

that the Soviet Government is not insensitive to world opinion, and particularly to the American opinion. The mere fact that this year, the Soviet Government permitted the baking, as well as the importation of matzoth—the ritual bread that is used by Jews during the 8 days of Passover—is a sign that the Soviets are sensitive to world opinion.

Again, we thank you for your time and patience and cooperation, and we do hope that your intercession will determine the new Russian Government to revise its past policies of discrimination and to give Jews full and unrestricted religious liberty which is guaranteed under the Russian Constitution.

## Pollution in Lake Erie

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

**HON. RICHARD D. McCARTHY**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 15, 1965

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, it is widely recognized that one of the most serious water pollution problems in the Nation is that which besets Lake Erie, a portion of which borders the district I represent.

Recently, an outstanding presentation of the Lake Erie problem was made in a program that was broadcasted by WGR-TV in Buffalo. I call to the attention of my colleagues a major portion of the script for this program:

#### DANGER IN EVERY DROP

The beauty of Buffalo's surrounding waters today obscures a modern-day menace \* \* \* the massive hazard of pollution. Unfortunately, much of this bright sparkling water would \* \* \* if bottled \* \* \* have to be labeled: "Danger in Every Drop." Without adequate safeguards, it could mean death \* \* \* not only to portions of the human population \* \* \* but to shipping, industrial production and recreational facilities as well.

Good evening, this is Pat Fagan. For two centuries Lake Erie has supplied the lifeblood for the stream of commerce that has built Buffalo into the second largest city in the second most populous State in the Nation. Ever since a French explorer christened this site on the Niagara Frontier with the felicitous phrase "belle fleuve"—or "beautiful flow"—its shining waters have been the crown jewel in the proud diadem of the Queen City of the Lakes.

But much has occurred historically since the discovery of the Great Lakes early in the 16th century. Huge harbors have mushroomed from its wild river mouths—primitive Indian canoe routes have become swarming channels of commerce—and once-isolated trading posts have quickened into the busy pulse beat of cities like Buffalo.

As State Health Commissioner Hollis S. Ingraham has warned, "polluted water can menace health \* \* \* deter real estate development \* \* \* interfere with recreation \* \* \* and repel tourists." For in this unbottled poison, as he points out, "lurks a virus that stunts community progress."

And this is the danger in every drop. So much danger, in fact, that two worried Governments—the United States and Canada—have just asked the International Joint Commission to investigate the water pollution problem in Lakes Erie and Ontario. The request for the pollution study said the United States and Canadian Governments have been informed that the lake waters "are being

polluted by sewage and industrial waste—causing or likely to cause serious health hazards on both sides of the border. Not only Buffalo is threatened—but many neighboring communities as well.

Cities on all of the Great Lakes \* \* \* stretching their more than 2,000 miles more than halfway across the Northern American Continent—are all affected to some degree by water pollution. But the Niagara frontier is particularly vulnerable to this deadly virus because of its location on both Lakes Erie and Ontario—with its 43 million population in a 295,000-square-mile area directly dependent upon these two lakes for its water.

Locally, Buffalo's waterfront provides a vivid picture of pollution in "living color." This pollution extends along the waterfront from the river entrance to below Lackawanna. This so-called "black belt" is a blend of many contaminating factors. Stanley P. Spisiak, chairman of the Water Resources Committee of the New York Conservation Council, has estimated that a total of 350 tons of cyanide, phenol, ammonium, compounds, acids and suspended solids—plus approximately 2,710 gallons of oil—are dumped daily into the waters of Lake Erie and the Niagara River.

Of all the communities along the Niagara frontier, the city of Buffalo alone uses about 123 million gallons of water a day. Some of this, of course, is used industrially for cooling and processing purposes. For instance, it takes 65,000 gallons of water, weighing 270 tons, to process a single ton of steel.

The average Buffalo family of four uses 300 gallons of water a day. Every time you step into a shower, 25 gallons is consumed washing off the soap with the spray—every time you splash in the bathtub, whether you're big or little, another 36 gallons eventually run down the drain—and anywhere from 20 to 30 gallons are used for such ordinary household chores as washing the dishes or taking care of the family laundry.

