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a losing night. At the end of five months it had made \$1 million, and before the year was over it had repaid the \$600,000 lent by the Lansky mob to equip the casino and provide the initial bankroll. By the end of 1966, the casino was grossing \$8 million a year, according to the available records. It is worth noting, however, that Peat, Marwick, Mitchell and Company, the international accounting firm which kept the casino's books, did not trust those available records and resigned the account last year.

In New York, meanwhile, U.S. Attorney Robert Morgenthau has been keeping up a dogged pursuit of the fugitive Gotham mobsters. One of Groves's officials admits that all casino personnel have been warned not to go to the U.S. for fear of being caught by one of Morgenthau's subpoenas. The prosecutor has already obtained indictments against the Messrs. Courtney, Ritter and Brudner. Another, more notorious Lansky lieutenant, Dino Cellini, and several lesser hoodlums have been declared *non grata* and deported from Grand Bahama as a result of strong representations by U.S. government agencies.

Cellini went to London, where he operates a school—financed in part by Bahamas Amusements Ltd.—for British croupiers to learn the intricacies of American craps and blackjack. But among the replacements for Cellini and the others, all still working gainfully in Bahamas casinos, are Eddie, Bob and Guff Cellini—all of them Dino's kinfolk.

As long as the mob has a toe hold, it will keep sending replacements—"soldiers," as the Mafia calls them—whenever there's a vacancy to be filled. Of course, the mob has reason to be nervous, what with the heat from the U.S. and the changing political scene along Bay Street. One thing is obvious: they won't give up easily. Nor will the Bay Street Boys.

[From the Washington Post, Feb. 28, 1967]

BAHAMAS CHIEF ADMITS SHARE IN HUFF GROUP

(By Leroy F. Aarons)

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—Lynden O. Pindling, newly elected Prime Minister of the Bahamas, acknowledged today that he and his law partner—now Bahamian Minister for Internal Affairs—are shareholders in a corporation formed by Corrin Huff, secretary and friend of Adam Clayton Powell.

But, Pindling was quick to add, the corporation, Huff Enterprises, Ltd., does no business in the Bahamas or with the Bahamian government.

"So the question of conflict of interest does not exist," he said.

Huff Enterprises was a subject of inquiry in this month's House hearings concerning the affairs of Powell. The select committee was trying to determine whether U.S. Government funds had been used by the corporation for private or commercial purposes.

Pindling, a short, stocky man with a quick wit, is making his first visit to the United States since becoming the first Negro to head the Bahamian government.

He told a press conference at the Regency Hotel that the Huff firm was incorporated in his law offices on May 14, 1965.

Its sole purpose, he said, was to acquire title to a parcel of land and a house on Bimini, a Bahamian island where Powell vacations regularly.

He said the land had been purchased for \$15,000 to \$16,000 prior to the incorporation, but did not say by whom, or how large the plot was.

Bahamian law requires that every corporation have five incorporators, Pindling said. His role, and that of his partner, Jeffery M. Thompson, was merely to fill out the required five names.

The other three, he said, are C. Sumner Stone, a Powell aide, Emma T. Swann, a

Powell employe who figured in House testimony involving misuse of credit cards, and Miss Huff, who is listed as president.

There are 1000 shares outstanding valued at one pound (roughly \$2.79) each. Pindling and Thompson have one each and Miss Huff, Mrs. Swann and Stone five each. The other shares are not issued, Pindling said. Powell himself is not a shareholder.

Asked if it is common for corporations in the Bahamas to be formed for the purpose of listing title to property, Pindling said yes, and added:

"It is used often to avoid operation of the law of dower. In the Bahamas, a wife automatically owns two-thirds life interest in her husband's property. Some husbands mustn't like their wives getting an interest in everything he gets."

Pindling did not say whether this applies to Powell, whose estranged wife lives in Puerto Rico.

Parrying questions by a battery of reporters, Pindling gave particular emphasis to much-publicized reports of Mafia-controlled gambling and insurance and banking rackets in the Bahamas.

He said that a special commission of outside experts, probably from Britain, would soon begin a thorough investigation of the large tax-free gambling casinos on the island, as well as reports of conflict of interest among officials of the previous government.

In answer to a question, he said that three Mafia-linked individuals wanted by the U.S. Government would not be deported pending completion of the study. The three men—serving as managers of a casino at high salaries—are Max Courtney, Frank Ritter and Charles Brudner. They are wanted for violating several U.S. anti-racketeering and gambling statutes.

