

Clean Lakes Act of 1966 -
Aug. 26

Mondale Spotlights Lakes -
Sept. 15

Amendment to Clean Waters Act of
1956 - Oct. 7

Control & Prevention of Erosion
& Sediment Damage on Rivers and
Streams - Oct. 12



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THE CLEAN LAKES ACT OF 1966

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, I send to the desk a bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, on behalf of myself, the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. BURDICK], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS], and the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. NELSON], and ask unanimous consent that it lie on the desk until Friday next, September 2, 1966, so that Senators who wish to join in co-sponsoring the bill may do so.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, will lie on the desk until Friday next as requested.

The bill (S. 3769) to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act in order to authorize comprehensive pilot programs in lake pollution prevention and control, introduced by Mr. MONDALE (for himself and other Senators), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Works.

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, this bill authorizes the Secretary of Interior to award grants and contracts to State or local agencies for comprehensive pilot programs for the improvement and revitalization of our Nation's lakes through prevention, removal, and control of pollution.

Mr. President, there are thousands of lakes in this country which are decaying and in danger of becoming extinct because of pollution and siltation. My State of Minnesota is known as "The Land of 10,000 Lakes," but this epithet may have to be changed. Before this century ends, there may be many fewer, not only in Minnesota, but all over the country. Like our other natural resources, lakes are not impervious to man's vandalism and natural decay. Throughout the Nation, lakes are suffering from the pollution epidemic; they are smothering to death in organic waste and untreated poisons.

Water is now a precious commodity. In recent years, the Congress has recognized the need to preserve and protect our existing supplies and to develop new sources, such as converted salt water. In the last 10 years, we have taken broad new steps in water pollution control with the enactment of a comprehensive water treatment program in 1956, strengthening amendments in 1961, and last year the Water Quality Act of 1965. This year the Senate has voted to expand these efforts with increased authorizations for sewage treatment plants and research, including demonstration grants for advanced waste treatment and water purification, with provision for a clean rivers restoration program.

But minimal attention has been given to pollution in lakes.

There is no program of Federal assistance to the States for the full-scale cleaning of polluted lakes, and without assistance the States cannot handle this problem.

Under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, grants can be made to the States for the construction of sewage treatment facilities which help to prevent further industrial and sewage pollution, but only over the long run does this assist in the gradual improvement of the water quality by feeding relatively unpolluted water into the lake.

There is only limited Federal assistance available to prevent pollution due to natural causes, such as the accumulation of wind-blown or water-carried silt and sediment, and the consequent growth of weeds and algae. The Department of Agriculture soil conservation program provides technical assistance to landowners in soil erosion control and some financial assistance for conservation on privately owned farm lands.

There is no Federal assistance available to attack the problem by dredging the sludge and harvesting the aquatic growth directly.

It is clear that a congressional mandate is required for a coordinated, single-minded attack to preserve the beauty and value of these precious bodies of water.

In his message on natural beauty, President Johnson said:

We can corrupt and destroy our lands . . . in the name of progress and necessity. Such a course leads to a barren America, bereft of its beauty and shorn of its sustenance.

Lakes are our salvation in the heartland of America. They refresh the landscape and rejuvenate our lives. They are an integral part of community life and economic development. The benefits that flow from them are incalculable.

They are magnets for recreational activity. As our population becomes concentrated in urban areas, the demand for exposure to the relaxed informal activity of outdoor sports increases, and as our population grows, there is a greater need for publicly owned facilities. Our lakes supply this need, with swimming, water skiing, canoeing, sailing and other boating, and fishing. State parks, picnic areas, and camping sites often border a lake, and various other public facilities are closely tied to it. Hiking, bicycling, and horseback trails are attracted to the scenic beauty and tranquility of lake areas. A report by the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission reports that 44 percent of the population prefer water-based recreation activities above any others, and that by the year 2000, swimming will be the most popular single outdoor recreational activity, overtaking driving for pleasure which now holds first place.

Lakes attract many visitors and vacationers, and the provision of services and goods for them has become an essential part of the economy for many communities. Land values in lake vicinities are based on the desirability of proximity to the lake and its facilities. Many lakes are the major source of water supply for the surrounding community. Industry is attracted to the larger lakes because of the accessibility to the water for processing and for transportation.

With the deterioration of lakes, these forms of pleasure and relaxation, and the economic benefits to the community will disappear. Established patterns of living and economic development in lake areas will be needlessly destroyed as sludge, slime, and sewage choke and disease our once crystalline waters. Direct contact with the water, for swimming or drinking, will become impossible, and then even boating will not be feasible. The contaminated water will kill or disperse fish and other animal life. A once beautiful lake area will become an eyesore. During the summer months, the odors from vegetation, sewage, and rot will prohibit any sort of recreational activity, even on the land surrounding the lake. Mosquitoes and other insects will infest the lake as it gradually becomes a swamp, and the major attraction of the land will become a potential health hazard.

Mr. President, we must not permit this to happen, and to prevent it, we must take action now. There is no doubt that the job is an expensive one, but it will be far cheaper now than 5 or 10 years from now. In fact, for many lakes, a lapse of 5 or 10 years may make their revitalization impossible.

