

Sea World in San Diego blends entertainment, education and research. It is comparable in quality to San Diego's famous zoo. It cooperates with many universities and research institutions, such as the Scripps Institution of Oceanography. The most famous feature of Sea World is a show by orcas performing with trainers. Last year 6.8 million persons visited Sea World and two sister facilities near Cleveland and Orlando.

Anyone who sees the orcas perform is unlikely thereafter to be indifferent about harm done to whales. More than 75 million have seen them perform at the facilities. So Sea World is not only expanding knowledge about whales in the wild, it is mass-producing opposition to commercial whaling. Yet Sea World now is the object of immoderate opposition because of its request for permission to acquire a few more orcas.

Captivity: Orcas live in groups, called pods, of six or more. For the orcas' contentment in captivity, and for attempts at breeding, the three Sea Worlds, which have a total of eight, need 18. Some critics say breeding in captivity is impossible. Dr. Lanny Cornell, Sea World's zoological director, notes that the same was said about elephants and lowland gorillas, which are now frequently bred. (Twenty-seven bottlenose dolphins have been bred in San Diego. Sea World has the only U.S. display of Antarctic penguins, and three of the species are breeding.)

In 1972, in response to the clubbing of baby seals and the catching of dolphins in tuna nets, Congress passed a law that prevents the taking of marine mammals other than for research or display. No one knows how many orcas there are. There certainly are so many that they are not an endangered species. Sea World wants to collect 10 in five years.

Headlines shout that Sea World wants to "capture" 100. But 90 would be released within four hours, after scientific studies. They would be photographed (for identification by color patterns). A few would receive radio packs for tracking by satellite. One tooth would be taken (using a local anesthetic) from perhaps 20 whales to determine aging. Stomach and blood samples would be taken, and liver biopsies may be performed on animals with certain symptoms, to learn about their feeding habits and what parasites and pollutants threaten them. Some electroencephalograms would be made to measure hearing, as is done with human infants.

At hearings in Seattle last week some scientists endorsed and others criticized Sea World's research proposals. But the dispute is less about science than about cultural values. Representatives of Greenpeace, an anti-whaling organization, say Sea World is only interested in profits, a word they speak as though it soils their lips. The charge is an unfounded smear. It is especially obnoxious because Sea World's profits are funding numerous research projects, and an entire research institute, at a moment when public research funds are shrinking.

Environmentalists and others have had the salutary effect of encouraging zoo improvements, such as getting lions out of cages and elephants unchained. But the complaints of some environmentalists about the wickedness of separating creatures from their natural "ecosystems" suggest that the attack on Sea World is the thin end of a large wedge—an attack on the display of animals in man-made environments.

Bashing Sea World has become a cottage industry in Washington state. In 1976

Ralph Munro, who is now Washington's secretary of state and whose family has lived on Puget Sound for four generations, was sailing when he observed a Sea World attempt to collect orcas, using boats, planes and small noisemakers that critics enjoy calling "bombs." (Sea World no longer uses them.) He found it "gruesome" and now says things like: "The people" are tired of "these southern California amusement parks taking our wildlife down there to die." (He says life expectancy in captivity is two to four years. Sea World says it is 10 years and rising.) Munro dismisses Sea World's research as "baloney" and asks: "Why should our children who have the opportunity for generations after generations to see these animals in the wild have to go to southern California and pay \$10" to see them?"

Easy, Ralph. Sea World's research satisfies many scholarly journals. Sea World does not want "your" whales; it wants whales from Alaskan waters. And taking 10 will not blight the lives of Munros unto the seventh generation.

Progress: Whales, with their enchanting grace and playfulness, their individual personalities, intricate social behavior and complex brains, are so magnificent that commercial whaling, which is unavoidably cruel and utterly unnecessary, lacerates the feelings of sensitive persons. Only a person whose spirit is dead to the poetry of the planet can fail to see that life is richer because these graceful creatures are swimming—and singing—on the sea's surface, and in the sunless depths. Mankind's slow, meandering progress toward a nobler sensibility can be gauged, in part, by finer standards of stewardship over earth; such standards dictate respectful dominion over animals.

