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roster of Charlotte Hall students reads like a who's who in St. Mary's County. Yet the school had an importance far beyond the confines of St. Mary's County. It was well known across the nation as an historic institution that turned out fine men, good leaders and strong citizens.

Judge Dorsey was perhaps the county's strongest political force in the 20th century. The number of friends he could call his own and the power he could wield through those friendships has been unmatched for more than 40 years. His name was mentioned in all political circles for nearly 50 years.

The difference in the deaths of these two institutions is in their manner of death. Judge Dorsey died as most men hope to go, quietly in his sleep. Unfortunately, Charlotte Hall was not allowed to die peacefully in its sleep. It died a controversial death surrounded by many who were serving interests other than the salvation of the institution.

One thing that should be remembered about the death of an era, however, is that another one must begin. No matter how missed and mourned this era will be, a new era will take its place. About all that can be done is to remember those things that were good and meaningful, forget those things that were bad, and build on whatever mistakes were made.

We can only remember the words of Ecclesiastes, "To every thing there is a season, and a time to every purpose under the heaven: a time to be born and a time to die, a time to plant and a time to pluck up that which is planted . . . A time to weep and a time to laugh; a time to mourn and a time to dance; a time to love and a time to hate; a time of war and a time of peace."

We hope both institutions have found that peace.

[From the Maryland Independent, June 9, 1976]

JUDGE DORSEY DIES AT 75

St. Mary's County lost more than 50 years of political leadership Sunday upon the death of Judge Philip H. Dorsey, Jr. The 75-year-old Dorsey was a recognized power in both county and state politics for more than a half century.

Tributes and eulogies came from both long-time friends and political enemies soon after the announcement of the former circuit court justice's death. Governor Marvin Mandel called Dorsey's death a loss to the whole county. He said Dorsey was "a living symbol in his day of all the county meant to the state."

Judge Dorsey died in his sleep of an apparent heart attack at about 6:30 a.m. Sunday. He was discovered by his wife Dorothy at approximately 9:40 a.m. according to family physician Dr. Walter Boyd, who called the death the end of an era. He is survived by his wife, two sons, John Rule and Walter Dorsey, also surviving are his sister, Mrs. Frank S. Combs and six grandchildren.

One trend running through many of the comments made about Judge Dorsey following his death was the friendship displayed by the man. One of his close associates, former State Senator Paul Bailey, said Dorsey's strength was in his friends and in the counsel people took from him. Bailey said the judge was never selfish and was a diligent public servant, who never stopped taking an interest in the county, even after his retirement in 1971. Sen. Bailey said the county had lost its first citizen Sunday morning.

Others also spoke of the judge's friendship. Long time friend Dick Arnold spoke of Dorsey's compassion for the little people; the Hon. Henry Fowler said there was never a time if someone needed help Dorsey was not there to provide it.

Dorsey's public life covered many facets. He served as a lawyer, State's Attorney, mem-

ber of the Maryland House of Delegates, State Senator, people's counsel, circuit court judge, newspaper publisher and member and President of the St. Mary's College Board of Trustees.

Perhaps his two greatest political victories, however, came after his retirement from public life. He battled hard behind the scenes to help defeat charter government in 1972 and the Steuart oil refinery in 1974.

Long called the leader of the Dorsey machine, which succeeded the "old Peverly machine" of the 1930's. Philip Dorsey's name was never far removed from political dealings in St. Mary's County. Bailey, however, said the judge never had a machine, unless one's friends can be called a machine.

Born on July 15, 1901, in Leonardtown, the young Dorsey attended Charlotte Hall Military Academy, which ironically closed its doors just hours after the judge's death. Dorsey was graduated from the University of Maryland Law School in 1925. He was elected State's Attorney in 1926 and held that position until 1930 when the political world beckoned.

In 1926, Dorsey bought the Enterprise newspaper, then a Republican paper, and served as its editor, owner and publisher until he sold it in 1946, an act he later said he regretted. He sold the Enterprise for some \$14,000 and soon found the paper to be one of his bitterest enemies, although the two worked side by side to defeat the refinery proposal.