Of this, the water you drink is literally only a drop in the bucket—about half a gallon a day. Yet this has always been the prime concern of local health authorities.

Buffalo's drinking water is under constant 24-hour analysis in the Erie County Health Department's testing laboratory on the top floor of city hall. Here, health department inspectors bring daily samples of water from the city's filtration plant at the foot of Porter Avenue. Bottled in sterile flasks, the water samples are first examined by a bacteriologist to determine its fitness to drink. The laboratory tests not only city water—but samples from wells, swimming pools, and public beaches in all parts of the county.

Toxicity is sometimes tested by placing guppies in samples of suspicious water. If the fish expire, it's a sure sign the water is suffering from either lack of oxygen or some form of pollution.

A high bacteria count is the chief menace in drinking water. When this is suspected, special millipore filtration tests speed up the routine diagnosis of the samples. The 10 members of the laboratory staff immediately swing into action, working around the clock to analyze the water in less than 18 hours and submit their findings to the Erie County health commissioner, Dr. William E. Mosher, and the health department engineer.

Such an emergency occurred on January 13, 1964, when Lake Erie dropped to its lowest level in 24 years, causing slush ice to block the intake to the Colonel Ward pumping station. After receiving a laboratory report that contaminated water was pouring through the rusty pipes of the auxiliary Massachusetts Avenue pumping station. Dr. Mosher issued this warning:

"This is an emergency. All citizens of Buffalo are warned not to drink water without boiling it at least 5 minutes. This boil order is being issued by the health depart-

ment because of an emergency at the water intake. I repeat, Buffalo water is unsafe to drink. It must be boiled before drinking until further notice."

All Buffalo schools were ordered closed as low water pressure continued to plague the city, which normally uses 120 million gallons of water on a winter day.

The old Niagara River intake—pressed into service for the first time in 30 years—supplied about 70 million gallons, or three-fourths of the city's requirements. It was sediment from this old intake \* \* \* plus the lack of filtration facilities at the Massachusetts pumping station \* \* \* that resulted in the "boil water" order. The water entering the well at the Massachusetts station was at first very muddy. Massive doses of chlorine made the water safe \* \* \* but quite unpalatable. As the crisis continued, Dr. Mosher was forced to issue another order:

"I've been advised that we are losing about 30 million gallons of water a day in our systems and, therefore, it has become necessary for me to ask all residents of Buffalo to use water only for essential purposes such as cooking. Water should not be used for laundry and so on. I'm also directing industry to reduce its water to the barest minimum and to use it only for emergency purposes."

In 24 hours, Buffalo's water emergency was over. The boil water order was rescinded \* \* \* schools reopened \* \* \* and affected factories resumed normal operations.

However, the health department—in its role of "watchdog" over the city's water supply—still cautioned citizens to run their tap water for at least 3 minutes before using it for drinking purposes.

The job of clearing the portholes to the clogged water intake was carried out by an Army surplus vehicle whose path was cleared through the ice fields by the Buffalo fireboat.

The military vessel used a scoop to remove some of the ice \* \* \* then lowered small dynamite charges to blast open each of the 12 ice-clogged portholes.

No similar threat to Buffalo's water supply is expected to be posed this winter as the result of a city project now underway at the Lake Erie intake. First \* \* \* dredges scooped away debris from the bottom of the lake around the intake and loaded it onto scows for dumping in deep water off Lackawanna. An estimated 25,000 cubic yards of debris was removed to permit a freer flow into the underwater ports of the intake. Later \* \* \* specially fabricated metal "elbows" were attached to the intake. The 11-ton elbows are designed to lower the level at which water enters the intake.

Aside from such freak quirks of nature, along with the unavoidable runoff of filth after floods or heavy rainstorms when more than the normal amount of pollution pours into drains, the chief source of contaminated water is untreated sewage.

Conditions in Lake Erie were described recently by Frank P. Briggs, Assistant Secretary of the U.S. Department of the Interior, as "dangerous, deplorable and devastating." He charged that one of the chief reasons was "the indiscriminate dumping of domestic sewage by lakefront cities."

