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His own thoroughness in preparation, diligence in analysis, slavishness to complete research and articulateness in communication of the law in both a written and spoken manner are infectious to his students. His projections and zeal to be a contemporary lawyer fully capable of meeting the contemporary demands of a societal structure rooted in the rule of law will not permit acceptance by him from his students of anything less than the best standards of excellence.

It is fitting that the Editors and Staff of The American University Law Review have elected to dedicate this Special Symposium Issue on The Modernization of Justice in the District of Columbia to Professor Horning. The focus of this issue will be on the Court Reform and Criminal Procedure Act of 1970.

This comprehensive and massive reformation of the processes and methods for the administration of justice in the District of Columbia is something which all competent lawyers applaud. This Symposium Issue is designed to orient the competent lawyer. Such an objective has always been among those to which George Horning, lawyer, practitioner, scholar, author, and teacher, has dedicated forty-eight years of his life.

In this twilight of his distinguished career, it has been my honor to teach courses jointly with Professor Horning. We have worked together in the same classroom, which for us has been the Law School's Courtroom. During these enriching years I have always sensed that I have not been a co-professor to George Horning. On the contrary, I too have been among his students and I too have been infected. I believe that I sense what is in the hearts of our students because it is in mine. I trust we have conveyed those sentiments in this dedication to a lawyer with a universality of knowledge and experience; to an activist who has joined experience with knowledge; to the competent lawyer, Professor George D. Horning, Jr.

**SPREAD OF NARCOTICS ADDICTION**

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, just 1 week ago, I called attention to several examples of Minnesota's mounting reaction to the terrible spread of narcotics addiction in America.

In cities and towns across Minnesota that concern continues to grow. From Preston to Duluth, the people of my State are aware of the immediate threat posed by hard drugs. They are not only aware of this danger; they are demanding action to protect us all from the terror of death and crime brought into the United States by tons of heroin each year.

An administration expert testified in hearings before the House Crime Committee last year that an estimated 5,500 pounds or 2½ to 3 tons of heroin were entering the United States annually.

Newsweek reports, March 29, 1971, that 22,000 pounds or 11 tons of heroin entered the United States in 1970 alone. I am shocked to learn that heroin importation may have quadrupled in the last 12 months.

But in reviewing the results of our international narcotics control efforts, it is no wonder the availability and use of heroin are soaring.

Administration announcements proclaim the success of closer cooperation with France and Turkey in fighting the criminal network of drug cultivation and processing.

Yet the French embassy discloses that heroin seizures in France declined in

1970 from 1969. During the past 14 months, not one heroin processing laboratory has been uncovered by French. Two laboratories were seized with U.S. help in 1969.

The evidence on Turkish cooperation is even more revealing. Between 1966 and 1968, poppy cultivation declined from 59,000 to 32,000 acres. Since 1969, acreage has increased from 32,000 to 37,791. The New York Times reports that opium production in Turkey may have doubled last year. And despite reports of crack-downs by Turkish police, over 90 percent of the illicit opium is still getting through.

I have introduced proposed legislation to make narcotics control a high priority in American foreign policy. My bill would strengthen cooperation with countries that are serious about stopping illegal drug traffic. But it would also draw the line as to what we mean by cooperation and cut off aid to countries which do not.

Over the past 3 years, we have provided \$100 million more in aid to Turkey than our total Federal expenditures for narcotics control in the United States. For fiscal year 1971 our aid to Turkey will be \$64 million more than all Federal funds for enforcement of narcotics laws, as well as treatment rehabilitation, education, training, and research to stop addiction.

I ask Congress to meet this urgent question now. The public outcry from Minnesota and elsewhere in the Nation demands it.

I ask unanimous consent that several editorials on the subject be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorials were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the St. Cloud (Minn.) Times, Feb. 17, 1971]

**MONDALE FIGHTS HEROIN TRAFFIC**

Senator Walter F. Mondale of Minnesota treated his colleagues the other day, to a quick review of some eye-opening figures on the cost of the heroin traffic. He led off with an estimate that drug addiction may cost as much as eight billion a year "in theft, criminal justice proceedings and related expenses."

