

April 5, 1976 *Bartlett*

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—SENATE

S 4873

fortunate should our relative positions change. If the Soviet Union were to achieve military superiority, the United States would most surely be denied the pursuit of its legitimate interests.

I believe military superiority is a legitimate and necessary objective for a nation upon whom the destiny of the free world rests so heavily. It is a goal which I believe the majority of the American people demand for their country.

Even though we have been less vocal, even though the cry, "We're No. 1," has been reserved for our favorite football team in its most exciting moments. I believe the American spirit still quietly commands us always to say loudly and proudly that we are the first, the strongest, the best—No. 1 and nothing less.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a digest of a recent statement by Mr. Solzhenitsyn that was in the Washington Post on Sunday, April 4, 1976, be printed in the RECORD.

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

(From the Washington Post, Apr. 4, 1976)

SOLZHENITSYN'S WARNING

(By Alexander Solzhenitsyn) *per BBC*

It is with a strange feeling that those of us who come from the Soviet Union look upon the West of today. It is as though we were neither neighbors on the same planet nor contemporaries—and yet we contemplate the West from what will be your future, or look back 70 years to see our past suddenly repeating itself. And what we see is always the same: adults deferring to the opinion of their children; the younger generation carried away by shallow, worthless ideas; professors scared of being unfashionable; journalists refusing to take responsibility for the words they squander so profusely; universal sympathy for revolutionary extremists; people with serious objections unable or unwilling to voice them; the majority passively obsessed by a feeling of doom; feeble governments; societies whose defensive reactions have become paralyzed; spiritual confusion leading to political upheaval. What will happen as a result of all this lies ahead of us. But the time is near, and from bitter memory we can easily predict what these events will be.

Twice we helped save the freedom of Western Europe. And twice you repaid us by abandoning us to our slavery. It is clear what you wanted. Once again you wanted to extricate yourself as quickly as possible from this terrible war, you wanted to rest, you wanted to prosper.

But there was a price to pay. And the noble philosophy of pragmatism laid down that once again you should close your eyes to a great many things: to the deportation of whole nations to Siberia; to Katyn; to Warsaw—in that same country for whose sake the war had started; you should forget Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania; you should hand over six more of your European sisters into slavery and allow a seventh to be cut in two; at Nuremberg you should sit amicably side by side with judges who were every bit as much murderers as those on trial and never let this disturb your British sense of justice. Whenever a new tyranny came into existence, however far away—in China, say, or Laos—Britain was always the first to recognize it, eagerly pushing aside all competitors for the honor.

All this required great moral fortitude—and your society was not found lacking. All one had to do was to repeat again and again the magic formula: "The dawn of a new era." You whispered it. You shouted it. And when you grew sick of it and decided to reaffirm

your valor in the eyes of the world and recover your self-respect, then your country manifested incomparable daring—against Iceland, Spain, countries which could not even answer you back.

Tank columns in East Berlin, Budapest and Prague declared that they were there "by the will of the people," but not once did the British government recall its ambassadors in protest from any of these places. In Southeast Asia unknown numbers of prisoners have been killed and are still being killed in secret; yet the British ambassadors have not been recalled. Every day in the Soviet Union psychiatrists murder people with their hypodermic syringes merely because they do not think along accepted lines or because they believe in God—and again the British ambassador is never recalled.

But when five terrorists—who had actually committed murder—were executed in Madrid, then the British ambassador was recalled and the din reverberated throughout the world. What a hurricane burst forth from the British Isles! You have to know how to protest. It's got to be done with a great deal of anger—but only so long as it does not run counter to the spirit of the age and presents no danger to the authorities of those protesting. If only you could make use of your British skepticism for a moment—it can't have deserted you entirely—and put yourselves in the position of the oppressed peoples of Eastern Europe—then you can view your unseemly behavior through our eyes! The prime minister of Spain was murdered and all cultured Europe was delighted. Some Spanish policemen, even some Spanish hairdressers, were murdered—and the countries of Europe went wild with joy, as if their own police were insured against the Terrorist International.