But Buffalo has a better record than most. Briggs admitted that the city still supplies good drinking water and has corrected a pollution problem that once was one of the worst on the lake.

Prior to 1930, municipalities paid little attention to the problem of providing treatment for sewage. State law at the time called for pollution abatement only in the case of a direct health menace.

But after an outbreak of disease affecting 40,000 residents of Niagara Falls \* \* \* where the drinking water was polluted by untreated

rest of the brigade. The professor's study noted:

A fairly comprehensive study of the modern era (classes of 1953 through 1962) shows that the student athlete is hardly distinguishable from his counterpart in the brigade in every facet of his full Navy career. As a group, entering student athletes win their share of prizes and awards, consistently stand higher in first class aptitude, and consistently stand slightly lower in relative standing for the completed course. The group of student athletes has a good retention rate for service careers.

Other studies at the Air Force Academy and the U.S. Military Academy have produced similar statistics with regards to the relative standing of the varsity athletes.

The Military Academy, utilizing the members of the classes of 1964-67 who were on the varsity football and basketball teams as a sample of athletes, found their mean score on the college entrance examination exceed significantly the national mean for high school seniors who enter college.

Additionally a review of the high school standings of this sample indicates that 70 percent were in the top 20 percent of their class and 90 percent in the top half. Considering that the high school standing is generally accepted as the one best predictor of academic success, this group of athletes demonstrates outstanding potential.

A review of the Military Academy classes of 1955-60 indicates no significant differences between retention rates of athletes and that of their class. In addition the officer performance of athletes is not significantly different from their contemporaries. As an example, the selection rate to captain for those first considered was 97.9 percent for athletes as compared to 97 percent for their contemporaries. It is further interesting to note that a survey made of Military Academy graduates in Korea established that physical ability measures were more related to the criterion of combat officer success than any of the academic course grades or final class standing.

The Air Force Academy made a survey of the high school records of members of its football and basketball squads. This survey, for the classes of 1964-67, showed that 80 percent of the football players were in the top quarter of their high school graduating class. A total of 77.3 percent of the basketball players, in the Air Force Academy classes of 1964-67, were in the top quarter of their high school graduating class.

In a breakdown of the academic grades for the spring semester of 1964, the Air Force Academy found that the average grade of all cadets was 2.81 on a 4.0 system. The average for the football squad was 2.67, and the average for the basketball squad was 2.56.

A similar correlation was found in the percentage study of cadets below the 2.0—or C grade—average. The percentage below 2.0 for all cadets at the Air Force Academy was 6.8. The percentage for the football squad was 7.0, and the basketball squad, 4.5.

These studies show that the high school records and Academy records of varsity athletes are almost identical with

the overall cadet averages. The athlete is clearly no drag on the academic excellence of any of the three academies. In fact, a substantially greater proportion of the basketball and football squads than of their classmates were on the Commandant's merit list at the Air Force Academy.

Athletics and intercollegiate competition are healthy and essential to all three academies.

It is all too easy to hunt for a "whipping boy" in the case of the Air Force cheating, but the facts and figures clearly proclaim the folly of trying to make athletics the bete noir of this situation.

*Charles Mathias*  
**Plight of Russian Jewry**

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

**HON. CHARLES McC. MATHIAS, JR.**

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 2, 1965

Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. Speaker, many Americans are becoming increasingly concerned about the tragic plight of the Jewish people in Russia. Last September I wrote to the President of the United States asking him to protest the discrimination against the Jewish people in Russia. I believe my colleagues in the Congress will be interested in reading a statement on this subject made today before a joint meeting of the Rabbinical Assembly of America of the Greater Washington area and the Maryland delegation.

STATEMENT BY RABBI JOSEPH M. BRANDRISS, PRESIDENT OF THE RABBINICAL ASSEMBLY OF AMERICA OF THE GREATER WASHINGTON AREA, MARCH 2, 1965

Distinguished Senators and Congressmen of our beloved State of Maryland, permit me at first to express to you the gratitude of the members of my organization, the Rabbinical Assembly of America of the Greater Washington area, as well as our own gratitude for your having taken time off from your busy schedules to meet with us this morning. Be assured that we greatly appreciate it.