His ownership of the newspaper, in fact, almost cost him the election to State's Attorney. John H. T. Briscoe changed his mind about running for the office and filed for reelection at the last moment. A letter to the editor of the St. Mary's Beacon shows Briscoe expressing concern over the Democrat Dorsey's ownership of the Republican Enterprise. Dorsey defeated Briscoe by nearly a two to one majority.

In 1930, Dorsey successfully ran for the Maryland House of Delegates. He was the top vote getter in that election. His main political opponent in the 1930's, Alan Coad, was elected to the State Senate in that same 1930 election. For years the "Coad machine" would battle what then was called the "Old Peverly Machine" and would eventually be called the Dorsey Machine.

Dorsey suffered his first major political defeat at Coad's hands in the 1934 race for State Senate. The old war horse, as Senator Bailey called him, made it to the state senate in 1938 by defeating Joseph M. Mattingly in the Democratic primary. Mattingly is the father of present Circuit Court Judge Joseph Mattingly, who was elected in 1972 following the appointed term of Joseph Welner who filled in following Dorsey's retirement. Dorsey's main campaign issue in 1938 was in support of school bus transportation for parochial students. Dorsey then went on to defeat Republican W. Briscoe Wallace in the general election, only to lose to Wallace in the 1942 general election.

Dorsey also ran for the office of Attorney General of Maryland only to lose to what later would be proven an unconstitutional law. Dorsey won the popular vote by more than 10,000 votes but lost the election because he failed to win enough individual counties. The Maryland unit rule required a successful candidate to carry a majority of the counties across the state, regardless of the popular vote margin. This rule was struck down as a result of the United State Supreme Court one-man, one-vote decision.

After serving for a time as People's Counsel, Dorsey sought the appointed position of Circuit Court Judge for Prince George's, Charles, Calvert and St. Mary's County. The appointment, however, went to Judge J. Dudley Digges. In 1956, Dorsey became the first elected Circuit Court Judge for St. Mary's County as he defeated William Aleck

Loker Sr. and John H. T. Briscoe. Dorsey would hold that position until his mandatory retirement at age 70 on July 15, 1971.

In 1969, he was appointed to the Board of Trustees of St. Mary's College, and later became its Chairman. He was a delegate to the state constitutional convention in 1968 and spoke out against reforms in the constitution which were later defeated in statewide elections.

After his retirement he remained a force in county politics. He fought against charter government and the refinery and won both battles. In 1972, he became one of the charter members of the St. Mary's County Taxpayers Association.

Besides attending the University of Maryland, Dorsey also spent two years at St. John's College. He was a member of Annapolitan in Annapolis, the Placid Harbor Yacht Club, Navy League, Elks Club and served as President of the Navy League for two years.

His association with the Democratic party on the state level included being named a delegate to four national party conventions, as well as serving on the platform committee in 1956.

Barely two weeks before his death Judge Dorsey told Taxpayers Association members of his strong opposition to the five acre zoning proposal. He also called for a public meeting on the controversy surrounding negotiations between the county commissioners and the Board of Trustees of Charlotte Hall School.

Bailey, who was associated with Dorsey since 1933, said the judge was never selfish in victory and was always gracious in defeat. The Senator said he never knew a man with so many friends.

Long time friend Dick Arnold, whose association stretches back some 46 years, said this type of person comes along only once in a lifetime. Arnold said it always hurts to lose a friend, but Dorsey's death would hurt as much as losing a member of his family.

Taxpayers' Association President J. Claude Jarboe spoke of Dorsey's work with the Taxpayers group. Jarboe and Dorsey had been political opponents some years back, but the two worked together during the refinery fight. Jarboe called him one of the strongest political leaders the county has ever had.

St. Mary's College President J. Renwick Jackson said, "Judge Dorsey was a strong, wise, reliable and kind colleague and a great friend of St. Mary's College. He always did everything within his powers to serve the best interests of the college, and during his chairmanship, the college made substantial progress toward becoming an excellent liberal arts institution. The judge was unique—we will not see his like again, and we will miss him, very very much." Appropriate memorial services will be held at the college some time during the fall semester.