AMIGOS DE LAS AMERICAS

(Mr. BUSH (at the request of Mr. VANDER JAGT) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. BUSH. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to bring to the attention of this body the work of a great organization and its unique program. Several hundred teenage boys and girls in 2 years, on their own momentum and with \$80,000 of their own money, have given the term "amigos" a special meaning in Latin America which goes far beyond the literal Spanish. Without a dollar of Government money and without any political or ideological objectives, these young amigos have successfully inoculated hundreds of thousands of rural Central Americans against the major contagious diseases and have developed—by action rather than by talk—a spirit of international brotherhood which dollars alone could never buy. Anyone who might question the feasibility and importance of this unique approach should spend 5 minutes with Raymond Cook, chairman of the board of trustees, Guy Bevil, the inspired executive director, or spend 20 minutes viewing KPRC-TV's stimulating documentary film on the Amigos program, "Yanqui, Come Back," the title of which dramatically discloses the kind of response which our boys and girls have induced among thousands of new friends.

Over the next few months you will observe a lot of public discussion of international student organizations and of the unfortunate disclosures of CIA

participation. These discussions will probably bring about a broad review of the proper relationships between U.S. Government agencies and private welfare organizations, and out of such review there may develop some new and workable guidelines. In the process, however, there may also unfortunately be suspicion and resentment which unjustly will damage all youth service groups, even those like Amigos which have had no involvement with undercover activities of any kind.

At this particular time, therefore, it is refreshing for the public generally to learn that there is at least one youth service program in America which as a matter of deliberate policy has refused to taint its person-to-person objectives either by Government money or by political, social or religious preaching. Young Amigos during the summer live with rural families in Honduras, eat their simple food, share their many problems and work hard to help solve some of them. To these young people, idealistic though they may be, political and social philosophy becomes remote and irrelevant. Their outlook is focused rather on the problems immediately in front of them. An Amigo's smile and good works may well aid an important national purpose, and his obvious spiritual motivation may well serve to strengthen someone's religious faith; but to the Amigo these are indirect dividends. Only to you and to others who must view such projects with a wide lens does the true significance become clear. In simple language the basic truth is that in many areas of U.S. interest today a teenager's smile is more effective than a silver dollar.

It might also be refreshing for people to learn how much time and how many skills are being committed by American businessmen to the success of volunteer programs like Amigos. The operation is extraordinarily complex, with logistical problems which would severely strain many business organizations and which in a bureaucracy would inevitably produce administrative costs out of proportion to the end product. The vitality and enthusiasm of volunteer workers can never be bought; and it is through both necessity and choice, therefore, that Amigos has been able to accomplish this complex operations with no administrative hierarchy and with a minimum of expense.

I do not suggest that in the field of private welfare the U.S. Government need wholly ignore what is going on. In fact there are positive policies which our various Federal agencies can and do properly carry out, primarily those which are implicit in the functions available abroad to any U.S. citizen at the embassy and consulate levels. For example, Amigos de las Americas and many thousands of Honduran citizens have already appreciated the courtesies, the information and the counselling in Tegucigalpa, Honduras from our distinguished American ambassadors to Honduras, Charles R. Burrows in 1965 and John J. Jova in 1966. Ambassador Jova, incidentally, became so intrigued by the Amigos program that he encouraged two of his own sons to participate. I also believe that

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within the State Department at many levels there are those who understand and support the good works of private service projects abroad.

Too often, however, this relationship gets distorted because in the background there is an expressed or implied request for Federal financial assistance. What is needed is a wholesale dose of "do-it-yourself" medicine. Federal officials should more openly admit, even preach, that there are many functions both in this country and abroad which can be better served by private enterprise.

The Amigos program itself, with or without public notice, will carry on under the momentum of its young people, the dedication of its volunteer adults and the contributions of interested individuals. The principle, however, deserves continued public notice; and I hope that today's recognition will stimulate it.

I commend this organization for its great efforts.

DEATHS AND INJURIES FROM FIRE ARE A SERIOUS NATIONAL HEALTH PROBLEM

(Mr. SHRIVER (at the request of Mr. VANDER JAGT) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. SHRIVER. Mr. Speaker, with all of us sharing proper concern over the public health, I should like to call attention and express appreciation for the fine work being done in educating the public in prevention of deaths and injuries resulting from burns by the U.S. Public Health Service's injury control program headed by Dr. Richard E. Marland, Chief, within the National Center for Urban and Industrial Health.

This is a vital work and a much needed contribution to the welfare of our society. Another person, to whom I should like to give credit, and a valued assistant to Dr. Marland, is Dr. Irmagene Nevins Holoway, a safety specialist with the injury control program, and a native of Kansas.

From these people, who labor daily so that you and I may have a safer world in which to live, I have learned much of the enormous cost fire and explosion exact each year from our society.

In this country, accidents caused by fire and explosion are the second leading cause of all nontransport deaths, approximately 8,000 annually, a rate of four per 100,000 population. An estimated 2 million persons are burned each year from all causes seriously enough to require medical attention or to restrict their usual activity for a day or more. Of these 2 million persons, about 100,000 require hospitalization.

