged north coast, is one of only three centers for the treatment of Hansen's disease (leprosy) in the United States today.

Hale Mohalu, in Pearl City, and a U.S. Public Health Service hospital in Carville, La., are the only other institutions in the country that exclusively treat communicable or "active" cases of Hansen's disease.

It is possible that leprosy, as it was known before 1874, was diagnosed in the Hawaiian Islands as early as 1823, when a Protestant missionary wrote in his journal that "cases of kokuas or helpers. Also included was a were on the increase.

The first officially recorded case of leprosy in Hawaii was in 1853, and by the late 1850's the disease had spread to almost epidemic proportions.

King Kamehameha V finally declared, in January 1865, that those afflicted with leprosy must be isolated, and the site chosen by the board of health was a peninsula on the north coast of Molokai.

For \$1,800, the board bought most of the land on the peninsula, including from 15 to 20 houses and rights to use nearby Wai-kolu and Wainiha Valleys.

Nine men and three women were on the first boat that arrived at the peninsula, on January 6, 1866. Part of the group consisted of ophthalmic scrofula and elephantiasis" health department superintendent, but neither he nor several of his successors spoke Hawaiian.

The first settlement on Molokai was at Kalawao, 2½ miles across the base of the peninsula from Kalaupapa.

From January to October of 1866, 104 men and 38 women—some of them kokuas—were sent there. Contrary to popular belief today, there is no evidence that the lepers were dumped overboard near the shore, although rough seas at times may have made it necessary for them to be pulled ashore on ropes.

THERE WAS NO LAW DURING FIRST YEARS

The first superintendents at Kalawao encountered difficulties enforcing law and order. Instead of the stronger patients tilling the land and looking after the weaker, it was vice versa. Might made right, there was no law, the able refused to work, and drunkenness, rape, and pilferage were rampant.

Two years before this time, Joseph de Veuster, a Catholic brother in the Congregation of The Sacred Hearts (SS. CC.), arrived in the islands from Belgium to begin mis-

sionary work in place of his brother, who was too ill to come.

Brother Damien, as Joseph de Veuster was first known in religious life, was ordained a priest in Honolulu, and in June 1864—2 months after his arrival in the Islands—he went to the big island to begin 10 years of missionary work in Kohala and Hamakua, among other districts.

Meanwhile, in 1871, a Protestant church named Siloama (meaning "Church of the Healing Spring") was built at Kalawao and served by Hawaiian pastors, one of them a patient at the settlement.

The following year, Brother Victorin Bertrant of Honolulu went to Kalawao and stayed long enough to build a small wooden chapel less than a half-mile from Siloama, naming it St. Philomena's.

Later, after Father Damien arrived, he built the main part of the church.

King Lunalilo ascended the throne in 1873 and brought about changes that slightly improved conditions at the leper settlement on Molokai. A member of the Royal Hawaiian Guard, himself a victim of leprosy, was brought to the settlement and made superintendent; better food was sent to Kalawao; and a bonus system (granting pay and privileges) was established for those patients who worked.

But the health situation remained grave; of the 797 lepers who had been brought to Molokai as of the beginning of 1873, 311 had died.

Noting the concern of the Right Reverend Louis Maigret, SS. CC., Catholic bishop of the Islands, that there was no priest at Kalawao, Father Damien volunteered to come to the settlement.

Damien and Bishop Maigret arrived at the village at 11 a.m., May 10, 1873, aboard the SS *Kilauea*, which also contained about 50 lepers and some cattle.

FATHER DAMIEN'S VISIT PROLONGED

The intention was that Father Damien would stay at the settlement for 2 or 3 weeks, then return to the big island. A petition, signed by 200 patients and asking that a permanent priest be sent to Kalawao, was presented to Bishop Maigret and in the ensuing days Father Damien decided to stay.

Over the next 16 years, Damien administered physical and spiritual aid to the lepers in a remarkable number of ways. He helped them build homes, install an adequate water system, and he even spent much of his time building coffins for the lepers. The deaths averaged about one a day.

Doctors were occasionally sent to Kalawao and Kalaupapa, a smaller village on the western edge of the peninsula, but their visits were always brief. In 1884, a doctor returned to Honolulu and reported that "no one but Father Damien renders any help."

Because of the lack of doctors at the settlement, Damien spent much of his time being nurse, doctor, and even surgeon to the lepers. Using only soap, water, bandages, and sedatives, he occasionally found it necessary to amputate limbs.

The atmosphere for these and other ministrations was almost unbearable. In his official report to the president of the board of health in March 1866, he wrote:

"The smell of their filth, mixed with exhalation of their sores, was simply disgusting and unbearable to a newcomer. Many a time, in fulfilling my priestly duties at their domiciles, I have been compelled not only to close my nostrils but to run outside and breathe the fresh air.

"To protect my legs from a peculiar itching, which I usually experience every morning after visiting them (the lepers), I had to beg a friend of mine to send me a pair of heavy boots. As an antidote to counteract the bad smell, I made myself accustomed to the use of tobacco, whereupon the smell of the pipe preserved me somewhat from