We are the responsible portion of creation and we are improved by observing creatures like whales, which make vivid the mysteriousness of the natural. It is best to see animals in their natural habitats. But zoos, aquariums and other responsible facilities, such as Sea World, are the only place where most people can acquire the sense of wonder that comes from exposure to magnificent creatures.

If Sea World is denied a permit for 10 orcas, I hope 230 million Americans go to Puget Sound, unfold lawn chairs on Munro's lawn, ask for iced tea and water-cress sandwiches and watch the whales. It will be good for their souls, and will serve him right. ●

#### REPUBLICAN STUDY COMMITTEE HEARINGS ON KAL 007

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 20, 1983

● Mr. PHILIP M. CRANE, Mr. Speaker, on September 16, the Republican Study Committee, of which I am chairman, held a hearing on the destruction by the Soviet Union of Korean Air Lines flight No. 007 near Sakhalin Island.

One of the people who was invited to testify but was unable to do so was Dr. Zdzislaw M. Rurarz, former Ambassador of Poland to Japan who defected to freedom after the imposition of martial law in his country. Dr. Rurarz,

submitted a written statement for the RSC hearing. I am asking that the statement be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for the benefit of the Members.

The statement was hastily drafted at our request and has not been edited.

STATEMENT BY DR. ZDZISLAW M. RURARZ, FORMER AMBASSADOR OF POLAND TO JAPAN ON THE DOWNING OF THE KAL'S JETLINER BY THE SOVIETS; DELIVERED BEFORE THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMISSION ON SEPTEMBER 16, 1983

Mr. President, it is with the deepest sorrow that I have learned about the downing of the KAL's jetliner on September 1, 1983, by the Soviet SU-15, only seconds from international waters.

But as much as I was shocked by this new Soviet barbarism and as much as I joined in the grief by all those who lost their loved ones among the 269 innocent victims, I was not at all astonished by the act itself. Neither I was astonished by the silence, lies and all other abominable efforts by the Soviets to whiten themselves and blame everybody else instead.

We Poles have an exceptionally long list of grievances against the Soviets. Not once were we told that somehow it was perhaps our own behavior that invited the Soviet anger against us. Not once were we told that it was our representatives who were not capable to speak to the Soviets. And as the consequence of this the Teheran and Yalta agreements were served to us, leaving us and other nations of Central and Eastern Europe at the mercy of the Soviets.

It is only now that the Free World is learning in a shocking way what we have learned more than four decades ago.

Mr. President, I am very honored that you decided to invite me to speak before the forum chaired by you on the murder by the USSR of another tens of innocent people. Your initiative on learning what may be the motive behind that murder and all the ensuing Soviet behavior afterwards is something you should be congratulated for. It is still not too late to draw the conclusions from the Soviet behavior. It was this behavior which was behind my decision to seek the political asylum in the United States after the martial law was declared in Poland. It was not that I did not know earlier whom the Soviets are, but up to the last moment I wanted to believe that perhaps they may come to reasons and change. After invading Afghanistan and after pushing Jaruzelski to declare the war on the Polish nation, I could only lose the rest of my hope that the Soviets are corrigible. The downing of the Korean jetliner is only another proof of the same Soviet behavior. And promising to behave in the same way in the future too, means beyond any doubt that the Soviets have in deep contempt the human life, truth and dignity.

Mr. President, as I have already mentioned, we Poles have a particular reason to be concerned about the Soviet behavior.

I believe it can be of interest to you, Mr. President, and other Honorable Congressmen, to learn something about the Poles' experience in their relations with the Soviets. Our experience can be very instructive to the others, because the Soviets do not change by one iota.

Let me quote some historical facts.

