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RESOLUTION

On the occasion of the 53rd Anniversary of the Restoration of Lithuania's independence, we the representatives of the Lithuanian ethnic community of New Jersey, assembled here on February 13, 1971, in Newark, New Jersey to:

Commemorate Lithuania's Declaration of Independence proclaimed on February 16th, 1918, in Vilnius, whereby a sovereign Lithuanian State, having antecedents in the Lithuanian Kingdom established in 1251, was restored;

Honor the memory of the generations of Lithuanian freedom fighters who fought to defend Lithuania's national aspirations and values against foreign oppressors;

Recall with pride the political, cultural, economic and social achievements of the Lithuanian Republic during the independence era of 1918-1940;

Express our indignation over the interruption of Lithuania's sovereign functions as a result of the military occupation of our homeland by the Soviet Union on June 15, 1940, during the course of which national traditions and values were trampled, the personal freedoms of the people were suppressed and hundreds of thousands of people were liquidated by the Soviet genocidal practices;

And to emphasize once again our confidence that, regardless of what methods the Soviet oppressors devise, they will, in the end, be unable to suppress the aspirations of the Lithuanian people for freedom and the exercise of their human rights. These hopes were made most evident in the recent successful hijacking of a Soviet aircraft to Turkey by Pranas and Algirdas Brazinskas, as well as in Simas Kudirka's heroic attempt at defection.

Gravely concerned with the present plight of Soviet-occupied Lithuania and animated by a spirit of solidarity we, the members of the Lithuanian ethnic community of New Jersey,

Demand that Soviet Russia immediately withdraw its armed forces, administrative apparatus, and the imported Communist "colons" from Lithuania, thus permitting the Lithuanian nation to freely exercise sovereign rights to self-determination.

We call upon our Senators and Representatives to make use of every opportunity to urge that President Nixon once again publicly reiterates the longstanding United States position of non-recognition of the incorporation of the Baltic States of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania into the Soviet Union and to raise this issue in the United Nations and at various international conferences.

Dated at Newark, New Jersey, Feb. 13, 1971.

LITHUANIAN COUNCIL OF NEW JERSEY,
VALENTINAS MELINIS, *President*.
ALBIN S. TRECIOKAS, *Secretary*.

RESOLUTION

Unanimously adopted at a mass meeting of Americans of Lithuanian origin or descent and their friends, living in Linden, New Jersey, sponsored by the Lithuanian-American Council of the USA, Inc., Linden Division, held on Sunday, January 31, 1971, at 4 p.m. at the Lithuanian Liberty Park Hall in Linden, New Jersey, in commemorating the 720th anniversary of the formation of the Lithuanian state when Mindaugas the Great unified all Lithuanian principalities into one kingdom in 1251 and the 53rd anniversary of the establishment of the Republic of Lithuania on February 16, 1918.

Whereas the Communist regime did not come to power in Lithuania by legal or democratic process; and

Whereas the Soviet Union took over Lithuania by force of arms in June of 1940; and

Whereas the Lithuanian people are strongly opposed to foreign domination and are determined to restore their freedom and sovereignty which they rightly and deservedly

enjoyed for more than seven centuries in the past; and

Whereas the Soviets have deported or killed over twenty-five percent of the Lithuanian population since June 15, 1940; and

Whereas the Government of the United States maintains diplomatic relations with the government of the free Republic of Lithuania and consistently has refused to recognize the seizure of Lithuania and forced incorporation of this freedom-loving country into the Soviet Union; and

Whereas the Committee of the House of Representatives, created by House Resolution 346 of the Eighty-third Congress to investigate the incorporation of the Baltic States into the Soviet Union, found that the incorporation of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia was contrary to established principles of international law; and

Whereas the House of Representatives and the United States Senate (of the 89th Congress) unanimously passed *House Concurrent Resolution 416* urging the President of the United States to direct the attention of world opinion at the United Nations and at other appropriate international forums and by such means as he deems appropriate, to the denial of the rights of self-determination for the peoples of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia, and to bring the force of world opinion to bear on behalf of the restoration of these rights to the Baltic peoples; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, Americans of Lithuanian origin or descent, reaffirm our adherence to American democratic principles of government and pledge our support to our President and our Congress to achieve lasting peace, freedom and justice in the world; and be it further