Meanwhile the crevasse grows ever wider, spreads even further across the globe, shifts into other continents. The most populous country in the world has plunged headlong into it. So, too, have a dozen others. So, too, have numerous defenseless tribes—Kurds, Northern Abyssinians, Somalis, Angolans—without the British with their great tradition of freedom showing the slightest anxiety over such petty matters. Even today you are lulled into thinking that these fine islands of yours will never be split in two by that crevasse, will never be blown sky-high. And yet the abyss is already there, beneath your very feet. Every year several more countries are seized and taken over as bridgeheads for the coming world war, and the whole world stands by and does nothing.

Even the oceans are being taken over—and need one tell you British what that means or what the seas will be used for? And what of Europe today? It is nothing more than a collection of cardboard stage sets, all bargaining with each other to see how little can be spent on defense so as to leave more for the comforts of life. The continent of Europe, with its centuries-long preparation for the task of leading mankind, has of its own accord abandoned its strength and influence on world affairs—and not just its physical influence but its intellectual influence as well.

Modern society is hypnotized by socialism. It is prevented by socialism from seeing the mortal dangers it is in. And one of the greatest dangers of all is that you have lost all sense of danger, you cannot even see where it's coming from as it moves swiftly towards you.

You imagine you see danger in other parts of the globe and hurl the arrows from your depleted quiver there. But the greatest danger of all is that you have lost the will to defend yourselves.

We, the oppressed peoples of Russia, the oppressed peoples of Eastern Europe, watch with anguish the tragic enfeeblement of Europe. We offer you the experience of our suffering; we would like you to accept it

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But your society refuses to heed our warning voices. I suppose we must admit, sad though it is, that experience cannot be transmitted: everyone must experience everything for himself.

Of course, it's not just a question of Britain; it's not just a question of the West—it concerns all of us, in the East as well as in the West. We are all, each in his own way, bound together by a common fate, by the same bands of iron. And all of us are standing on the brink of a great historical cataclysm, a flood that swallows up civilization and changes whole epochs. The present world situation is complicated still more by the fact that several hours have struck simultaneously on the clock of history. We have all got to face up to a crisis—not just a social crisis, not just a political crisis, not just a military crisis. And we must not only face up to this crisis but we must stand firm in this great upheaval—an upheaval similar to that which marked the transition from the Middle Ages to the Renaissance. Just as mankind once became aware of the intolerable and mistaken deviation of the late Middle Ages and recoiled in horror from it, so too must we take account of the disastrous deviation of the late Enlightenment. We have become hopelessly ensnared in our slavish worship of all that is pleasant, all that is comfortable, all that is material—we worship things, we worship products.

Will we ever succeed in shaking off this burden, in giving free rein to the spirit that was breathed into us at birth, that spirit that distinguishes us from the animal world?

KATHRYN KUHLMAN

HON. EDWARD R. ROYBAL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 5, 1976

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, on February 20, 1976, evangelist and spiritual writer Kathryn Kuhlman passed away in Tulsa, Okla. Among her accomplishments was the establishment of the Kuhlman Foundation which carries on such programs as drug rehabilitation, education of the handicapped, and foreign missions. Miss Kuhlman has authored several books, among them "I Believe in Miracles," and "Nothing Is Impossible With God." At the request of her followers, I would like to insert the following words in the RECORD which they have composed as a memorial tribute to Miss Kuhlman:

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to reduce the competition to commercial species by other forest vegetation.

The herbicides kill or retard the growth of hardwood and brush, industry foresters say, but have little effect on commercial softwoods, thus assuring their dominance in the forest.

The use of endrin-coated seed stock has also come into practice throughout the North Coast region. Endrin, an extremely poisonous pesticide, is used by industry foresters to reduce rodent populations.

Although the Fish and Game Department has not publicly criticized these practices, department inspectors privately have expressed the belief that wildlife population has been adversely affected because of them.

One such area is the Wildcat Creek watershed in Mendocino County, where about 2,300 acres of forest was treated with a mixture of 2, 4, 5-T nad 2, 4-D by Georgia-Pacific Corp.

On a recent tour of the area, two fish and game inspectors found what they regarded as a severe decline in evidence of wildlife in the area.

