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We cleared the crest of Admiralty's 70-mile-long backbone, then Ken nosed down a couple of degrees for our descent into Whitewater.

There it lay on the shores of Chatham Strait—a delightful snug-harbor inlet surrounded by deep, deep greenness.

But where were the scars?

Where the "barren . . . Appalachia?"

Where the "sullen garbage dumps," the "eroded gullies," the rape stains so vividly defined and convincingly photographed by Starnes?

Ken banked deep for a tight turn over the bluewater bay, then dipped for a glassy-smooth approach on a lagoon so clear I could see bottom, in all but the dark blue depths of the center of the lagoon. We skimmed across the inlet, then sided up to a mooring spot. We jumped ashore.

Minutes later, with a 30.06 in one hand and a copy of Starnes' article in the other, I set out on a walking tour to find our "desolate ruin" with Wally Barrus and Mike Nielson.

We never found it.

Because it doesn't exist.

Instead we found a vibrant, lush forest literally springing to life on the 1500 acres of the Whitewater Bay tract logged between 1963 and 1967.

Throughout the clearcut area, vigorous Sitka spruce were rearing their heads six and eight feet high. Hemlocks by the thousands, and a whole year-by-year progression of saplings and younger trees, were coming along right behind them. Blueberry and huckleberry, salmonberry and wild currant, elderberry, alder and wild columbine provide a carpet so thick we could scarcely make our way through. Birds of all descriptions chirped and chattered as we approached.

What once were logging roads are now nearly closed in by alder overgrowth, making them trails for the most part. At the site of a logging road bridge (removed by the loggers as required by the Forest Service following operations), we waded thigh-deep across the chill waters of the Whitewater river-waters as clear as any I'd ever seen in Alaska. Looking across a grassy meadow, we gazed at a magnificent unnamed falls surrounded by a spruce-hemlock forest which, I learned later, had sprung up following a clearcut operation 43 years before.

But what of the bears? We saw four brown bear cubs skittering down a snowbank as we flew in that morning. Everywhere along the trail was fresh evidence of bear, and Pilot Ken reported seeing both black and brown bear often in the grown-over clearcut area.

Otter and mink were thick here, as evidenced by the mussel and cockle shells they'd carried from salt water some distance inland.

Unfolding Starnes' article, I searched until I found the huge stump of a "murdered Admiralty monarch." It was literally surrounded by lush hemlock, alder and spruce trees.

The garbage dumps? Only a barely recognizable, overgrown depression was left to suggest their past presence.

It was a little early in the season to find any salmon in the river, but when I returned to Juneau I checked official Alaska Department of Fish and Game counts for that area, and learned that peak counts for last year, 15,000, show an almost four-fold increase over the years 1960-63 before logging commenced—making it all most difficult for me to understand why Starnes had stated: "It is impossible . . . to believe that the Whitewater watershed will ever again produce any substantial harvest of trees, salmon, or brown bear."

Our hike up the little valley was memorable for its placid beauty—if you can appreciate what happens when a whole new forest

springs to life. The rushing clear water, the sounds of innumerable birds, the mature stands of conifers left here and there for landscape effect and as a seed source—they all worked with the new forest to produce a picture of harmony, of rebirth, of regeneration in the Alaskan rainforest.

That last word—"rainforest"—is of course the key.

Upward of 100 inches of rain per year will bring up new forests like the Whitewater re-growth. They'll bring along a harvest of Sitka spruce and hemlock in less than 100 years. How do I know? One little spin over the area immediately adjacent to Whitewater with a logger's map shows clearcuts dated 1965, 1942, 1928, 1924, 1920—in fact all the way back to 1860. If you didn't have that map you couldn't locate most of the cuts. All you see is thick, vigorous forest—a little healthier than the surrounding older stands with their dominant snap-topped trees.

Nevertheless I'm sorry we can't bring back Starnes' magnificent monarchs—this year.

I'm sorry that roads are necessary for logging.

I'm sorry, in a way, that people use so much paper, so much lumber.