He then went on to illustrate what costs of such magnitude, or even half as great, mean in relation to other things the nation spends money on. "Even if that eight billion dollars is reduced by half," he said on the senate floor, "the heroin traffic would still cost us each year seven times what we now spend to fight air and water pollution, nearly four times our budget for health research, almost twice our investment in elementary and secondary education."

Such comparisons give added impetus to the conviction that we absolutely must do something more effective about control of the heroin traffic. Mondale's proposed legislation to this end is the most promising approach yet offered.

His bill encompasses the familiar idea of offering opium-producing countries financial help to permit them to reduce the opium crop to basic medicinal needs without upsetting their economies. The chief beneficiary would be Turkey, but some other countries also would be involved. The Mondale bill takes the important additional step of imposing sanctions on countries which do not take advantage of this plan.

That is the key to the potential success of this legislation: it would bar further military and economic aid to non-complying coun-

tries, and would further call for United Nations economic sanctions "on the grounds that narcotics traffic is a threat to the peace and security of a member nation . . ."

That, essentially, is one prong of a two-pronged attack on the problem. The other prong incorporated in the Mondale bill has to do with seeking out and punishing narcotics offenders.

[From the Mankato (Minn.) Free Press, Feb. 8, 1971]

**MONDALE'S RIGHT, BUT . . .**

Sen. Walter F. Mondale's amendment to the foreign aid bill to attempt to halt the supply of heroin from foreign countries by cutting off U.S. aid to nations which allow the growing and processing the killer drug is a bold step forward that deserves full consideration—fraught as it might be with danger of another kind.

There are many touchy problems inherent in such legislation, and there undoubtedly will be great controversy over its provisions.

Yet, as Mondale declared, drastic steps must be taken to solve the problem of drug addiction which is "killing thousands of our people (3,000 from 1965 to 1969), ruining a half million lives, stripping as much as \$8 billion every year from our economy (in thefts and criminal control costs) and right now destroying our great cities in a holocaust of crime and degradation."

The U.S. gave NATO ally Turkey a \$3 million loan last March to encourage a change from opium production, and Turkey claims progress because the number of opium-growing provinces has been reduced from 21 to 4 over the last decade. Mondale asserts, however, that actual acreage under opium cultivation in that country will have increased by 5,000 acres between 1969 and 1971. The real effect of the supposed reduction of provinces, according to the New York Times, is a doubling of the amount of opium actually being produced in Turkey.

France, another U.S. ally, is the site of most of the heroin processing in the world. Despite claims that pressure by the Nixon Administration has moved the French to step up anti-heroin efforts, Mondale says France has only 30 policemen to fight the international drug network, only one-tenth of the number they assign to domestic drug abuse. The Associated Press reports most French heroin arrests last year were the small offenders, that France will not pressure Turkey on drug traffic and that law enforcement efforts have yielded few results in eliminating the big laboratories where most of the shipments to the United States are prepared.

Reacting to the lack of effort to stem the heroin flow, Iran recently lifted its 13-year-old ban on opium production, and Mondale claims this will probably mean 500 more tons of opium for export to the United States and other countries.

Mondale's amendment would require immediate cessation of opium production (except in small amounts for medicinal purposes) and then provide aid over a five-year period for foreign opium farmers to adjust to new livelihoods. The bill would stop military and economic aid to countries that continue to allow the cultivation or processing of opium and urge the President to seek international economic sanctions through the United Nations should the threat of suspension or actual suspension of U.S. fail in its objectives.

There is a clear and present danger to our society from the heroin trade, and the federal government should exercise all the powers it can command to try to wipe it out. Foreign countries who are poisoning us by allowing the production and processing of the drug have no right to expect us to pump our dollars into their economies and protect them with our military umbrella.

On the other hand, trade limitations, aid

restrictions and sanctions in the past have had a terrible way of backfiring on the U.S. in the international amphitheater.

The offending nations frequently continue their normal policies, and following the rebuff from us, merely switch the direction of their outstretched hands—and more important, their allegiance—to somebody else. Like Russia.