Since injury control program figures show that over 80 percent of the deaths caused by fire and explosion occur in the home, I should like to record in more detail, and categorically by different groupings, what this marauder takes from us, and how it ravages the weak and unprotected.

Fire and explosion are the leading cause of death from nontransport accidents among children 1 to 4 years old,

and the second leading cause to age groups 5 to 14 and 45 and over. Non-metropolitan areas have higher death rates than metropolitan areas, possibly reflecting a lack of fire departments, local rather than central heating, and problems of providing good emergency care in the ambulance and in the emergency departments of the hospital.

Improper use of a petroleum product to start a fire is the leading cause of home conflagrations that result in death and injuries to children; however, faulty wiring or fuses and defective stoves or flues are contributing factors. More than one-half of the injuries to children in home conflagrations occur while they are alone in the dwelling. The problem of hot water burns to little children and elderly persons involves accidentally turning on showers and taps in bathtubs among some certain groups of people, and falling into tubs of hot water in others. Other common causes of burns, varying with culture and environment, include cooking stoves, skillets—especially hot grease—electric appliances, electric wall sockets, trash burning, and misuse of petroleum products or matches.

A major problem involves clothing catching on fire, a particular problem for girls especially in conjunction with open fires or flame. Clothing ignition is common to both sexes, all ages, and in both home and work accidents. Burns are generally more serious when clothing is ignited. The amount of heat generated by the burning of any ordinary clothing fabric is sufficient to produce the most serious form of deep burning. Deep burns over large areas explain the clinical severity, prolonged hospitalization, and extremely high cost of treatment of such burns. Each year, many scores of thousands of persons in this country are burned in fabric fires. Add to this the tragic fact that most clothing burns occur amongst children and the elderly—the members of our society least able to defend themselves in such emergencies. Little girls' dresses and nightwear, for example, can quickly go up in flames, and the amount of heat generated is sufficient to produce the most serious form of deep burning. Flame-retardant material in one form or another is available for practically all of our fabric needs. However, technology can and must develop better and cheaper processes for producing flame-retardant clothing.

The injury control program is doing an outstanding job in research of fabric fires and resulting personal burn injuries. Likewise the program has been influential in bringing together the forces of the Government, medical profession, fabric manufacturers and finishers, retailers and others deeply concerned with the development and general distribution of flame-retardant materials for the protection of the American public.

The injury control program stimulated a conference on burns and flame retardant fabrics last December at the New York Academy of Medicine. Attending were leading representatives of the interested parties I have just mentioned, and from this conference came plans for a permanent flame-retardant fabric

organization. This organization will be dedicated to finding ways and means to bring more flame-retardant fabrics into every day use, and at prices the public can afford. It is to be hoped that this objective can be attained, for it can well result in a substantial reduction in personal burn injuries and deaths caused through the use of flammable fabrics.

Infants—age 1 and under—frequently are burned from climbing into containers of hot water left on floors, being placed in extremely hot water, or turning on hot water taps when left unattended while in their baths. Infants also suffer burns from hot floor grates or are burned while using hot stoves and space heaters for support. Crawling children pull on cords of electric appliances, toppling over coffee pots, frypans, irons, vaporizers, and other similar items. Parents who are safety conscious may pull the cord from the appliance, but leave it plugged into the socket. Infants no longer can pull over the hot liquid or appliance, but can and do put these live cords in their mouths, suffering burns. Infants in the teething stage chew on extension cords or put the couplings in their mouth. In fact, one of the projects of the injury control program is educating parents and other adults in making the home baby safe.

Burns to pre-school children involve many of the same burn agents common to infants, but from different activities. For instance, these children usually fall onto floor grates, play on them, or back into space heaters, trip over cords of electric appliances, start to climb on stoves to reach cupboards, or are burned while watching trash fires.

Little girls' dresses ignite from sparks of trash fires, open flame of stoves, un-screened fireplaces, or contact with pilot lights or space heaters. Perhaps this is the greatest single hazard for fire burns to girls.

The preschool child frequently sticks any small metal object, particularly bobby pins, into wall sockets. Preschool children also fall into containers of hot water left on floors, play with hot water taps, or jump or fall into baths being drawn for other family members. The misuse of matches is a serious problem with the preschool child and improperly stored matches are readily available to the curious child.

Schoolchildren up through 17 years of age suffer burns from trash fires, either from starting them or as spectators. When young girls take a more active part in the kitchen, they are the victims of grease burns, backflash and explosions while lighting pilot lights of ovens, catch their loose clothing on open flames from stoves and suffer burns from hot cooking utensils.

Because the kitchen is the woman's domain, she is more frequently the victim of burns stemming from kitchen activities. Many common household cleaning products can cause burns, which, if not treated immediately, can cause infections.

Elderly people, who often live alone, are more susceptible to serious injuries of all types. Some older people are approaching senility, have slowed motor reflexes, or have suffered strokes and do