The task, even today, is not an easy one. The problem of "eutrophication," or aging, of lakes occurs when the water becomes overnourished with nitrogen and phosphorus nutrients from inadequately treated waste materials. These elements act as fertilizers of aquatic growth, causing prodigious reproduction or a population explosion of algae bloom. These plants have a self-generating cycle and create an increasing demand on the oxygen in the water, thus killing desirable bacteria which work naturally to cleanse the water. It is almost impossible to remove these microscopic plants from the water.

When compared with lakes, the cure of pollution in rivers and estuaries is not such an acute problem, once the waste material is adequately treated, because the natural flow of the stream or tidal flow is usually strong enough to scour out the sludge and polluted waters. Lakes are basically stagnant bodies of water, and waste materials remain, once they are put in.

The technology for controlling and re-

moving pollution from lakes is far from perfected, and it is scientifically and technically complex. The sources of pollution must first be identified, and there are many. Sewage and industrial waste, accumulation of silt resulting from improper farming practices, deforestation, highway and housing construction and strip mining, runoff and soilwash from agricultural land treated with fertilizers and pesticides, and septic tank discharge are among the possibilities.

Treatment plants, soil erosion control, and enforcement procedures must then be instituted to prevent continuing pollution. A comprehensive land use plan must be developed with biological, hydrographic, and geological surveys to guide State and local action and attract Federal assistance. Actual cleaning requires extensive dredging with large hydraulic pumps which lift the silt and sedimentation from the bottom and edges of the lake. For lakes that are heavily silted, the dredging operation with present technology may take a number of years, as is the case at Albert Lea Lake in Minnesota, a lovely lake where, despite intense local efforts, pollution is gaining ground. Where the lake is so polluted that weeds such as cattails and bullrushes have become imbedded, the most successful method of correction is actual harvesting, as one does wheat, to prevent regrowth and fertilization of other organic material such as algae. Chemical sprays can be used to kill aquatic plants, but this is merely a stopgap measure.

The Minnesota Department of Conservation estimates that dredging and cleaning a lake costs a minimum of 25 to 50 cents a yard. To deepen an acre of water by only 1 foot costs about \$4,000. In Minnesota, there are 17 lakes that are over 10,000 acres in size. To deepen one of these lakes by 5 feet would cost about \$4 million. It is obvious that such an expense cannot possibly be borne by a lake community, and even for a major metropolitan area, the cost is virtually prohibitive.

Preliminary research with Federal grants awarded in the last year is now being started at Green Lake in Seattle, Wash., where unpolluted water is being added to the polluted lake water to determine the reduction of nutrients and aquatic growth by means of dilution of the water. At Lake Tahoe on the California-Nevada border experiments are being conducted with activated carbon to achieve a maximum degree of water purification in treatment of effluent. At Shagawa Lake in Minnesota, scientists are evaluating the feasibility of removal of the existing pollution, and at Lake Stone in Michigan a study is being made of the extent of natural recovery from pollution if waste is virtually eliminated from the water.

Mr. President, there are over 100,000 lakes in this country, and many of them are suffering from the effects of pollution. There is a pressing need for extensive experimentation and research on the most feasible and economical tools and systems of cleaning lakes and of controlling the various kinds of pollution. Our current research and corrective measures are not keeping pace with the growth of the problem.

I am proposing that the Secretary of Interior be authorized to award grants or contracts to a State, municipal, or intermunicipal agency not in excess of

\$5 million to finance 90 percent of the cost of pilot projects designed to develop new or improved methods or materials for the prevention, removal, and control of pollution and siltation from lakes. I have specified 90 percent Federal financing because this is an experimental program. I envisage that, with the eventual establishment of a broad general program of Federal matching funds for the cleaning of polluted lakes, this amount would be reduced to a 75 percent Federal contribution to conform to the other programs under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act.

The State and community role in these pilot projects should not be overlooked. Our bill specifies that no payments may be made for a project until the Secretary receives assurance that the State or local government will maintain the water purity levels for the lake involved after the termination of the initial project.

Mr. President, it is my hope that with the perfection of the tools and technology of restoring lakes the municipalities and communities all over the Nation will be encouraged to begin the task of cleaning their lakes and to take immediate steps to prevent further pollution. There is no lack of interest in such projects in the States. Rather, there is frustration at the enormous size of the job and the realization that, without Federal assistance, most such projects are impossible.

I am proposing that lakes be given treatment comparable to other bodies of water in the protection afforded against pollution. Funds for pilot projects to save the lakes from disintegration and extinction rightfully should be made under the law which is designed to enhance the quality and value of our water resources and to prevent, control, and abate water pollution. I urge my colleagues to join me, Senator BURDICK, Senator DOUGLAS, and Senator NELSON in this bill to rejuvenate and beautify our lakes.

Mr. BURDICK. Mr. President, will the Senator from Minnesota yield?

Mr. MONDALE. I am delighted to yield to the Senator from North Dakota, who has increased my awareness of the importance of this problem, and has worked with me in shaping the proposal which we present to the Senate today.

Mr. BURDICK. I am pleased to join with my able colleague from across the Red River in this very important piece of legislation.