Perhaps the comments of F. Elliott Burch Sr., former county commissioner and present Commissioner Larry Millison best sums up the attitude of those learning of the Judge's death. Burch said he "was saddened by the death of such a great statesman and gentleman," Millison said, "I was his friend, and hopefully we will meet again."

Arrangements for the funeral were handled by the Mattingly Funeral Home. Services were held at St. Andrews Episcopal Church in Leonardtown, Wednesday at 1 pm.

MINNESOTA INDIANS CELEBRATE 500TH ANNIVERSARY

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, I am pleased to announce that as America plans to celebrate its 200th birthday, the Indians in Red Lake, Minn., will also be celebrating another historic event. From July 3 through July 6 the Indians will

be celebrating their 500th birthday as a Chippewa band at Red Lake. While the actual date of the Chippewa settlement is lost in legend, tribal leaders feel that their band has been there at least since 1476.

Highlights of the 4-day event will be an international dance contest and powwow. The celebration is being called the largest gathering of American and Canadian Indians ever held in the United States. Representative groups are expected from Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Oklahoma, North and South Dakota, California, Montana, Illinois, Ontario, and Manitoba.

I believe that this bicentennial year is an especially appropriate time to remember the many contributions Native Americans have made to our culture. As the very first Americans they have enriched our heritage in a unique and valuable way. I hope that when the Chippewa Indians gather together this weekend they will take great pride in their accomplishments. And I hope that all Americans will take pride in how much richer our society is because of those accomplishments. I would like to extend my best wishes to the Chippewas on this most happy occasion.

REMARKS BY HON. RICHARD ROUEBUSH AT THE SITE DEDICATION FOR THE RIVERSIDE NATIONAL CEMETERY, RIVERSIDE, CALIF.

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. President, I have recently read an outstanding address by the Honorable Richard Roudebush, which he delivered at the site dedication for the Riverside National Cemetery in Riverside Calif., on June 27, 1976.

In his address, Mr. Roudebush outlines his philosophy of our Bicentennial celebration, and most appropriately points out that our veterans are the citizens who have made it possible for our country to survive in times of war and to remain free.

Mr. President, in order to share this excellent address with my colleagues, 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:

REMARKS OF THE HONORABLE RICHARD L. ROUEBUSH, ADMINISTRATOR OF VETERANS AFFAIRS, SITE DEDICATION, RIVERSIDE NATIONAL CEMETERY, RIVERSIDE, CALIF., JUNE 27, 1976

I feel it a great personal honor to be here this afternoon to participate in these ceremonies. It is a privilege to appear with the distinguished persons on this platform and to associate with those kind friends who are interested in this project and have gathered to see it get its official start.

Today's event is one we have worked toward for some time and one we have long looked forward to. This is a significant occasion for the Veterans Administration and for the cause of effective help for veterans and their dependents.

Today we do more than dedicate a site and start construction of a new cemetery.

Today we inaugurate activity that will soon take place in several locations across this great country and that will result in facilities to honor and to express our respect for those who have served the Nation well.

Today we act on behalf of the American people to give new impetus to a program that will ultimately reach and provide benefit and comfort to millions of veterans and their families.

One week from today America celebrates its Two-hundredth Birthday. It is a day we have long looked forward to, a day that is important all over the world as well as in this country, a day that is a symbol of freedom and of man's determination to live in dignity and to seek higher levels of fulfillment.

It is this kind of symbol because these are the things our country has stood for during the 200 years of its life. We have been determined to protect and nurture liberty and opportunity for ourselves, and we have championed the right of others to seek their own destiny and to go their own way in safety and in peace.

I think what we do here this afternoon is appropriate not only to the occasion of starting this new facility but as a Bicentennial observance.

Time after time throughout our history we have been endangered, and the principles that are the foundation of our society have been jeopardized, in armed conflict. And time after time we have met the challenge.

America would not have survived and there would be no Bicentennial if devoted and brave citizens had not responded to the needs of their country and done so successfully.

