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Part 139.51—Handling and storing hazardous articles and materials.

Part 139.67—Public Protection.

Part 139.71(b) (7)—Coefficient of friction measurement equipment.

Part 139.83(b)—Measure runway slipperiness for various seasons.

Part 139.83(b) (1)—Part 139.83(b) (2)—Part 139.83(b) (3): Coefficient of friction.

Part 139—85—Safety Areas (This Section was not written to consider problems or conditions during high winds in heavy snow areas).

Part 139—89—Airport fire fighting and rescue equipment and service.

Wherefore, the foregoing considered, the North Dakota Aeronautics Commission respectfully requests, due to the unreasonableness of many parts of newly proposed Part 139, that:

(1) All non-hub and small hub airports (as defined in Airport Activity Statistics of Certificated Route Air Carriers), be completely exempted from newly proposed Part 139, or if the Federal Aviation Administration refuses to amend its proposed Part 139 to accomplish such an exemption, then that permanent waivers be granted in Part 139 to all non-hub and small hub air carrier airports waiving the effectiveness of eleven parts of subparts listed.

Respectfully submitted,

HAROLD G. VAVRA,
Director.

By Mr. MONDALE:

S.J. Res. 143. A joint resolution relating to peace for Pakistan. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, even in a world numbed by mass death and suffering, the horror in East Pakistan seems without parallel. Hundreds of thousands have died from disease, starvation, and brutal military repression. According to an authoritative report by the World Bank, even the most immediate efforts will not save hundreds of thousands more from dying of starvation.

And now more than 7 million people are crowded in the hopelessness and squalor of refugee camps in India.

It is as if the population of two States the size of Minnesota had been driven from their homes to an impoverished and disease-ridden exile in a foreign land—or as if the majority of the people in Minneapolis-St. Paul or St. Louis or Denver or San Francisco, had been killed or were about to die.

I think most of us find it very difficult to grasp the sheer magnitude of this tragedy, to understand the almost endless individual tragedies—the loved ones lost, the life work destroyed—which are the life and blood reality of the great statistical disaster.

But I think the American people are coming to understand clearly one element of this tragedy—the unconscionable neglect our own Government has shown for any real effort to alleviate it.

There is no need to recount here the long string of misrepresentations and empty assurances which the United States has made while it went on arming a repressive regime in East Pakistan and maintaining callous silence though millions were in torment.

But it is not too late to summon statesmanship in this ghastly problem. It is not too late to make real the rhetoric we hear so often about this Nation's concern for human life and for a generation of peace.

Congressman FRASER and I are introducing jointly in the House and Senate a resolution declaring that it is the sense of the Congress that the President should move immediately to seek the cooperation of the Soviet Union and the Peoples' Republic of China to work to stop the fighting and dying in East Pakistan.

As the Washington Post observed this morning, bureaucrats will find, as always, a thousand reasons why we should not act. I would only answer, as the Post did, that there are millions of reasons—the millions of men, women, and children whose lives are at stake in East Pakistan—to try this or any other means in an effort to foreshorten this catastrophe.

For the basic potential reality of all this is simple—this country has no interest in the subcontinent which can justify acquiescence in one more death in East Pakistan.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the editorial from the Washington Post and the text of my resolution be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the joint resolution and article were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S.J. RES. 143

Whereas the civil strife in East Pakistan has brought the death of hundreds of thousands and great human suffering to millions; and

Whereas the persistence of that strife is a clear and present threat to the peace of the area and thus a potential threat to the peace of the entire world; and

Whereas the President has stated his intention to seek the cooperation of the USSR and the Peoples' Republic of China in building a generation of peace for all mankind;

Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

That it is the sense of the Congress that the U.S. should urgently seek the diplomatic cooperation of the USSR and the Peoples' Republic of China in a joint effort to enable the Government of Pakistan to take whatever steps may be necessary to end the civil strife in East Pakistan; to return to the area a legally and democratically elected government without prejudice to the policy that government may follow once in power; to facilitate the rapid and unhindered return to their homes and property, without reprisal, of all refugees driven from East Pakistan as a result of the civil strife; and to re-establish, to the extent feasible, conditions affording a prompt resumption of commerce and economic development in East Pakistan.

[From the Washington Post, July 30, 1971]

A PROPOSAL ON PAKISTAN

In Pakistan, the world is witnessing a holocaust unmatched since Hitler—and "witnessing" is the operative word. While hundreds of thousands have died and millions have fled, the world has done little but look on in paralyzed horror, sighing for the victims and offering the survivors among them aims but taking no effective measures to ameliorate even the incontrovertibly international aspect of the tragedy: the forced flight of terrorized Pakistani refugees to India. After the catastrophe of the Nigerian civil war, one might have hoped the international community would have been prepared—in mental outlook, anyway—to prevent a repetition of it. But no.