A very notable and painful example is the Aswan Dam project in Egypt eagerly accepted by the Soviets after John Foster Dulles' rejection and which eventually enabled the Reds to gain a fantastic foothold in the Mideast.

Turkey, a cornerstone of Western defense, fits that same mold precisely.

[From the Preston (Minn.) Republican, Feb. 11, 1971]

#### MONDALE SEEKS HALT TO ILLEGAL DRUG TRAFFIC (By Wayne)

Minnesota Senator Walter F. Mondale recently introduced legislation in the U.S. Senate to combat the drug problem which is costing our country billions of dollars and thousands of lives each year. Mondale's bill would force the countries, which grow the opium poppy and process the heroin, to cooperate in halting this drug traffic or face the loss of military and economic assistance. The two countries most directly involved in this nefarious activity are France and Turkey. The drug, heroin, is the prime offender. Heroin is derived from the opium poppy, which thrives in Turkey. The Turks harvest the raw opium and this material is smuggled into France, where it is refined into the powerful drug. From there, individuals involved in the drug traffic smuggle the finished product into the United States by the ton.

Senator Mondale states: "We have guarded the security of these nations. They are pledged to guard ours. Yet, the heroin traffic continues to endanger the United States as much as any military invasion. We cannot tolerate this horrible absurdity."

Senator Mondale should be commended for taking such a firm stand to break up this drug network of processing and distribution. It is difficult to understand how we can continue to pour millions of dollars of foreign aid into the very countries which would return our generosity by sanctioning such illicit activities.

[From the Duluth (Minn.) News-Tribune, Feb. 12, 1971]

#### GOING COLD TURKEY

Sen. Walter Mondale has introduced sound legislation for limiting the flow of heroin into the United States.

According to Mondale, about 80 percent of heroin used here comes from opium grown in Turkey after being processed in laboratories in France. Both Turkey and France are so-called allies under the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

Mondale has proposed that the United States make funds available to Turkey to convert itself from illegal opium growing to a legitimate form of agriculture, over five years. Also, he calls for greater financial support from the United States to Interpol, thus assisting France in the policing of drug laboratories.

If cooperation from France, Turkey and other countries exporting heroin to the United States were not obtained, Mondale's legislation would allow for suspension of all U.S. aid to those countries, military and otherwise.

As the situation stands, about 110,000 Turkish opium growers indirectly are responsible for an estimated 500,000 heroin addicts in the United States. The crime and related social problems caused by these addicts is estimated to cost the United States \$8 billion a year.

In contrast to this staggering cost in dollars and human misery, it would cost about

\$10 million to convert the Turkish fields into another kind of agricultural industry. Currently, Mondale points out, we are giving Turkey \$200 million a year in military and economic aid.

The only way, in the last analysis, to solve the heroin problem is by limiting its source, opium, to that small volume needed for legitimate medicinal uses. Efforts have been made prior to this to get Turkey to cut production, but they have failed. The French, as well, appear to enjoy blood profits. It has come to that point where, faced with rising costs now at \$8 billion a year, the United States cannot afford to continue to be so tolerant.

And an alternative to heroin is available, called Methadone. Almost a miracle drug, it can be made cheaply, and fulfills an addict's craving for heroin without destroying him as heroin can.

There's a small catch in Mondale's plan, however. The United States grows large volumes of tobacco for cigarettes sold abroad, through large promotional campaigns. Regular cigarette tobacco isn't heroin, certainly, but smoking is a health hazard, as use of heroin is a health hazard. While the degree of the problems caused by tobacco as against heroin are vastly different, in principle, the problems are similar. To be consistent, Mondale might consider stopping the promotion of American tobacco products abroad. But that surely would kill any chance of his present legislation. A proposal to be remembered, however.

#### DR. ROBERT M. WHITE

Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. President, I have long been proud that the State of Maryland includes among her 4 million citizens thousands of dedicated public servants. For it is the public servants who carry out the policies determined by Congress and the President who are essential to the true effectiveness of our Government in meeting the needs of the citizens.

Outstanding among these career civil servants is Dr. Robert M. White, new administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an article about Dr. White and his family, published in the Sunday Washington Star of March 21, 1971.