Though the tour was not a scientific survey, they say, the apparent decline in the wildlife population closely followed the herbicide treatment, which killed vegetation upon which many wildlife species depend for food.

Industry representatives defend the large-scale use of pesticides on economic grounds in forests managed for timber growth, not wildlife preservation.

"We simply do not feel that timber owners have the obligation to provide room and board for wildlife," said John Callaghan, executive vice president of the California Forest Protective Assn.

Forestry Division officials say they have not pushed for control of chemical poisons used by the timber industries in large part because such use is already regulated through the State Department of Agriculture.

"It's fine for Fish and Game or Water Quality to say stop the loggers here, stop the loggers there," said Richey, the state acting forester. "But it's this department that will ultimately take the heat. We're caught between the conservationists and the timber industries and getting it from both sides. There's no way to make everyone happy."

Meanwhile, ultimate regulation of the industry remains in doubt. With five months to go before the industry's temporary exemption from the California Environmental Quality Act expires, the Legislature has begun consideration of two measures that would extend the exemption for varying lengths of time.

A two-year extension, sponsored by Sen. John Nejedly, (R-Contra Costa), would eliminate Environmental Impact Reports but it would put strong environmental safeguards into the logging permit system.

Assemblyman Edwin Z'berg (D-Sacramento) has proposed a permanent exemption, far weaker in its environmental safeguards, that would also limit state foresters to enforcing only regulations passed by the Board of Forestry.

At present, according to a ruling by the attorney general, the Division of Forestry is obligated to enforce the intent of the Forest Practices Act as well as board regulations, a ruling which gives the office far broader powers.

Both the Brown Administration and conservation organizations have opposed the Z'berg bill and its progress, for the moment, appears to have been stalled in the Legislature.

The Nejedly measure has passed the Senate but now stands a far tougher test in the Assembly. The industry has opposed the bill, arguing that it would allow endless bickering over individual plans and create much the same problems as Environmental Impact Reports.

"The truth, and all loggers know it, is that you can't cut down timber without adverse effects on the environment," said Callaghan of the California Forest Protective Assn. "That's not the question. The question, the one that has not been answered, is how much damage will be allowed by whom, and for how long."

#### SOME COMPANIES PRESERVE THE HILLSIDES

Big Creek Lumber Co. more or less hugs the shoreline a few miles north of Santa Cruz, its presence from the highway noted only by a large wooden sign.

Like the giant timber firms along the North Coast, Big Creek Lumber is in the business of logging redwood and Douglas fir. But the resemblance ends there.

In the forests of Santa Cruz County, blocks of land logged by Big Creek in the past year now seem almost garden-like compared to those of many operations in the north. There are no washed-out roads, the hillsides are not sliding into creek beds and streams themselves still run clear.

For 28 years Frank and H. T. (Bud) McCrary have owned and operated Big Creek Lumber Co. here, processing about 15 million board feet per year. A small but profitable firm, Big Creek's operations demonstrate almost daily that logging need not destroy the land.

Circling above one recently harvested stand in a light airplane, Bud McCrary motioned to the pattern of felled trees as they lay on the ground. A canopy of trees had been left standing along larger streams and none of the logged redwoods had been felled into creeks themselves, few of the fallen trees, in fact, had even brushed against the trees left standing.

"Any logger can do that if he makes the effort," said McCrary. "To claim otherwise is nonsense."

McCrary's concern for protection of the land is not entirely self-inspired. Since 1971 Santa Cruz County, along with San Mateo, Santa Clara and Marin have imposed logging regulations far tougher than those of the state Board of Forestry. The standards here, widely regarded as the strongest in the nation, would have prevented many of the abuses that have become practice along the North Coast.

Previously, logging had become a nearly all-consuming environmental issue before the Santa Cruz Board of Supervisors; individual plans were fought over for months. But now, according to one supervisor, the issue has been "defused," and is rarely heard before county agencies.

One prominent conservationist, in fact, recently raised the issue of whether various agencies were now wasting taxpayers' money through overregulation.

During the logging of one stand in recent months by Big Creek, for example, the operation was watched by two inspectors from the California Division of Forestry, one from the county's watershed management program, one from the regional Water Quality Control Board, one from the state Fish and Game Department, and another from the county forester's office. "The inspection traffic got a bit thick at times," McCrary said.