The great nations with an interest in the subcontinent have been unwilling to halt their separate routine quests for national advantage merely for the sake of reducing

the toll of human misery. The Russians are perhaps least to be blamed; they did not have an important position in Pakistan and they have used its agony merely to consolidate their position in India. The Chinese, on the other hand, have adopted a policy of totally craven expediency. They have rejected the Bengalis' cause of popular revolution against an unjust tyranny, and they have encouraged the oppression of the Bengalis by the Pakistani government, even to the point of offering to defend Pakistan against outside (meaning Indian) intervention.

American policy is, for Americans, even more regrettable. For "strategic" reasons which come down to no more than an outmoded habit of military alliance with Pakistan, the United States has kept up a flow of arms and has asked Congress for new economic aid (so far denied), all this under the pretext of gaining a friend's leverage in order to steer the Pakistanis back on a moderate course. There has not been a whit of evidence, however, that the Pakistanis have paid any heed to whatever American urgings may have been privately conveyed. On the contrary, the outpouring of refugees continues, at upwards of 20,000 a day, and the United States is widely blamed for facilitating it.

What are the alternatives? One is an Indian-Pakistani war. This is far from unlikely, in view of the domestic pressures upon both governments. Pakistan's policy of expelling its citizens across the border and India's policy of aiding the Bengali insurgency movement could provide the spark for broader hostilities at practically any moment. Such a war would add new dimensions of despair to the subcontinent, and it would intensify the political play on the Moscow-Peking-Washington triangle.

But, as well, a war would give U Thant and the international community which he represents an opening to deal with the basic problem of Pakistani cruelty. Everyone can see the death by starvation or cholera, in whatever numbers, and perhaps the greatest trans-border migration of peoples in modern history, and the imminent threat of war. Yet none of these has been adequate to mobilize Mr. Thant and the United Nations. But if a few people of one nationality were shot by a few soldiers of another, then the Security Council presumably would meet and the whole ponderous apparatus of international conciliation and problem-muffling might grind into gear.

The other alternative, as we see it, can only come either from an immediate joint appeal to Pakistan by the United States, the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China or from separate but parallel appeals from these three. They would have to ask and help Pakistan to take the steps necessary to restore normal conditions, difficult—indeed impossible—as that task may seem now. The mechanics of American-Soviet-Chinese pressure are hard for an outsider to imagine (hard for an insider, too, no doubt). Yet it is plain that together the three countries, and only they, have the requisite influence to induce Pakistan to change course, and the problem is to find a way to bring it to bear.

There are, of course, a dozen reasons diplomats and politicians can give you why such a proposal is unrealistic and unworkable. Basically, it would require three extremely wary mutual rivals to collaborate, as they have never done, and to collaborate in an important arena of their rivalry. The argument for trying out the proposal, though, is quite simple: it could spare 10 or 20 or 80 million people terrible additional suffering, not to say—for many of them—their lives. Forlorn or visionary as it may be, no possibility for limiting the effects of the Pakistani tragedy ought to be abandoned out of hand. And if the United States is not to make a real and positive contribution, then

at the least it ought to end its current policy of aid, however limited, to Pakistan.

By Mr. JAVITS (for himself, Mr. RANDOLPH and Mr. DOMINICK):
S.J. Res. 144. A joint resolution to provide the President with emergency powers to act with respect to the current railway labor-management dispute. Referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

(Statement in connection with this joint resolution are printed earlier in the RECORD.)

By Mr. TOWER:
S.J. Res. 145. A joint resolution to designate the period beginning June 18, 1972, and ending June 24, 1972, as "National Engineering Technicians Week." Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

NATIONAL ENGINEERING TECHNICIANS WEEK

Mr. TOWER. Mr. President, I introduce today a joint resolution which would request and authorize the President of the United States to proclaim the week from June 18 to June 24, 1972, as "National Engineering Technicians Week." This gesture, on the behalf of the American people, would be a sincere expression of our appreciation for the worthy aspirations of the American Society of Certified Engineering Technicians.

The society was formed in 1964. Since that time, this young and aggressive organization has worked hard in establishing the position of the engineering technician. These endeavors have been instrumental in asserting the role of the engineering technician as an integral part of the national and local communities, engaged in sound, professional practices.

The goals of the society are significantly worthwhile. The society desires recognition of its members as a vital component of the engineering and scientific team in the service of the national public welfare. Furthermore, it seeks to promote the educational, social, economic, and ethical responsibilities of the profession.

The society has made great strides toward the achievement of these goals, and I would like to assist it in its efforts. I believe that it is altogether fitting and proper for the achievements of this organization to be recognized by the proclamation of a National Engineering Technician Week in their honor. All of America will be furthered by the realization of their goals.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the joint resolution be printed at this point in the RECORD.

