

UNITED STATES

U.S. Congress.



OF AMERICA

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 93^d CONGRESS
FIRST SESSION

VOLUME 119—PART 26

OCTOBER 9, 1973 TO OCTOBER 17, 1973

(PAGES 33229 TO 34550)

Mr. Gamble, the senior professional member of the staff, had served the committee since the beginning of the 84th Congress. Prior to his appointment to the committee in 1955, he had been legislative assistant to the Honorable Clinton P. Anderson, of New Mexico, during the 82d and 83d Congresses.

Jim's career on the Interior Committee staff is an example of the way the professional staff system was intended to work under the provisions of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946. He was appointed to the staff by the late James E. Murray, of Montana, then chairman, at the outset of the 84th Congress. Assigned to the Subcommittee on Indian Affairs, and later given the additional responsibility for the Subcommittee on Territories and Insular Affairs, he served under seven subcommittee chairmen. At all times Jim served members on both sides of the committee table with equal professional skill, willingness, and enthusiasm.

Mr. Gamble is not only well known for his work on the committee, but he has for many years been a member and officer of the Senate Staff Club, as well as an active pilot with the Congressional Flying Club.

Mr. President, at a recent executive session, the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs adopted a resolution respecting Mr. Gamble's departure. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution and appended letter be printed in the RECORD.

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

RESOLUTION OF THE COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS, U.S. SENATE

Whereas, James H. Gamble did serve as a member of the professional staff of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs for more than eighteen years, having been appointed by the late Senator James E. Murray of Montana, then Chairman, at the beginning of the 84th Congress in 1955; and

Whereas, Mr. Gamble did serve under three different full Committee Chairmen and seven Chairmen of the Indian Affairs and Territories and Insular Affairs Subcommittee; and

Whereas, Mr. Gamble's services, both professional and personal, were always equally available to all Senators on the Committee from either party and were rendered with skill, conscientiousness and enthusiasm, in the highest tradition of professionalism in conformance with the intent with the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946;

Now, therefore, be it resolved, That the Members of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs in executive session assembled do hereby concur in and adopt as its own the letter addressed to James H. Gamble by the Chairman, dated September 14, 1973, as the expression of the Committee's high regard for him. A copy of said letter is attached to and made a part of the resolution.

U.S. SENATE,

Washington, D.C., September 14, 1973.

Mr. JAMES H. GAMBLE,
3407 Barger Drive,
Falls Church, Va.

DEAR JIM: On behalf of all the Members and myself, I want to express our sincere appreciation to you for the more than eighteen years of dedicated public service which you rendered to this Committee, the United States Senate, and to the Nation.

All of us who have worked with you through the years and who are familiar with the operations of the Senate are cognizant of the significant role you played in initiating and shaping important legislation affecting the Indian Tribes and the Territorial areas.

The Committee wishes you every success in the years ahead.

With best personal wishes,
Sincerely yours,

HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman.

NATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES INDUSTRIALIZATION CENTERS DAY

Mr. ROTH. Mr. President, today has been set aside throughout the United States as National Opportunities Industrialization Centers Day—a day in which we should all pay special tribute to one of the most successful manpower training movements in our history.

The OIC was founded 9 years ago by a group of Philadelphia ministers, led by the Rev. Dr. Leon H. Sullivan. Since its humble beginnings in an old jailhouse in Philadelphia, it has expanded to more than 100 centers throughout the United States, and trained over 120,000 people. As the largest private, nonprofit minority manpower institution in the United States, the centers provide free skills, training, and placement to unemployed, underemployed and disadvantaged men and women.

The Delaware Opportunities Industrialization Center, under the able leadership of Mr. James M. Lightfoot, was selected as the No. 2 OIC in the Nation in 1972. They have been a powerful force in the State of Delaware and many business firms have expressed their gratitude for the contributions which OIC had made to manpower training in the State.

From an economic standpoint, the OIC's have saved taxpayers over \$100 million in welfare payments, by providing an opportunity for the poor to earn their way out of poverty. From a humanitarian standpoint, I believe that this organization has been a powerful force in this country. The people who have participated in it have been able to move from the frustration of dependence to the dignity of self-reliance. It is my hope that this great movement, with its roots in the idea that "everybody can be somebody," will have a long and successful future.

THE GENOCIDE CONVENTION

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, in August, 1969 the section of individual rights and responsibilities of the American Bar Association reconsidered the question of U.S. ratification of the Genocide Convention. They concluded that this treaty is a document of human liberty consistent with and in furtherance of the American tradition. They note that our present position is tantamount to saying, "We are against genocide, but we do not want to put it in writing." Thus, by not signing this convention, we only dissipate our influence and supply fuel for those who would like to characterize the United States as a hypocrite.

Former Chief Justice Earl Warren in

an address before the National Conference on Continuing Action for Human Rights in 1968 has said:

We as a nation should have been the first to ratify the Genocide Convention. . . . Instead, we may well be near the last. . .

This sad record and the responsibility for it lie squarely with those who have a parochial outlook on world problems. They have failed to measure the element of change in the world. They have failed to recognize men and their institutions do not stand still in the face of great changes. We are not so uncertain of ourselves and our future that we cannot make our institutions conform to our needs as a progressive people.

Mr. President, it is my belief that we can make the necessary changes to meet new challenges. This has always been a hallmark of the American tradition. Today, it is necessary that this Chamber move quickly to ratify the Genocide Convention so that we may reassure the world community of our continued dedication to the principles of human rights. I urge my colleagues to join me in the effort to obtain ratification during the current Congress.

THE MIDEAST

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, newspaper reports indicate that the Soviet Union is presently transporting large tonnages of military aircraft and equipment to Egypt and Syria. These actions not only violate the third principle of the Basic Principles of Relations signed in Moscow in 1972, but they are likely to have the effect of expanding the scope and length of hostilities in the Middle East. These Soviet actions, in fact, represent one of the most grave and serious threats of major power confrontation that we have seen in the past 25 years. They have the further effect, needless to say, of seriously undermining the current détente between the Soviet Union and the United States.

I hope and pray that the administration has taken whatever steps are necessary to insure that Israel is promptly resupplied with any equipment she needs to defend herself against this mammoth replenishment of Arab forces by the Soviets. The United States must honor its long-standing commitment to the existence of Israel by insuring that it has the tools with which to repel this latest act of aggression. Israel must be able to count on American resupply in order to defend herself while sustaining substantial losses of aircraft to Soviet SAM-6 missiles deployed along the Suez in violation of the 1970 cease-fire.

I also urge that the United States give full diplomatic support in the U.N. and all other forums to arrive at a genuine peace which not only recognizes the existence and independence of the State of Israel, but which also guarantees secure borders that do not reward aggression.

TIMBERING IN U.S. FORESTS WILL CUT RECREATIONAL USE

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, recently there have been indications that the Forest Service still plans to shift its pri-