On August 23, 1939, when the new world war was hanging over the mankind, and over Poland in particular, Hitler, still hesi-

tating as to launching it, received the encouragement from Stalin in the form of Ribbentrop-Molotov pact. At that time the world was unaware of the secret protocol on Poland's partitioning attached to it.

Next day, namely on August 24, 1939, the Soviet Ambassador to Poland, Nikolay I. Sharonov, told the Polish Minister for Foreign Affairs, Joseph Beck, that the Soviet-German non-aggression agreement in no way changed the nature of the Soviet-Polish non-aggression agreement.

Three days later, the head of the Red Army, Marshal Kliment Voroshilov, gave an interview to the Soviet journal *Izvestia* saying the following:

"The question of assistance in the form of raw materials and military supplies is a commercial one and there is no need to conclude a mutual assistance pact, still less a military convention, in order to supply Poland with these things.

This statement was to encourage the Poles to resist the German pressure and to go to war. Naturally, that statement was also to suggest nothing like stabbing the Poles on the back by the Soviets.

Moreover, on September 1, 1939, when Poland was already under the attack by Hitler's Germany, that same Soviet Ambassador N. I. Sharonov called again on Minister J. Beck and asked why Poland was not negotiating with Moscow for supplies as mentioned in the Voroshilov's interview?

And the Polish Government sent a special courier to Moscow to approach Molotov, the same who signed the sinister pact with Ribbentrop against Poland and in fact against world peace, to find out about the issue.

Molotov not only explained, on September 6, that no such supplies could be counted on as mentioned by Voroshilov, but even the supplies from the West could not pass to Poland over the Soviet territory.

But this is not the end of Soviet duplicity. In order to confuse the Poles even more, Molotov stated by the end of the conversation, that the above Soviet position can change.

Still on September 11, the Soviet Ambassador Sharonov was assuring the Polish Government that the Soviet Government had the said matter of supplies under consideration.

Six days later, without any declaration of war on Poland, the Soviet troops invaded Poland. The Soviet tanks waved the white flags and the troops were saying to the shocked Poles that the Red Army was coming to help them. And Poland, crumbling under the overwhelming superiority of German forces, decided not to declare the war on still another mighty neighbor. Believing that this would spare the lives of many of her citizens.

How wrong the Poles were! Soon the Soviets would execute many Poles on the spot and many arrests, among them some 15,000 officers, of whom only some 4,500 were found dead in Katyn and with the rest murdered in unknown places.

That is how the Second World War started and what the experience we Poles have.

In the course of that war we lost some 6 million people, about 1 million in the Soviet hands although Poland was never, even a single day, at war against the USSR.

The fate of some 2 million ethnic Poles deported to the USSR, with almost half never returning, was one of the most gruesome martyrdoms in the history of the humankind.

Mr. President, I am not going to mention more examples on the many atrocities com-

mitted by the Soviets on the Polish nation. The litany is too long and known too many in this country.

But what I wanted to emphasize in this connection it is the fact that the Soviets would never admit any, I repeat any, of the above facts. Not only they do not feel guilty for anything, although in fact they helped to unleash together with Hitler the last war in which also many of the Americans fell, but they demand instead that the Poles be grateful for being occupied by the Soviets.

Therefore, Mr. President, I am not astonished what the Soviets did and what they say. This is something we have learned by experience.

Yet there is something more than that. Poland, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Rumania and Finland were relatively small countries on which they could have taken without a risk of even being condemned. Thus that after all those aggressions the USSR was expelled from the League of Nations, but very soon the "Uncle Joe" became the most precious ally of the Democracies and in Teheran and Yalta they went as far as to abandon not only the above countries, with the possible exception of Finland, although after agreeing to some limitations of her freedom, but to add few more.

By conquering Central and Eastern Europe, with the Red Army on the Elbe river, the USSR started a new round of conquests, dragging even the United States in two major and costly wars, one not won and not lost and one lost terribly.