Resolved, That the President of the United States carries out the expression of the U.S. Congress contained in *House Concurrent Resolution 416* by bringing up the Baltic States question in the United Nations and demanding the Soviets to withdraw from Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia; and be it finally

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded this day to the President of the United States, Secretary of State William P. Rogers, United States Ambassador to the United Nations George Bush, United States Senators from New Jersey, Harrison A. Williams and Clifford P. Case, Members of the U.S. Congress from New Jersey, Florence P. Dwyer and Cornelius E. Gallagher, and Governor of New Jersey, William T. Cahill.

VLADAS TURSA,

President.

ELENA SESTOKAS,

Secretary of Resolution Committee.

RESOLUTION OF KNIGHTS OF LITHUANIA,
COUNCIL 29, NEWARK, N.J.

The following Resolution was unanimously adopted by the Knights of Lithuania, Council 29, at a meeting which was held on January 19th, 1971, at the Lithuanian Holy Trinity Church Hall, 207 Adam Street, Newark, N.J.

As February 16th, 1971, marks the 53rd Anniversary of Lithuania's Independence, all Lithuanians throughout the free world will commemorate this occasion.

Whereas, In the thirty years since the Baltic States were invaded, hundreds of thousands of Lithuanians, Estonians and Latvians have been deported to the remotest parts of Russia. In turn, ethnic Russians by the hundreds of thousands have been sent in to colonize and russify the Baltic States with the purpose of diluting and then finally destroying the character of the people and the culture in the area.

Whereas, The Soviet mass deportations, especially those of 1941 and 1945-50, have cost Lithuania about 400,000 inhabitants. A large part of these deportees have perished in the Soviet forced labor camps. Most of these deportees had not been charged with any specific "crime". They were uprooted in an effort to deprive Lithuania of its po-

litical and intellectual elite as well as to break the peasantry's resistance to forced collectivization. Large number of Russian settlers have been moved into Lithuania to replace the deportees.

Whereas, The forcible incorporation of Lithuania into the Soviet Union, agreed upon, by Stalin and Hitler in their pact of August 1939, has not been recognized by many Western powers, including the United States. Diplomatic representatives of free Lithuania continue functioning in Washington and other European and Latin American capitals. In the eyes of International Law, Lithuania today is not an organic part of Russia or the Soviet Union, but an occupied country by the Soviets; therefore be it:

Resolved, That we, Americans of Lithuania origin or descent, reaffirm our adherence to American democratic principles of Government and pledge our support to our President and our Congress to achieve lasting peace, freedom and justice in the world, and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the President of the United States, Secretary of State William P. Rogers, U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, United States Senators and Congressmen of New Jersey.

KNIGHTS OF LITHUANIA, COUNCIL 29.

KAZYS, SIPALLA, *President*.

HELEN RADICSH, *Secretary*.

H. CON. RES. 416

Whereas the subjection of peoples to alien subjugation, domination, and exploitation constitutes a denial of fundamental human rights, is contrary to the Charter of the United Nations, and is an impediment to the promotion of world peace and cooperation; and

Whereas all peoples have the right to self-determination; by virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social, cultural, and religious development; and

Whereas the Baltic peoples of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania have been forcibly deprived of these rights by the Government of the Soviet Union; and

Whereas the Government of the Soviet Union, through a program of deportations and resettlement of peoples, continues in its effort to change the ethnic character of the populations of the Baltic States; and

Whereas it has been the firm and consistent policy of the Government of the United States to support the aspirations of Baltic peoples for self-determination and national independence; and

Whereas there exist many historical, cultural, and family ties between the peoples of the Baltic States and the American people: Be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the House of Representatives of the United States urge the President of the United States—

(a) to direct the attention of world opinion at the United Nations and at other appropriate international forums and by such means as he deems appropriate, to the denial of the rights of self-determination for the peoples of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, and

(b) to bring the force of world opinion to bear on behalf of the restoration of these rights to the Baltic peoples.

