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the Legal Aid Society handled in the entire year prior to our inception.

Mike Burk, legislative advocate for the National League of Senior Citizens, testified to the efforts of his organization:

If a poor and aged person's rights are abridged in some way, or if such a person becomes a victim of some circumstance requiring legal redress, how does such a person hire an attorney for representation when no funds are available for this service?

The National League of Senior Citizens, a nonprofit organization I am representing today, has from its inception 33 years ago maintained a service for its members that is called simply a "counseling" service. The work done by this department of the League goes far beyond mere counseling, for over the years hundreds of elderly people, members of the League, have been represented by the staff of this department in hearings and in legal actions to initiate, to recover or to maximize cash or other grants or services available from the county, the state, and the federal government. The amounts, in dollar return to these elderly, went above the million dollar mark some years ago.

Now, if you will visualize the extension of this service from just our League members to all the elderly poor, you may realize how important this legal service may be, and what an important help in the lives of our older Americans it could be.

Of all the ancillary services that our society might offer our Senior Citizens there is none that would reach an area more void of help right now.

Finally, we heard from two witnesses from the National Senior Citizens Law Center:

Deborah Aaron, a law student at UCLA and a volunteer at the center, outlined the dearth of legal courses dealing with the elderly:

At this time, no California law school offers a lecture course or seminar on the legal problems of the aged. UCLA is the only school directly involved in a clinical program dealing specifically with the elderly. No school recently has offered a course on the large government agencies meting out benefits to the aged. It is not surprising, then, that after a legal education which disregards the elderly, an attorney is not only unable to advise competently the few elderly clients who do solicit legal counsel, but is unaware of the existence of large numbers of senior citizens who know not where to turn.

Paul Nathanson, the executive director of the National Senior Citizens Law Center, was our final witness, and he offered several incisive proposals for improving legal representation for the elderly. He emphasized: First, the need for the private bar to look into mechanisms for prepaid legal insurance for older persons; second, the need for more private and public employers to offer preretirement counseling such as information on pension plans and estate planning; third, the need for educational programs to sensitize professionals in the field of aging about the important services lawyers can provide; and fourth, the need for large senior citizen organizations to explore the possibilities for legal insurance for their memberships.

All the witnesses reflected one common theme: The urgent need for better affordable legal assistance. Our Los Angeles hearing does not mark the end of this inquiry. We must lend our efforts toward insuring the development of new methods to make quality legal assistance available to older Americans.

DEA SEIZES 75 KILOS OF HEROIN

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, on Wednesday, July 14, the Drug Enforcement Administration announced that they had seized 75 kilos of heroin, with a street value of \$112 million. This amount is greater than that seized in the "French connection" case of 1962.

I wish to congratulate the DEA on this action and would like to point out that two of the five men captured were identified as being indicted previously as major drug traffickers. I would like also to make mention of the fact that as John Bartels, Jr., the DEA Administrator said, this seizure is an indication of what may occur if Turkey continues their plan to again produce opium.

For the consideration of my colleagues, I ask unanimous consent that a copy of the DEA press release announcing the heroin seizure be printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the press release was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION, Washington, D.C., August 14, 1974.

The largest seizure of heroin since Turkey banned the growth of opium poppies in 1972, was announced today by John R. Bartels, Jr., Administrator of the Federal Drug Enforcement Administration.

Bartels, speaking at a news conference at DEA Regional Headquarters in New York, said the heroin, 95% pure, had been skillfully concealed in a shipment of expensive furniture from France. 75 kilos of the high potency narcotic were hidden in well-crafted hollows of shelves, doors and end panels of nine pieces of Louis XIII design furniture. He set the street value of the seized heroin at nearly 113 million dollars.

The DEA Administrator, in charge of all Federal drug law enforcement, said five persons, including two previously indicted major French drug traffickers were being held in record ball on charges of violating the Federal narcotics statutes.

The suspects were arraigned before Chief Judge Jacob Mishler in Federal court, Eastern District of New York. Their names and the amount of bail set are:

Maurice Leon Schoch, aka Jean Marc Rouzean, born 3/3/35, Nice, France, French citizen; \$2,500,000.