I wonder how many people realize that it was only 90 years ago that General Custer was defeated in the Battle of the Little Big Horn in Montana. What I am trying to convey is the fact that North Dakota, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, is relatively new country, and in the period of less than a century we find pollution taking over the fresh water lakes.

This Nation is engaged upon a new emphasis, to foster recreation throughout the country, through the enactment of the Outdoor Recreation Act. A great deal of recreation is possible because of the many natural lakes in the United States, yet we see the deterioration that is now going on.

If we do not do something to alleviate this situation, these great natural assets of our country will soon be gone.

I have been advised that many areas of the East and the Middle West once had lakes which no longer exist because the process of pollution overtook them.

first in the form of weed growth, and then in the next stage, when the fresh water in the lakes becomes boggy, and then the lakes fill up completely.

At this time, I should like to call the Senator's attention to the interest of the community in this problem. The Detroit Lakes region is one of the outstanding recreational areas in Minnesota, which, of course, North Dakota adjoins.

I have received a telegram from George Thompson, M.D., public health officer in Fargo, on this subject; and also one from R. C. Lewis, of Fargo, another one of our public-spirited citizens.

I have also received a telegram from the Lakes Melissa and Sallie Improvement Association, R. G. Hall, president, in Fargo, N. Dak.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have these telegrams printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the telegrams were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

FARGO, N. DAK.,
August 16, 1966.

Senator QUENTIN BURDICK,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.:

Billions for man on the moon. Let's find how to preserve a few things that we already have. Mondale-Burdick amendment a must.
ROBERT C. LEWIS, Jr.

FARGO, N. DAK.,
August 16, 1966.

Senator QUENTIN N. BURDICK,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.:

Please support Mondale-Burdick amendment to public works appropriation. Health and welfare of lakes region is imperative.

GEORGE THOMPSON, M.D.,
Public Health Office, Lake Sallie.

FARGO, N. DAK.,
August 23, 1966.

Senator QUENTIN BURDICK,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.:

This improvement association was formed in 1933 to promote projects designed to improve the weed and algae conditions of our two 1600 acre lakes so the public could be better served by this fine recreational area.

Our records show that since that time members of our group have spent in excess of \$60,010 attempting to accomplish our goals but unfortunately our lakes continue to fill up with noxious weeds and algae making them virtually unusable—often when deserving families have scheduled vacations. We have hoped for sometime that public moneys would be made available to make of our lakes a "Pilot" project which we hope could lead the way to improvement for almost every inland lake throughout our country having similar problems.

Now Senators MONDALE, Minnesota, and BURDICK, North Dakota, have introduced an amendment to the rivers and harbors act asking for this very thing. We endorse heartily their amendment and hope you will support this needed legislation when you have the opportunity to do so.

LAKES MELISSA AND SALLIE
IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION,
R. G. HALL, President.

Mr. MONDALE. I thank the Senator from North Dakota for his leadership in this field and for reminding the Senate of the great interest that exists in Minnesota, North Dakota, and I believe throughout the Nation, in a program such as we advocate, one which is long overdue, to save lakes that are dying from an overabundance of organic waste and untreated poisons.

ALONZO J. HARRIMAN DIES AT 68; INTERNATIONALLY KNOWN AS LEADING ARCHITECT

Alonzo J. Harriman, 68, internationally known architect, died early Friday morning at Central Maine General Hospital, where he had been a patient the past few days. He had been in failing health in recent years. His home was at 88 Shepley St. He was treasurer of Alonzo J. Harriman Associates, Inc. 292 Court St.

The firm he founded in 1938 is considered one of the leading 100 in its field in the United States. These 100 do approximately 10 per cent of all architectural work in the country.

A native of Bath, he was born July 6, 1893, son of Charles A. and Nellie D. Coombs Harriman. He was graduated from Morse High School, Bath, and from University of Maine and received his master's degree from Harvard University.

B.S. FROM MAINE

His B.S. degree from Maine in 1920 was in mechanical engineering. During summers, he worked at Bath Iron Works for a time as a draftsman. He had wanted originally to be a shipbuilder. Seeking to fulfill his knowledge in the art of shipbuilding, he also worked as a machinist, a riveter, a fitter, and as a member of trial crews. For a year after his graduation, he worked in the boiler shop of the big plant.

In 1921, he shifted to building design and construction when he found in 1921 there was a lack of work to be found in shipbuilding. When the war emergency came along, his knowledge of ship construction, design, and operation stood him in good stead. He had five years of structural engineering experience as he was nearing 30 but preferring to be an architect-engineer rather than an engineer, he went to Harvard, emerging in 1928 with a M.A. degree in architecture.

RETURNS TO MAINE

Returning to Maine, he went into partnership in Lewiston-Auburn with Harry S. Coombs and designed schools, institutional and municipal buildings. In 1939, he established his own firm, an office which consisted of two men and a secretary. It now has grown to approximately 100 persons.

By members of his profession, he was considered as a conservative, who subscribed to basic principles rather than to traditional practices.

In 1947 Harriman was approved by the War Department as designer of all buildings for the huge bomber base at Limestone now known as Loring Air Force Base. This commission was only one of a long series which various governmental departments accorded him. During the World War II years and those immediately preceding, he designed facilities or expansion of Bath Iron Works and the huge South Portland shipyards as well as housing projects, industrial plants, hospitals, schools, municipal buildings and residences, total construction costs which ran into millions of dollars.