CARELESS USE OF PESTICIDES

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, distinguished scientists the world over have warned with sobering repetition that the earth's delicate ecosystems and man himself have suffered needless harm due to the careless use of pesticides. The earth has been saturated with these chemicals, so much so that DDT residues are found in the flesh of Antarctica pen-

guins hundreds and thousands of miles from where it was applied. Man has defied the laws of nature with his misuse of pesticides. But, sadly, he violates few laws of the country. The Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act has not undergone extensive reform since it became law 20 years ago, even though its inadequacies have been pointed out time and again.

The Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. NELSON) last week introduced the National Pesticide Control and Protection Act (S. 660), an excellent bill which would provide the kind of controls that are needed to overcome the environmental abuses wrought by pesticides. In a subsequent editorial, *The New York Times* gives Senator NELSON's bill the kind of recognition it deserves. I ask unanimous consent that the editorial be printed in the RECORD.

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

[From the *New York Times*, Feb. 12, 1971]

THE SILENT DANGERS

Pesticides, atomic radiation, chemicals, mercury and other toxic metals—these are the silent dangers to man and nature. President Nixon's message on the environment makes several progressive recommendations to deal with these toxic substances.

More than a billion pounds of pesticides, including insecticides, herbicides, fungicides, rodenticides and fumigants, are produced every year in this country, about five pounds for each man, woman and child. These are all damaging to human beings or to animals or to the land and water. The suburban housewife who sprays too much insecticide on her rose bushes contributes to the problem, as does the big commercial farmer who hires an airplane to spray his crops. Rain carries these contaminants into lakes and rivers either directly or by way of storm sewers.

Ideally, pesticides should be dispensed as carefully as prescription medicines, but that would pose severe problems of administration and enforcement. As a practical solution, the President suggests grouping pesticides into distinct categories for general use, for restricted use and for use by permit only, with supervision growing progressively tighter.

Another useful reform would enable the new Environmental Protection Administrator to seize stocks of pesticides whose use has been deemed dangerous. The President also proposes to speed up the now almost interminable process of cancelling a pesticide's registration once it has been found to be dangerous, but the exact changes remain to be spelled out in a legislative draft.

Earlier this week Senator Nelson of Wisconsin introduced a model bill on pesticide control. He urges a sales tax on pesticides to make research and enforcement self-financing and sets forth a clear right by private citizens to sue the Federal Government or any other plaintiff if pesticides are misused. This is important if government agencies are to be impelled to abandon the pesticide malpractice of which they themselves are often guilty.

On one of the silent dangers to people and their environment the President decided to keep silent. That is the hazard to both health and safety from the radiation of nuclear power plants. Chairman Seaborg of the Atomic Energy Commission stoutly defends A.E.C. radiation standards, but his position has been attacked by scientists within his own agency. The Environmental Protection Agency and the A.E.C. now share responsibility ambiguously in this field.

Fixing sound lines of demarcation will require firm White House leadership. The power shortages that have become an un-

happy way of life in New York City and impend in many other metropolitan centers make it plain that the potentialities of nuclear energy need fuller utilization. But the licensing authority can hardly be exercised in a disinterested manner by an agency like A.E.C., dedicated to the broadest possible application of atomic energy. A built-in balancing force for environmental considerations must be created if power needs are to be met without endless litigation and conflict over where and how to build new facilities.

TO FIND A CURE FOR CANCER

Mr. DOMINICK. Mr. President, President Nixon recently announced a proposal to significantly increase the Federal resources committed to our national effort to find a cure for cancer.

On February 13, in a speech before the Association of American Medical Colleges in Chicago, Dr. Edward E. David, Science Adviser to the President, articulated some of the basic principles underlying the President's proposal.

I think it is a very persuasive speech and merits consideration by all of us. I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the RECORD.

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

ADDRESS BY DR. EDWARD E. DAVID, JR.

I am here today to enlist your aid and advice in a totally revolutionary undertaking which President Nixon has proposed. He hopes that it will invigorate the best biomedical science to provide a major improvement in the health of our society. In his State of the Union speech the President said:

"I will also ask for an appropriation of an extra \$100 million to launch an intensive campaign to find a cure for cancer, and I will ask later for whatever additional funds can effectively be used. The time has come in America when the same kind of concentrated effort that split the atom and took man to the moon should be turned toward conquering this dread disease. Let us make a total national commitment to achieve this goal."