Northern logging firms usually scoff at the experience of the more southerly counties, maintaining that many of the regulations, such as a prohibition on clear-cutting, may be feasible in second-growth stands but not in the old growth of the north.

The experience of one of the largest of the northern firms suggests, however, that many such techniques could be used profitably. Pacific Lumber Co. of Scotia has never adopted clear-cutting, preferring instead a selective cut in which about half the trees are left standing.

With 170,000 acres of redwood and Douglas fir, the 103-year-old firm owns some of the largest stands of old-growth timber.

By thinning some stands each year, company foresters say they accelerate the growth of remaining trees by giving them more space and sunlight. At the same time the remaining trees hold the soil, reducing erosion.

"Clear-cutting is the cheapest method, by far, in the beginning," says Jim Greig, a consulting forester in Santa Cruz. "But if you are taking the long view, selective cutting will eventually return the highest yields. Unfortunately, most of the large companies are not taking the long view."

One usually overlooked advantage of preserving old-growth redwood, Greig says, is its future value. "It produces a clear, beautiful wood that you can't get from younger trees," Greig says. "And its value is going to accelerate incredibly as it becomes more scarce. The man who saves a little of his stand now may find he can name his price a decade from now."

#### SOLZHENITSYN'S WARNING

#### HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 5, 1976

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, last summer, Alexander Solzhenitsyn in a speech to the AFL-CIO in Washington sounded a passionate warning: He said freedom was in retreat all over the world; détente was turning out to be a policy of surrender; the West must make a firm stand against Communist totalitarianism.

Solzhenitsyn, now living in Switzerland, has delivered the same kind of warning to Britain in a televised interview and radio lecture.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn makes a telling point in describing the double standard attitude of the West toward tyranny:

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Kathryn Kuhlman firmly believed that the richest quality of love was sacrifice; that the noblest credential of any work was the spirit on the part of its members who counted all things lost for Christ. As she believed, she lived—and so will she be remembered and revered by millions all over the world.

#### EDWIN KOUPAL—LOBBYIST FOR THE PEOPLE

#### HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 5, 1976

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Speaker, in the State of California, issues are often decided during elections by a direct vote of the people. This initiative process, as it is called, can be used by the public at large to address problems through an at-large referendum. Sometimes, these issues become even hotter campaign issues than the political office races taking place at the same time.

No person ever used the initiative as effectively as Edwin Koupal, founder of the Peoples' Lobby. It is my sad duty to report that Mr. Koupal passed away on Monday, March 29, at the age of 48.

In an age when public apathy seems to be the prevailing mood, Edwin Koupal was an anomaly. He was an activist in every sense of the word, and he chose to take his causes directly to the people. Largely as a result of his efforts, a political reform initiative qualified for the ballot in 1974 and was passed by the people of our State.

A native Oregonian, Edwin Koupal first came to California in 1964. Twelve years later, at the time of his passing, he and his organization were already political powers to be reckoned with in our State.

Edwin Koupal will be missed by all of us who have come to respect him for his honesty and dedication to open government. I am very hopeful that the People's Lobby will continue in its efforts toward opening up the political process to all people in our State. My wife, Lee, joins me in extending our sincere condolences to his lovely wife Joyce, an activist in her own right, and their three children, Cecil, Christine, and Diane.

The following article from the March 30, Los Angeles Times, gives an eloquent account of Edwin Koupal's personality and many accomplishments, and at this point I would like to insert it into the RECORD:

**EDWIN KOUPAL, PEOPLE'S LOBBY FOUNDER  
"ONE OF GOD'S ANGRY MEN," DIES AT 48**

(By Al Martinez)

Edwin Koupal, whose People's Lobby gave voice to the voiceless through the initiative process, died Monday. He was 48.

Death came quietly in a hospital bed to the big and determined political activist who had been described as "one of God's angry men."

Koupal had been suffering from cancer and on Sunday night decided he wanted no further oxygen or intravenous treatment.

With him at the time was his wife of 2 years, Joyce, and a People's Lobby worker, Faith Keating.