Claude Antoine Schoch, born 6/10/46, Nice, France, French citizen; \$2,500,000.

Claude Andre Breteche, born 1/10/47, Nice, France, French citizen; \$1,000,000.

Albino Nicasio Rivera Garro, born 12/14/35, Ivanowsky-La Pampa, Argentina, Argentinian citizen; \$2,500,000.

Nadine Marie France Besset, born 6/5/45, St. Cloud, Algeria, French citizen; \$500,000.

According to Bartels, the seizure of the drug-filled furniture in a Long Island City warehouse, followed a series of cooperative actions among French national police, the U.S. Attorney for New York's Eastern District, David Trager, and special agents of DEA under the direction of John W. Fallon, Regional Director for the Federal narcotics agency.

Bartels noted that the seizure was the first of major proportions since the Turkish government agreed to ban all opium poppy growing in 1972. "That was the turning point," he said, "and the heroin epidemic in the United States went into a downturn. This seizure is a foretaste of things to come," he added, "if the Turks do, in fact, authorize their farmers to begin growing this deadly plant, it will be a disaster for untold thousands of Americans and I cannot remain silent while a new epidemic begins to snowball."

KANSAS HARD WINTER WHEAT COMMEMORATIVE STAMP

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, today in Hillsboro, Kans., the 100th anniversary of the introduction of hard winter wheat is being celebrated. Part of the celebration centers around the issuance of a commemorative stamp in honor of the event. The U.S. Postal Service was most cooperative with me in arranging for this commemorative stamp, and I regret that our activities here in the Senate prevented me from attending the ceremonies in Hillsboro, Kans., today.

It is appropriate that we recognize the contribution the introduction of this important grain has made to the economy of Kansas and the well-being of the entire Nation. The wheat was called "Turkey Red" when introduced by a group of Mennonites who migrated to Kansas in 1874 searching for a climate comparable to that in the Ukraine area, where this wheat had already proved productive. The migration of this persecuted group was told well by Wayne E. Homan in a history of these people.

They came first, 23 families of them, in 1874, year of the great wheat crop failure. The first of 500 Mennonites were attracted by the freedom offered in America. Since their origin in sixteenth-century Holland, they had formed an intimate acquaintance with religious persecution. In the seventeenth century they fled to Prussia. In 1783—promised religious freedom by the Russian Czar, who coveted their farming knowledge and ambition—they migrated to the Crimea. There they developed a wheat seed known as Turkey Red. It could be planted in fall, survive the cold winter and be harvested before the dry summer arrived.

These seeds they brought with them on the long journey to America. They went to Odessa, on the Black Sea; by ship to Hull, England; by train to Liverpool; by ship to New York. The journey took two months. In New York they were directed to Hillsboro, Kansas, and each was given acreage.

To their American neighbors the Mennonites' method of harvesting was as strange as their planting season. They threshed the wheat by rolling heavy ridged stones over the kernels. But Turkey Red was successful; in five years the Mennonites had paid off their debts.

By then native Kansas farmers were buying Turkey Red seed and learning the new planting system.

The early Mennonites worshiped in an adobe hut, long since crumbled. As others arrived, a church was built at Hillsboro. It also has been replaced. Many other Mennonite churches later were organized in Kansas.

One of the larger Kansas Mennonite churches is at the Alexanderwohl community. It was so named because of a solicitous visit to the Prussian Mennonites in 1821 by Czar Alexander. The Czar, tradition says, intervened when the Mennonites were threatened because they rejected military service.

A few miles north, at Newton, is the Mennonite center. Here they maintain a college, a museum, and a library. The latter contains many rare volumes and papers of historical import. But few contain knowledge so valuable as that their owners brought, along with Turkey Red seed, to the beleaguered Kansas wheat farmers."

Today, Kansas wheat farmers produce well over 300 million bushels of this winter wheat each year—1973's record production was 384,800,000, and would have been topped in 1974 with Mother Nature's cooperation. Adverse conditions, how-