PROTECTION SYSTEMS

His firm designed fire protection systems at many airports, numerous high schools throughout the State, including Lewiston High School, and numerous structures for the New England Tel. and Tel. Co., including that in Lewiston.

In 1961, Bates College awarded him an honorary degree, doctor of fine arts. The citation called attention to his award shortly before of a fellowship in the American Institute of Architects for "outstanding service to the profession and service to the Institute"; also to his being designated by the Architectural Forum as "one of the first hundred leading architects in the United States." Buildings erected and remodelled on the Bates campus in the past 20 years were his work.

The Harriman firm also designed many of the buildings at the University of Maine and other State institutions.

SEVERAL STATES

Harriman was a registered architect and engineer in Maine and Massachusetts, also a registered architect in New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and New York; a member of the National Council of Architectural Registration Board and State of Maine Architectural Registration Board.

In 1962, he was awarded a signal honor, being named a delegate to the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization meeting on school buildings in London. From 1959 to 1961, he was a director of the American Institute of Architects, representing New England. From 1961-1963, he was chairman of committee on schools and educational facilities of the American Institute of Architects. He was a past president and secretary of the Maine Chapter, American Institute of Architects. From 1950 to 1958, he served on the AIA National committee on school house construction; from 1964 to 1967, he was a director of the Building Research Institute.

AN AWARD

In 1947, he received an award at the Exhibition of Contemporary Architecture held in connection with the sixth Pan American Congress of Architects. At the 1952 regional convention of the American Association of School Administrators in Boston, the Harriman plans for a Bar Harbor elementary school received a blue ribbon, the highest honor given. In 1955, he received honorable mention for the Westerly schools, Westerly, R.I., given in National school competition. The New England Council of Architecture gave him the 1957 centennial award for the Millinocket elementary school.

In 1963, the General Services Administration in Washington, selected Harriman designs as examples of the government's new approach to architecture.

The Harriman firm dates back to 1870, when it was then known as Stevens and Coombs. Philip A. Gatz of Auburn has been closely associated with the firm, in recent years its president.

TELEPHONE BUILDINGS

The Harriman firm has designed 33 New England Tel. and Tel. Co. buildings throughout the State from Aroostook County to York. Harriman designed locally the Washburn and Sacret Heart schools in Auburn and Lewiston High School, Montello Junior High School, St. Joseph's School, Martel and Pettingill school additions. A partial list includes more than 100 schools; also 10 academies in Maine plus a dormitory at Phillip Exeter Academy.

Harriman designed from 1947 to 1966, 12 Bates College buildings, 13 at University of Maine, seven at Farmington State College, three at University of New Hampshire, and one at St. Joseph's College, North Windham; 11 structures at Pineland School at Pownal; the CMG Hospital nurses' residence and alterations and an addition now under construction; also numerous other hospitals in Maine.

His local designs included, among many others the Central Maine Youth Center, First Church of Christ Scientists, Lewiston Public Works garage, Farm Bureau Insurance Co. office building.

Buildings bearing his stamp include since 1947 to date everything at Jackson Memorial Laboratory, Bar Harbor; four buildings at Worcester Foundation for Experimental Biology at Worcester, Mass.; science building at Plymouth State College, Plymouth, N.H.; post offices and office buildings at Augusta, Bangor, Presque Isle, and Rockland, the new Kennebec Journal plant in Augusta, St. Rose de Lima Church in Chisholm.

He was a trustee of Oak Grove Seminary, Vassalboro, member of Maine Historical Society, The Society of the Four Arts of Palm Beach, Fla., High St. Congregational Church, Harvard clubs of Boston and New York City, Cumberland Club of Portland, and Augusta

Country Club. He was a director of the Canal National Bank.

Surviving are his widow; a son, Charles P., Falmouth; and four grandchildren.

MONDALE SPOTLIGHTS LAKES

Mr. METCALF. Mr. President, last month Life magazine published an editorial which begins:

There is a good chance that 1966 will be remembered as the year when Americans finally got fed up with pollution.

The Senate, reflecting this mood, has taken a giant step in the passage of S. 2947, authorizing over \$6 billion in Federal grants to communities to combat water pollution.

But recently Senator WALTER MONDALE pointed out that despite the size of our programs, we have given little attention to the increasing accumulation of pollution in our lakes. To compensate for this omission, Senator MONDALE has introduced a bill with provision for Federal grants to States and communities for pilot programs designed to develop new or improved methods for the prevention, removal, and control of pollution and siltation in lakes.

The Minneapolis Tribune has commented that:

While there is some Federal spending which currently should be curtailed because of inflationary pressures, we heartily endorse the Senator's recognition of a need to do more to preserve our lakes.

The St. Paul Pioneer Press observes that while the Congress has started an attack on pollution in the Great Lakes, "of equal importance is the preservation of the invaluable national recreational resources represented by thousands of other important lakes such as are found in Minnesota, Wisconsin, and elsewhere. The Mondale bill points out a hopeful course of action toward this end."