But if Mr. Starnes will just climb into a plane and hop out to Whitewater one of these days, he'll find a whole new morning on Admiralty to replace the night he so darkly described.

If he has a genuine concern for the needs of future generations for "magnificent monarchs," and for paper, for lumber, for places to hunt bear and catch salmon—he might look at the new Whitewater forest, and even manage a forced little nod of assent to the Forest Service and gruff Alaska loggers.

#### PROFILES OF CHILDREN

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, on March 7 the Committee on Finance voted to postpone and dilute a program that would provide health services to millions of poor children—the "early and periodic screening, diagnosis, and treatment" program under medicaid.

After a 4-year delay in issuing guidelines, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare ordered States to offer these health services to eligible children under 6 starting in February of this year; and gave States until July 1, 1973, to phase in programs for children and youth from 6 through 21.

The Committee on Finance, however, voted to postpone the requirement for services to 6 through 21-year-olds by 2 years—until July 1, 1975. In addition, the committee announced that under an amendment it adopted States would not be required to offer additional medical treatment for diseases discovered in the screening process. The effect of this could be to deny needed eyeglasses, dental care and hearing aids to an unknown number of children.

I have previously announced that when this legislation comes to the floor of the Senate, I will do all I can to see that the program is implemented as soon and as fully as possible. In the meantime, I would like to insert in the RECORD for the information of my colleagues some data which I believe bear on the Finance Committee's action.

This information consists of excerpts and paraphrases from "Profiles of Children," a publication of the White House Conference on Children. These statistics show that many youngsters have health

problems which go untreated, including nutritional deficiencies which can cause serious health problems in later life. It portrays concisely why it is so important to bring the "early and periodic screening, diagnosis, and treatment" program to fruition as soon as possible. The information is as follows:

These diseases are still a threat to the health of children: syphilis, hepatitis, gonorrhea, and tuberculosis. Twenty-six percent of reported cases of hepatitis occur in children under 14; three percent of reported cases of syphilis and one percent of cases of gonorrhea occur in children under 14; and 11 percent of reported cases of tuberculosis are found in children under 15.

One out of every 12 children between the ages of 6 and 11 has a speech defect.

One out of 4 children between the ages of 5 and 14 has never seen a dentist.

Poor children have greater dental needs than children in more affluent families. In families with an income of under \$3,000, children aged 6 to 11 have an average of less than one tooth filled each year. In families with an income of \$3,000 to \$4,999 per year, children of the same age have an average of a little more than one tooth filled; while three decayed teeth go untreated.

Proper nutrition is basic to the good health of the child. Pre-schooler's diets often lack adequate amounts of important nutrients. Fifty-one percent of boys under six and 56 percent of girls the same age receive inadequate amounts of Vitamin A. Twenty-one percent of boys under six and 27 percent of girls in the same age group receive inadequate amounts of Riboflavin.

#### ADDRESS BY SENATOR JAVITS BEFORE UNITED STATES CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the text of an address delivered by me before the 26th Annual Hemispheric Insurance Day Luncheon of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States on May 16, 1972.

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

#### THE CRISIS FACING REGIONAL INTEGRATION IN THE AMERICAS

I welcome this opportunity the U.S. Chamber of Commerce has provided me to talk about Western Hemisphere affairs. While the attention of our policy makers and the press is directed towards the more vivid threats to world peace, to our constitutional processes and to our system of checks and balances—it is nevertheless likely that the future shape of world society may be influenced as much by what happens in Latin America over the next decade.

The topic of my address is: The Crisis Facing Regional Integration in the Americas. I am aware that continent-wide regional economic integration for Latin America is a subject that is not being pursued actively at this time either by major Latin American governments or by the United States. By economic integration of Latin America, I mean significantly closer economic cooperation between the countries of Latin America leading to the establishment of a Latin American Common Market, actually a customs union with relatively free movement of labor and capital.

While Canada's decision of last week to join the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) is welcome, Canada continues to tiptoe around the edges of a significant involvement in matters of the hemisphere. One must note that this decision took years and also