It was overlooked that by abandoning Central and Eastern Europe to the USSR it was in fact the making of it a superpower.

With Western Europe practically indefensible, with Japan extremely vulnerable, with the Middle East, Central American, Africa, Southeast Asia and the Pacific in turmoil, and with the Soviets having an edge in first strike nuclear weapons, the world has entered the era which is as dangerous as never before.

And, Mr. President, you may see by the Soviet behavior how much you may count on the Soviet willingness to diminish the dangers this era is carrying along with it.

The old Soviet crimes, never punished and even truly condemned, are now supplemented with the new ones. And more is to come, you may be sure, Mr. President. I as a Pole who lived for more than 42 years under the two totalitarian systems, can assure you that there is no such crimes the Soviet totalitarianism would not commit.

Moreover, you better forget that a crime would be ever admitted and much less regretted. It will be you who will be guilty for everything and it will be you who will finally get used to crime as a matter of life reality if you do not draw the proper conclusions from the lesson over the Sakhalin island.

Mr. President, I know only too well Marxism-Leninism and its main fortress the USSR. There is nothing strange about the Soviet behavior. The Soviets claim that Lenin said the future belongs to Communism. That is supposedly in total accordance with the so-called scientific socialism. And Lenin was a main "scientist" here. And what was he saying? Let me give you an example, quoted from the Lenin's "works" as edited in Moscow—telegram to L. D. Trotsky of September 10, 1918:

"In my opinion, one must not spare the city and put things off any longer, for ruthless annihilation is essential once Kazan is said to be in an iron ring" (Lenin, p. 147, Vol. 44, Moscow, 1977.)

Mr. President, Kazan was the Russian city, inhabited by Russian children, women

and the elderly. And it was to be "ruthlessly annihilated" because such was the interest of the Bolshevik Revolution opening the door to the world dominated by Communism.

And you think, Mr. President, that anybody in the Kremlin would hesitate to send the Korean, American, Japanese, Canadian, Chinese, Australian and other civilian passengers to certain death carried by the heat-seeking missile against a defenseless passenger jet if the act is to serve Communism?

Do you believe, Mr. President, that Gromyko's statement about the "sacred borders" of the USSR is a slip of tongue or that Marshal Ogarkov's warning that in the future the same murderous acts will be repeated, are only limited to the inviolability of Soviet air space?

No, not at all. The Soviets want to scare the whole humankind and to bring it to submission. By killing, not repenting and threatening even more killing, the Soviets effectively defy the human civilization.

Mr. President, the Great American nation was defied by the Soviets as never before. The Soviets deliberately test the firmness of your nation. They know only too well how short are memories of those who actually never saw the totalitarian systems function. They count very much on the fact that the good-natured Americans will soon forget the shock and will return to seeing the world through the prism of a wishful thinking. I know how the Soviets know you and how in fact they neglect you. Believe me, Mr. President, I do not want to tease you on this sad occasion. But I am only warning you—beware of the Soviets.

Mr. President, I do not suggest you any particular action. I am not the citizen of this country and I am not entitled to recommend you anything.

I have the full confidence in American free and democratic institutions and I know that there are the limits to American patience and tolerance.

But if the Polish or my own experience may help you in making up your mind, then I can tell you with all the responsibility that contrary to the past you must not allow the latest Soviet murder sink into oblivion.

You bear a great responsibility before the humankind and not only before the Great American Nation.

Once were compromised the ideals for which we the Poles went to war, because we could not surrender before the humiliating ultimatums.

Nobody more than I wanted to live somehow with the Soviets hoping that one day they would mature. And when I lost that hope a death sentence was the only response to me.

Mrs. Kathryn McDonald was right when she said that you are at war with the USSR. Not at a shooting war yet, but at the war over the ideals. If you surrender your ideals no shooting war will be necessary.

But if you don't, then be prepared for more trials like you had in the last days. I hope the Americans will stay by their ideals.

Thank you, Mr. President. ●