The New York Times also has recognized man's need for clean, clear water as a solvent for worries and problems, and suggests that, perhaps we have begun to learn this at last.

There is no doubt as to the validity of the need. What is in question is whether it will be given adequate attention as Senator MONDALE has urged.

I ask unanimous consent that the editorials from the Minneapolis Tribune, the St. Paul Pioneer Press, Life, and the New York Times be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorials were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Minneapolis Tribune]

FEDERAL AID FOR OUR NATION'S LAKES?

Our Nation's lakes—a priceless heritage described with affection in a New York Times editorial reprinted elsewhere on this page—are, in too many instances, "decaying and in danger of becoming extinct because of pollution and siltation."

The words quoted are from remarks by Sen. MONDALE of Minnesota in introducing legislation for an experimental federal program for prevention, removal and control of pollution in lakes, of which the nation has some 100,000.

While there is some federal spending which currently should be curtailed because of inflationary pressures, we heartily endorse the senator's recognition of a need to do more to preserve our lakes. His indicated

cost, \$5 million to get the program going, is a mere drop in the national fiscal budget, compared to the yearly losses the American people suffer as more people, houses, boats, etc., overtax our lakes.

"Throughout the nation, lakes are suffering from the pollution epidemic; they are smothering to death in organic waste and untreated poison," MONDALE said. The senator pointed to programs to convert salt water, to treat sewage, to clean up rivers, etc., but said only "minimal attention has been given to pollution in lakes. There is no program of federal assistance to the states for the full-scale cleaning of polluted lakes, and without assistance the states cannot handle this problem."

Such a program undoubtedly would, in the future, carry a potential for substantial federal spending—and for pork barrelitis. But American population growth—with its urban concentrations and its pressures on outdoor facilities such as national parks and beaches—demands that our lakes be saved for present and future generations.

[From the St. Paul Pioneer Press]

TO SAVE DYING LAKES

Minnesota's marvelous heritage of lakes is too much taken for granted. Here, as in neighboring Wisconsin, the public looks on lakes as a God-given asset surely destined to provide beauty and recreation to a fortunate people forever.

Unfortunately, that is not true. Many lakes, especially those near towns and cities and those heavily developed for summer cottage use, are slowly deteriorating. Some are dying. What nature bestowed with lavish hand, man is gradually defiling. Pollution, silting and a vast expansion of aquatic weed growth threaten many bodies of once clear, clean water. Preventive and revitalization measures are possible, but little has yet been done in this direction.

Senators WALTER MONDALE of Minnesota, QUENTIN BURDICK of North Dakota and PAUL DOUGLAS of Illinois are urging Congress to finance a national series of pilot lake-saving projects and experiments. The cost would be comparatively small as public expenditures go. The eventual rewards could be great.

"Throughout Minnesota and the nation," said Senator MONDALE in introducing his bill, "lakes are suffocating to death in sludge, organic waste and untreated poisons. New and improved methods of prevention and cure are needed. Extensive experimentation and research are required. The federal government should take the lead in this, encouraging states and local governments to participate."

His proposal is for a series of 90 per cent federal financing grants for pilot projects. One such undertaking is already in progress at Lake Tahoe on the California-Nevada border. Once considered among the world's most beautiful and unspoiled bodies of water, Tahoe is rapidly deteriorating as a result of housing and commercial developments. Similar deterioration is already far advanced in hundreds of Minnesota and Wisconsin lakes. The process is slow and gradual, but once started it gains headway remorselessly unless definite steps are taken to cure the illness and restore former conditions.

Congress in the past 10 years has established and expanded programs for protection of rivers and even for desalinization of salt waters. It is beginning to attack long-continued pollution of Lake Erie and Lake Michigan. Of equal importance is the preservation of the invaluable national recreational resources represented by thousands of other important lakes such as are found in Minnesota, Wisconsin and elsewhere. The Mondale bill points out a hopeful course of action toward this end.

[From Life magazine, Aug. 12, 1966]

OUR AIR AND WATER CAN BE MADE CLEAN

There is a good chance that 1966 will be remembered as the year when Americans finally got fed up with pollution. For 350 years we have poured filth into every body of water that we control and into the air above. Now, voters are proving at the polls that they have had enough. And what's more, they are assuming—correctly—that it is technically and financially feasible to do something about pollution problems long considered insoluble.

Last month the Senate passed a water pollution control bill that will cost \$6.4 billion over the next five years. The vote was 90-0 and there was hardly any debate. At the same time, a companion air pollution bill (\$196 million over three years) was passed without a nay.

No people, even Americans, are literally consumers. We are users. We eat things, wear them, operate them or burn them. We change their form, then pour them into the air as smoke and fumes, or funnel them into sewers that lead to the rivers we are killing and the lakes that are becoming mammoth cesspools.

There might be some logic to the fouling of our environment if air and water somehow appeared from mystically pure sources, flowed past us once, and disappeared, to be replaced by fresh supplies. Alas, there is just so much air above the earth and water on its surface. We cannot create more—but can only find ways to use it more sensibly.