The President clearly recognizes the subtleties behind this statement. Cancer is not a simple disease; it is probably many. There is likely not to be a single cure for cancer, but a series of steps which can lead to effective treatment and, hopefully, prevention. The cancer crusade, as it has been called, will call on very different talents from scientists, researchers and managers than Apollo and the Manhattan Project did.

Recognizing all of this, the President has issued his call for action by setting a clear goal for the biomedical research community. It is the form and substance of the enterprise aimed at that goal that I came to talk to you about today. Basically, I see the enterprise as being a logical, and yet imaginative, extension of today's biomedical enterprise. If we are to be successful, we must utilize imaginatively the research institutions which are the result of our past efforts. This base is the resource which I believe promises success for the exciting venture the President has proposed.

The building of this base began more than two decades ago when the Federal Government issued another invitation to life and medical scientists to join in a new venture. It was to expand and strengthen our national biomedical research with the purpose of mitigating the major human illnesses confronting mankind. At first this venture met with some hostility, and there was some alarm within the scientific community. Some predicted that the heavy hand of government would stifle rather than stimulate biomedical research. Others felt that the NIH intramural program would siphon off the cream of

American life scientists and decimate departments at the universities. Others predicted that the allocation of federal funds would degenerate into a spoils system, with friends supporting friends to the exclusion of bright and promising scientific young people. Finally, others predicted that Washington bureaucrats would be dictating the choice of research subjects to the working scientists.

How different the results have been! The life sciences have flourished and grown to the point where this country leads the world in biomedical research. Moreover, the overflow from this initiative has been responsible for the development of the life sciences in other countries. The Swedes acknowledge without hesitation their debt to this country for the burgeoning of the life sciences in Sweden. The complex in Bethesda has indeed evolved into an institution of high quality from which significant research results flow daily. The quality of the work in Bethesda is attested to by the award of two Nobel prizes to intra-mural NIH scientists. Yet, despite the pre-eminence of the intramural program, the academic institutions have not suffered. On the contrary, I would venture to say that a significant portion of the chairmen of departments of biochemistry, medicine, physiology, and pharmacology throughout the country have at one time or another trained or worked at the Bethesda campus. The award of grants has not become a spoils system. The peer review system for the allocation of research support is a major achievement in the life sciences and is a model for other disciplines. Finally, the federal bureaucracy has stimulated, fostered, and strengthened basic research throughout the country. These judgments are not mine alone. You share them with me, and special committees to review our biomedical research programs have concurred.

The venture, then, was successful—not only in producing more knowledge, but also in changing significantly the patterns of disease in this country. Vaccines for poliomyelitis, German measles, mumps, and other infections are available to us all. Victims of Parkinsonism have been raised from the status of cripples to productive members of society. Children who would have been dead from leukemia are alive today and are regarded as cured in a surprising number of instances. I need not catalog the results further. You know them far better than I. I believe that when we look back 25 years from today, we will perceive a similar record of proud achievement starting with the President's cancer initiative as a take-off point for the biomedical enterprise.

The President's goal provides us with a unique opportunity. It is an opportunity to show that we can concentrate our fire effectively when a possibility for progress emerges from research. In Vince Lombardi's terms, can we "run to daylight"? The President recognized both the possibility for progress and the challenge to the research community early. Over a year ago, in his 1971 budget document, he said:

"New research leads, giving hope of conquering some of the most dreadful and prevalent diseases of mankind, will be pursued with greater intensity in 1971. A major effort to investigate viruses as a cause of cancer is proposed, with the goal of eliminating viral cancer at the earliest possible date."

In the year since that statement, the President has been joined by the Congress, the medical community, and the public in recognizing the possibilities. But it was the support and enthusiasms of the biomedical scientists themselves that convinced the President of the validity of his judgment last year. Accordingly, in his budget for 1972, he has allocated not only the so-called "additional" \$100 million, but also \$232 million for the National Cancer Institute. The President said in addition that his total national commitment would involve all pertinent institutions and agencies. We should