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

S.J. Res. 145

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the period beginning June 18, 1972, and ending June 24, 1972, is hereby designated as "National Engineering Technicians Week", and the President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation calling on the people of the United States to observe such day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

By Mr. TUNNEY (for himself and Mr. CRANSTON):

S. 2374. A bill to establish a national program to control air and water pollution and to aid in the preservation of the environmental quality of the Lake Tahoe area. Referred to the Committee on Public Works.

(The above bill was introduced yesterday and referred to the Committee on Public Works. Through an inadvertence the text of the bill was omitted from the RECORD. It reads as follows:)

S. 2374

A bill to establish a national program to control air and water pollution and to aid in the preservation of the environmental quality of the Lake Tahoe area

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Lake Tahoe Environmental Quality Act of 1971".

Sec. 2. The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency is authorized to enter into agreements with the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency to carry out one or more projects to develop and demonstrate comprehensive water and air pollution control programs in any areas subject to the jurisdiction of the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency. Such demonstration programs and projects shall give special emphasis to environmentally vulnerable areas which are increasingly in demand as popular recreational centers, and shall include:

(a) Preparation of detailed plans for further development and conservation of the region's limited water resources, accompanied by a study of possible alternative sources of water for municipal uses within the Lake Tahoe Basin;

(b) Development of reliable and economical recycling methods and programs of effluent reclamation for municipal and recreational purposes within the Lake Tahoe Basin;

(c) Development of a comprehensive basinwide program for storm sewer collection and treatment, taking into consideration the environmental effects of standard storm-sewer construction methods and exploring alternative methods;

(d) Development of data on the relation of urban development in the Lake Tahoe Basin to soil siltation of streams and its consequent effects upon water quality;

(e) Development of general plans for meeting the demands of user populations within the limits imposed upon the area by its fragile ecology;

(f) Development of an air pollution control program to monitor existing and anticipated air pollution, to assess the impact of automobile and other emissions upon air quality with a view to establishing air quality standards for the future.

Sec. 3. In carrying out this section, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall cooperate with the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency for the purpose of offering for the use of the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency such of the personnel and facilities of the Environmental Protection Agency, the Department of the Interior, and the Department of Agriculture as may be appropriate.

Sec. 4. The Administrator shall review, in consultation with the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency, all expenditures of Federal funds, all Federal insurance, and all Federal guarantees of loans within the area subject to the jurisdiction of the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency, and no such funds shall be expended and no such insurance or guarantees provided unless the Administrator shall certify that such expenditures, guarantees, or loans are consistent with Federal

laws governing air and water quality and with the regional plan or plans adopted by such agency.

Sec. 5. The Administrator shall report to Congress not later than June 30, 1974, the results of the demonstration programs and projects authorized by this section together with his recommendations, including any necessary legislation, based upon the findings of the projects in the Lake Tahoe Basin.

Sec. 6. There is authorized to be appropriated \$6,000,000 to carry out the provisions of this section, which sum shall be available until expended.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

S. 400

At the request of Mr. MONDALE, the Senator from Illinois (Mr. STEVENSON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 400, a bill to establish a Criminal Justice Reform Administration.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 117

At the request of Mr. McINTYRE, the Senator from Montana (Mr. MANSFIELD), the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. MCGEE), the Senator from Utah (Mr. MOSS), the Senator from Alaska (Mr. GRAVEL), and the Senator from Oregon (Mr. PACKWOOD), were added as cosponsors of Senate Joint Resolution 117, requesting the President of the United States to declare the fourth Saturday of each September "National Hunting and Fishing Day."

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 135

At the request of Mr. TOWER, the Senator from Nevada (Mr. BIBLE), the Senator from Virginia (Mr. BYRD), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. CASE), the Senator from Florida (Mr. CHILES), the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. CURTIS), the Senator from Colorado (Mr. DOMINICK), the Senator from Arizona (Mr. GOLDWATER), the Senator from New York (Mr. JAVITS), the Senator from Montana (Mr. MANSFIELD), the Senator from Utah (Mr. MOSS), the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. PELL), the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. RANDOLPH), the Senator from Delaware (Mr. ROTH), the Senator from Alaska (Mr. STEVENS), and the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. THURMOND), were added as cosponsors of Senate Joint Resolution 135, designating National Law Enforcement Officers Day.

SENATE RESOLUTION 160—SUBMISSION OF A RESOLUTION RELATING TO THE U.S. POLICY TOWARD CUBA

(Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.)

Mr. FULBRIGHT submitted the following resolution:

S. RES. 160

Resolved, That the President be advised that it is the sense of the Senate that he should take steps to review United States policy toward Cuba with the objective of beginning a process which would lead to the reestablishment of normal relations between the United States and Cuba.

Sec. 2. It is the further sense of the Senate that as a part of this process the United States should support reexamination by the Organization of American States of resolutions of that Organization relevant to Cuba.