New Yorkers, during the drought of the past five years, became suddenly aware of the waste inherent in foul waters. While emergency drought regulations silenced many air conditioners, browned lawns to straw and banished water glasses from restaurant tables, the Hudson River was daily carrying 11 billion gallons of undrinkable, uncleanable water past the city and dumping it into the ocean. There was no real drought in New York last year. There was plenty of water but pollution had made it unusable.

We have always been able to find new sources of pure water, but those days are about over. Right now we use 400 billion gallons daily, 57 percent of all that is available. By the end of the century, we will be using 900 billion gallons a day—far more than the total supply. We will have to reuse all of our water, perhaps a dozen times over in major cities.

Air pollution is perhaps more dangerous than filthy water, if for no other reason than that it is not so obvious. With the classic exception of Los Angeles, where a fluke of climate makes the problem visible, most of the poisons we breathe cannot be seen. Los Angeles may get the attention, but New York City, on an area basis, actually pumps eight times as much junk into its air.

Some pollutants lead a double life, first fouling the air, then filtering into water systems and food crops. Donald E. Carr, in his book *Death of the Sweet Waters*, points out that six billion pounds of lead have been burned and spread over the country since lead alkyls were first added to gasoline as an anti-knock measure in 1923—and that the concentration of lead in the blood of Americans is 100 times normal. It should be remembered that lead compounds were favorite poisons of the ancient Romans.

The political muscle that is developing from the outrage over pollution has had scattered but notable success across the country. It helped elect William Scranton to the governorship of Pennsylvania, when he supported tough controls on strip mining operations that pour mine acids into the state's streams. Detergent makers were forced to find new formulas when housewives found that tapwater running with a built-in foaming head.

New York voters last year supported by a four-to-one ratio (the largest margin ever on a spending measure) a referendum that would allow the state to spend \$1.7 billion of their money to clean up the Hudson. Californians have pushed so hard for control of air pollution that the federal government has decided to use California standards for the mandatory smog-control devices that will be built into all American cars starting in 1968.

But while the states are reacting to the demands of their citizens with isolated pollution controls, they are not moving fast enough even to keep up with the yearly increase in pollution that we face.

On water pollution, the Senate measure is the only likely means for catching up—and eventually getting ahead of the problem of pollution. The bill does not suggest bypassing the states by offering federal money to do the bulk of the job. Instead, it would provide 30 percent of the cost of sewage treatment plants, with the states and local governments paying the rest. In a sense, the bill would jog the states into leadership by offering to pay 50 percent of construction costs when several states agree to work together with local agencies to clean up a river system that cuts across their boundaries.

The amount of money involved in the new bill—\$6.4 billion spread over the next five years—is a measure not of pork barreling but of the size of the job that has to be done. Most estimates of the cost of cleaning up our streams and lakes—not to some idyllic level of purity that would allow us to drink from any of them, but simply to the point where the water will continually be usable by people or industry—come to over \$40 billion. The Senate bill would put the federal government in readiness to do its share. But the money would not be spent until the states and local units agreed that theirs was really the major responsibility.

The air pollution bill matches many of the provisions of the water bill. Its price tag is lower—\$196 million—but it also recognizes that the chief federal role is to stir local action, to provide a rational set of standards, and to ensure training and research in long-neglected fields.

It is unfortunate that the Senate bills did not include a provision suggested by many experts in the field—the so-called "Ruhr Plan." The heaviest concentration of industry and population in West Germany lies along the Ruhr River. Users of its water are allowed to dump refuse back into the river—but they are charged a stiff fee for each pound of pollution they add to the stream. As a result, the Ruhr's waters are almost pure enough to drink throughout the length of the industrial basin.

Many industries in America have long argued that they cannot afford effective pollution controls—and remain competitive. That view won't sit well with the American taxpayers who are now faced with the \$40 billion bill for cleaning up past pollution. No businessman expects to get his plant buildings for nothing—or the raw materials that go into his product. Neither should he expect somebody else to clean up—or try and live with—the refuse of his manufacturing process.

The air and water pollution bills are expected to come to the floor of the House later this month. Despite their expense, they should be passed. There are rivers that can be saved if we act now, and lakes that could be made fit for swimming again—and for all of us, perhaps a few years added to our lives if the air we breathe can be made less poisonous.

[From the New York Times]

LITTLE LAKES FOR LEISURE

Big pond, small lake, the naming doesn't matter. It is water, fresh water cupped in a

hollow among the green hills, cool haven from summer's heat and hurry, a priceless ritage. All over America we have been rediscovering the little lakes, and with care and wisdom we can save them from the fouling that has made sewers of our rivers and has ruined so many beaches.

What is such a lake? It is a green shore lapped by clean, clear water. At night it is filled with stars and moonlight. Dawn and it is gauzed with mist. Sunrise begins to lift the mist and the water dances and glitters as the morning breeze begins to clear the air. Noon and it is lazy as the damsel flies along its shore. Warm afternoon brings swimmers to its beaches, and small sailboats make their quiet, leisurely way like exotic butterflies. Evening and fishermen are out for a last cast or troll. Sunset fades, but dusk lingers.

Man is not an aquatic animal, but set him down on the shore of such a lake and he becomes amphibious, a leisurely swimmer or sailor or fisherman. His tensions begin to ease and wash away. Clean, clear water is a solvent for worries and problems. Perhaps we have begun to learn this, at last.