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

#### WHATEVER YOU DO, YOU POLLUTE

(By Diana McLellan)

Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration is a rather grim, formal, omniscient-sounding title. But its new holder is none of the above.

In fact, Dr. Robert M. White bags his own leaves, breakfasts with a guinea pig and once wrote a recipe for tripe soufflé.

The man who'll play a major role in the government's cleaning-up of our environment works hard on his own surroundings. The garden in the quiet Bethesda cul-de-sac where the Whites live is his hobby and his delight.

"Of course, there's a problem with the leaves," muses the dark-eyed, dark-haired Administrator. One senses that he's a dynamo of energy; occasionally, as he talks, it breaks out and he stands up and begins to pace.

"Either you can burn the leaves and pollute the atmosphere—not legal in Montgomery County—or pile them up and put them in plastic bags—which might not be degradable. You can build a compost heap, but it can only be so big. Whatever you do, you pollute. Just by existing, by the very nature of things, we pollute."

#### LAUNDRY PROBLEMS

Slim, brown-haired Mavis White, animated and attractive in an ice-blue pantsuit, is quick to point out that women face similar problems with their laundry.

"Even if you buy a detergent that claims to be non-polluting, you have to use something else to squirt on the shirt collars, and that could have anything in it. Besides it comes in an enormous plastic bottle that has to be disposed of. . . ."

Mavis White is not the type of woman to brood about flaunting the whitest laundry on the block. She's too busy being an adventurous cook, an avid reader and a warmly encouraging mother to 13-year-old Richard and 11-year-old Edwina. She's also tenderhearted "grandmother" to Cinnamon, a frisky honey-colored guinea pig. Cinnamon has the run of the house, and precedes guests up the stairs with a startling display of athletic prowess.

Edwina—she prefers to be called "Nina"—with a toss of her dark pigtail, politely confides that "Cinnamon eats breakfast with us every day. Orange juice, cereal, milk and a paper napkin."

To the man at the head of the table during Cinnamon's morning performance, the word ecology is no recent acquisition. The doctoral dissertation he wrote at M.I.T. in 1950 had as its subject "Global Energy Balance." Before his previous appointment in 1965 as Administrator of the Environmental Science Services Administration—which now forms part of NOAA—he was chief of the U.S. Weather Bureau.

From the social point of view, Mrs. White laughingly points out, a husband who is the U.S. Weatherman was a coup. "The weather is a wonderful conversational crutch—and of course our friends assumed we always had inside information on it."

#### ALL ABOUT TRIPE

It was before his first stint at M.I.T. and after his B.A. in geology from Harvard that Bob White learned all about tripe—the unsavory-looking but delicious, buffs insist, lining of a cow's stomach. He had taken a detour from science and into the worlds of journalism and advertising. As an agency's copy chief, one of his assignments was to write the recipes to go on the outside of cans of tripe.

"I combed the cookbooks, and found out everything about tripe. The most dramatic recipe I could come up with was for tripe soufflé. . . ."

"At that point," chimes in Mavis with a chuckle, "I decided it was time to change his field."

The imagination that could unblanchingly confront tripe soufflé in the 40s will have to draw upon all its resources to tackle the nation's disposal and pollution problems in the 70s.

"We have to be clever," he emphasizes. "Our old cars, for example, could be used in oceans to build artificial reefs around which fish would congregate. The excess heat that we produce and pour into our waterways that harms aquatic life—there must be ways to use that up intelligently, but we must find them. Great Britain started earlier than we did, but they've proven it can be done. Do you know, this week they found the first sea trout in the Thames River since 1958?"

He's sanguine about the chances of doing the same here with new approaches.

#### NEW APPROACHES

New approaches in the White household are not confined to its head. Mrs. White applies the same spirit of adventure to her domestic life—particularly cooking.

"I'll try anything that's new! The family is told a dish is new, and we have a vote on it. Richard is the best judge. If he says 'make it again!' it's a success."

Craig Claiborne, she adds, is her maestro. chicken her favorite basic—"you can do any-