More than 40 million Americans have worn the uniforms of our armed forces since we became a nation. More than 30 million of them, veterans and service people, are alive today.

It is these men and women whom we honor with these ceremonies. This cemetery and the others to be built will be symbols of the esteem in which they are held by their countrymen and will be everlasting reminders of their service and their patriotism.

It is fitting that the event to inaugurate this new period of construction comes at a time when we are paying special tribute to the service and patriotism of other Americans who founded, built and defended this nation.

The site we dedicate this afternoon will become a cemetery of which we can all be proud. It will in time be the final resting place of nearly 400,000 residents of this section of the United States.

It will be a useful facility. It will be an impressive memorial. And it will be a place of grace and beauty.

It is also to be, as I have mentioned, the forerunner of other cemeteries to be built within the near future, cemeteries for which land has been acquired or is being acquired in Virginia, Pennsylvania, New York and Massachusetts.

Each will be located near large concentrations of population and each will serve an area of the country where there is a great need for burial facilities. It is our intention to build this and other cemeteries as rapidly as possible, extending to veterans and their families in these areas the choice of burial in a national cemetery.

I share the satisfaction felt by those of you who have long advocated the location of a new cemetery in California, one that would be convenient to the large veteran population in this region. I commend you for the support you have given this project and I thank you for the assistance you have provided us.

We are rewarded today with the knowledge that we have made enough progress to at last be at a starting point in construction. We know that the project you have looked forward to for so long will be a reality . . . the first new national cemetery to be opened in this country in more than a generation.

We are called on this afternoon to dedicate a site. It is a site that has been care-

fully chosen for a need, acreage that has been determined to be suitable as the location of a cemetery and that has been acquired for that purpose. So, in one meaning of the word, this site has already been dedicated.

It is a site that will be changed greatly. It will be cleared, improved and reshaped. It will be made beautiful. When it is ready to serve its purpose, it will not present the same appearance that it does today.

So I think it is clear that our concern here today is not just with the real estate that we view . . . or even what we make of it, what physical changes we bring about. The work would go on without our engaging in this impressive ceremony.

Our purpose as we dedicate this site is to emphasize the gratitude and the love we feel for the great country we live in and, thus, our appreciation for those who have served the country well in time of danger.

If we make of this site a fitting resting place for them, we honor the nation they served . . . our nation. And, of course, we plan to do so.

If we transform this land and bring it beauty as a measure of our esteem for those who will be buried here, we add to the enjoyment of the living. It is our intention to make such a transformation.

If we create a setting worthy of those whose memory this cemetery will serve, we will add to our own dignity as individuals and ennoble our society as one that remembers and cares. This will be such a setting.

But I think that today we should declare it our hope . . . and that it should be our intention . . . that this site and this cemetery have meaning beyond anything I have mentioned thus far.

At this time of a significant national birthday, I think we should remember the traditions we have fallen heir to and the inspiration that we have gained from the institutions and the shrines that are our reminders of a glorious history.

I think of the years ahead, of the time far into our third century and beyond, and see this cemetery and the others to be built soon as monuments not only to those buried in them but to the America of this era.

Our descendants will know that here are buried veterans of various wars men and women who contributed to the defense and the safety of America at their time in history and, thus, to the Nation as it exists at that future time.

Our descendants will also know that Americans in our Bicentennial Year were grateful enough to build such facilities. We hope they will be inspired and will have a greater sense of their heritage because we have done so.

And, so, it is my great hope . . . and I know it is yours . . . that we are building here a resting place to receive and honor those with distinguished service in the past and an important monument for the future.

Before I leave you, I would like, once again, to express my appreciation to all who have had a part in bringing this project to its present stage of development . . . to our congressmen and senators who gave us their leadership, to members of the veterans organizations who have been so active, to our friends in the Air Force without whom today would have been an impossibility, to other friends in this area and to my colleagues in the Veterans Administration.

With you, I am thankful that this day is now at hand. With you, I look forward to the day when our work here will be accomplished.

TURKISH-SOVIET RELATIONS

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, one often hears that congressionally imposed restrictions on military assistance to Tur-