With me are Rabbi Tzvi Porath, the spiritual leader of the Montgomery County Jewish Community Center, and former president of the Rabbinical Assembly of America of the Greater Washington Area, Rabbi Lewis Weintraub, spiritual leader of Temple Israel, and former president of the Washington Board of Rabbis, Rabbi Sanford Jarashaw, the spiritual leader of Temple Shalom, representing the Conference of American Rabbis, and Mr. Isaac Franck, the executive director of the Jewish Community Council of Greater Washington, representing 130 Jewish organizations.

We are thus representing all the constituent agencies of the Synagogue Council of America. We have come here to plead with you distinguished representatives of our great State of Maryland, to bring the plight of Russian Jewry to the attention of our President, Lyndon Baines Johnson, and to urge our Ambassador, Adlai Stevenson, to bring the violations of the rights of Russian Jewry before the United Nations.

We plead with you to communicate with the State Department and to urge it to intercede with the Russian Government that it put an end to its present anti-Semitic course. We would also like to request that you urge

the House Foreign Affairs chairman, and the members of the committee, to hold hearings and to support a resolution condemning Soviet anti-Semitism.

For quite a number of years the Soviet Government has been pursuing anti-Semitic activities of an alarming nature.

Synagogues are being closed. Their number has been reduced to less than 100 for 3 million Jews.

No Hebrew Bible has been published for Jews since 1917.

Hebrew schools are nonexistent.

There is no public Jewish religious instruction at all. Jewish children are not permitted to be taught the language of the Bible—the language that binds Jews together, and to their ancestral faith.

Despite the fact that Jews are officially recognized as a religious group, they are not permitted to set up any central coordinating body, similar to those of various Christian denominations, the Moslems, and the Buddhist, nor do the Jews have any religious publications, like the other religious groups have.

Of all the religious groups, only the Jews are prevented from establishing contact with their coreligionists in other countries.

The Russian Orthodox Church is now a member of the World Council of Churches. Soviet seminarians attend Protestant and Moslem institutions of learning abroad. No such permission is given to Jewish theological students.

The training of religious functionaries is limited to a single Yeshivah, to a single school, which leads a precarious existence. Only five students are presently in attendance.

Jewish cultural life too has been banned since the Stalin persecution of the Jews. A decade after Stalin's death, there is still no permanent Yiddish theater.

Such kind of a policy on the part of the Russian Government toward Jews, violates the Soviet Constitution's guarantee of national self-determination, and the legal recognition of the right of all nationalities within the Soviet borders to cultural freedom.

The Soviet policy amounts to spiritual and cultural strangulation of Judaism in Russia.

The Soviet press and radio have been conducting an extremely bitter anti-Semitic campaign, not only against Judaism, not only against the Jewish religion and culture, but also against Jews as human beings, branding them as criminals. They are accused of disloyalty toward the state; they are accused of economic crimes.

The Soviet press features trials that result in death sentences. To date, 36 such trials have been reported in 26 different cities. In these trials, death sentences have been meted out to 70 individuals, of whom 45 are Jews.

In a number of cases, the Jewish religious affiliation of some of the "culprits" is made explicit. The synagogues are portrayed as the place of illegal transactions. Religious Jews are mockingly described as "money worshippers"; the rabbi is shown as their accomplice; their family connections in Israel and the United States are pointed up. In general, the Jews are presented as people whose only "G-d is gold."

We could go on and on. In sum, Soviet policy places the Jews in the most difficult situation. They are allowed neither to assimilate, nor to live a full Jewish life, nor to emigrate to Israel or any other place where they might live freely as Jews.

We therefore have come here to ask your understanding for the plight of Russian Jewry. We know that many of you have already approached the President, to protest the outrages perpetrated on the Jewish people in Russia, and we are greatly indebted to you for it.

American Jewry is most encouraged by your sympathy and helpfulness. We know