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF DEFENSE DEPOT, OGDEN

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, today, the Defense Depot, Ogden, Utah, will celebrate its 25th anniversary. During the last quarter century, this installation has served as a key supply base for the Western United States and for our troops abroad. In addition to its military role, the defense depot has made a major contribution to the economic and community life of the city of Ogden, and now employs 3,813 military and civilian personnel.

Over the years this depot has been in operation it has had several changes of name and mission assignments. The installation was officially activated on September 15, 1941, on a site containing 1,681 acres of land, located approximately 2 miles northwest of downtown Ogden, Utah. At the time of its completion during World War II, it was the largest quartermaster depot in the United States, and contained 45 miles of railroad, 57 miles of roadways, possessed more than 5 million square feet of warehouse space, and almost 13 million square feet of open storage space. The present buildings on the base would require more than \$125 million to replace.

The 25-year-old military installation on Ogden's West Second Street, received its eighth change in name to Defense Depot Ogden, on January 1, 1964. Prior to that time the depot operated under Army command and was known as the Utah Army Depot.

There were several excellent reasons for the choice of Ogden as a site for a supply depot to serve our forces in the Western United States and in the Pacific-southeast Asia areas. Ogden, is Utah's second largest city and is located near the meeting point of the first transcontinental railway at Promontory, Utah. It is located astride both east-west and north-south railroad lines and is almost equidistant from the three major Pacific ports of embarkation; Seattle, San Francisco, and Los Angeles.

The area is also served by four major transcontinental highways and has ready access to both civilian and military air-

ports for shipment of priority cargo. However, even more important than geography, are the human resources of skilled and semiskilled manpower which are available in Ogden and the surrounding communities.

This area has long been regarded as one of the highest quality labor markets in the United States.

During World War II, the Korean conflict, and in the periods following cessation of hostilities, the Ogden Depot was a key installation in the U.S. military supply system. Today the depot is continuing to perform a major role in moving supplies and equipment to our fighting men in Vietnam and other areas in the South Pacific.

As the Defense Depot, Ogden, marks its quarter century of service, I want to raise my voice in praise and extend congratulations to all the military and civilian personnel who have contributed to the success of this outstanding defense supply mission. The people of Utah can justifiably take pride in a job well done, and look forward to the continuation of the vital role of this installation in the defense efforts of our Nation.

HIGH HOLY DAY MESSAGE BY RABBI DAVID L. GENUTH, TEMPLE BETH EL, SHAKER HEIGHTS, OHIO

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, it is my pleasure to share with my colleagues the opportunity to read the beautiful high holy day message from Rabbi David L. Genuth of Temple Beth El, Shaker Heights, Ohio. It is most impressive and reveals genuine deep feeling and simplicity. I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the body of the RECORD.

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

HIGH HOLY DAY MESSAGE (By Rabbi David L. Genuth)

The Days of Awe, also known as the High Holy Days, are festivals of a rather special character. The High Holy Days are observed not because of a historic event; rather, it is a period of spiritual accounting. It calls for an evaluation of our life and work before a living and personal God.

Other Hebrew holidays—Passover, Pentecost, Tabernacles—are national and historical feasts, commemorating epoch-making events in the annals of our people. The new year is of universal significance. On Rosh Hashanah we celebrate the birthday of the world and the creation of man in the image of G-d. All men are descendants of one couple, Adam and Eve. In pure theology and in lofty ethics, Judaism was and will always be a universal creed. The universal character finds expression and indeed forms the keynote of the sublime liturgy of the day which emphasizes the doctrine of G-d's universal sovereignty and G-d's love for all his children.

A moving prayer for these all-inspiring days reads: "Cause Thy fear, O Lord, our G-d, to rest upon all Thy creatures, and Thy dread on all that themselves before Thee, that they may all form one band to do Thy will with a perfect heart." And further on: "O Lord our God and God of our Fathers, reign over the whole world in Thy glory. Be exalted over all the earth in Thy splendor. Shine forth in Thy majesty and might over all the inhabitants of the earth, so that

everything that is formed understand that it is Thou who has formed it, and may everyone, that has breath in his nostrils declare, 'The Lord G-d of Israel is King, and His Sovereignty prevails over.'"

Before the sounding of the Shofar, we recite the 47th Psalm, the last verses of which are as follows: "G-d reigneth over the nations; G-d sitteth on His Holy Throne. The nobles of the people are gathered together, the peoples of the G-d of Abraham (declaring) that unto G-d belong the shields of the earth. He is indeed exalted."

In our secular New Year, which we celebrate on January 1, we like to be amused or entertained; on our Religious New Year, we would rather be reminded of our place in the world and in our relationship to our fellow men. During our two days of Rosh Hashanah and the Day of Atonement, we constantly emphasize at-one-ment with God and with our fellowman.

There is a legend in the Talmud which so beautifully explains the idea of the holiday. "When a man walks, an angel walks in front of him and shouts, 'Make place for the image of G-d, adore the Artist who conceived and created man.'"

Today, even in our blessed America, a new skepticism has emerged. Today it is the Humanity of man that is no longer self-evident. The theologians who are preaching G-d is dead philosophy and are removing a personal G-d and a living G-d from our lives, are weakening the values of human beings. One scientist characterized man as nature's sole mistake. Man is being denounced and condemned by artists, philosophers, and theologians. No wonder that in our daily newspaper, we constantly read such stories that a student killed 15 people or a father murders his five daughters. People are watching crime and are just turning their backs and showing complete disinterest in their fellowman. The spirit of unrest—the strikes—dissensions of labor and capital—the riots in our great cities are all the result of our losing the special understanding of the value of man.

It is not only the world at large but in our own America, where we were once proud to say America will always be the home of the brave and the land of the free, that we are becoming completely engulfed in the seeking of pleasure, material comforts, mostly trying to seek the satisfaction of our own selfish interests.

There comes to mind the stirring challenge in the Bible: "I call heaven and earth to witness against you this day, that I have set before thee life and death, the blessing and the curse; therefore choose life, that thou mayest live, thou and thy seed."

"Choose life" has been spoken throughout history to men and nations at the point when a life-or-death decision has to be made. The challenge is more urgent and more momentous today than ever before because man has acquired skills and studied techniques which can easily eliminate him from our planet. His amazing conquests in the realm of nature may only speed his own annihilation unless he is more successful in conquering human nature. The tragedy of our age is that man learned to split the atom before he achieved a united humanity.

Finally the High Holy Days present man as the Crown of G-d's creation... that man was created in the image of G-d, and he was endowed with a Divine and Immortal Soul.

In the last thirty or forty years, we presented man with a concept which is not true, and therefore we corrupted him. We presented him as an automation of reflexes, as a mind-machine, as a bundle of instincts, as a pawn of drives and reaction—as a mere product of instinct, heredity, and environment. We feed the nihilisms to which modern man is, in any case, prone. This is the reason why on the Day of Atonement we

read, the story of Jonah, the Prophet. He was the Prophet who tried to run away from his Divinely-given duty but could never escape. He was also the Prophet who had to learn the lesson of the High Holy Days—that human life is a gift from G-d, and all men are G-d's children.

I would like to conclude this message with an account of a meeting between Gentile and Jew in Palestine many years ago. The Gentile said to the Jew, who was a celebrated scholar in the middle of the second century Common Era, "You celebrate festivals in your calendar and so do we. But our respective holidays never coincide. On the days when we celebrate, you go about your ordinary business; when you rejoice, we go about our ordinary affairs; and when we have a festival, you do not participate in our rejoicings. Is not there a day in the year when both Gentile and Jew have occasion to rejoice and to celebrate?" And the Sage answered: "Yes, it is on the day when rain falls from Heaven which benefits all mankind and refreshes and revives all creation."

Let us learn today our duty as children of G-d, and then we shall in truth be able to say with Job, "The spirit of G-d hath me and the breath of the Almighty hath given me life." Our lives will then attest the truth of these words, and the praise and the blessing of a blessed humanity will accompany us wherever we shall be. Amen.

WHAT SPARKED THE FIRE UNDER COLEMAN CO.

Mr. PEARSON. Mr. President, one of the companies in Kansas showing a significant economic growth in the past few years is that of the Coleman Co., Inc., in Wichita, Kans. This company, as many of my colleagues know, is responsible for a great upsurge in camping as we see it today in this country.

Probably no other single firm in the United States has a name which is more synonymous with camping than that of Coleman. For years, the famous Coleman stove has been used by campers, hikers, fishermen, hunters, and servicemen for cooking and heating purposes in literally every corner of the North American Continent and many foreign countries.

Today I call the Senate's attention to an article in the Business Week issue of August 13 entitled, "What Sparked the Fire Under Coleman Co." This story tells dramatically the history of the company and its growth in recent years with new divisions of merchandise available for the American camper and his family. Coleman is another example of Kansas firms who are growing and contributing to the economic well-being of the country.

I ask unanimous consent that the article be printed at this point in the RECORD.

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

WHAT SPARKED THE FIRE UNDER COLEMAN CO.

"If this sounds like a tale of woe, it's only because it is," says Sheldon Coleman, president of Coleman Co., Inc., when he talks of his company's plight during the 1950s. While the maker of camping products and heating and air-conditioning equipment had record-breaking sales of \$53.8-million and a 6.3 percent profit in 1965, and see nothing ahead but continued gains, the 1950s were indeed doleful. What is significant is that the

turnaround is being led by the same man who presided when the company was in trouble.

The nucleus of Coleman Co. was founded in Wichita, Kan., 65 years ago to market and later manufacture gasoline lamps and lanterns (box, page 86). By 1950 Coleman was the world's largest producer of oil space heaters and gas floor furnaces. And it was also turning out parts for Boeing's giant B-47 Air Force bomber.

Downturn. Then, along came the postwar surge in gas and fuel oil central heating systems. During the 1950s, the space heater industry declined 90 percent; the gas floor furnace business fell 80 percent. "These two lines accounted for 50 percent of our business," Coleman reports.

And in the last half of the 1950s, the B-47 was phased out, cutting Coleman's total production about 50 percent and its sales about 25 percent. In addition, a 54-day strike in 1957 cost it \$1-million. At the end of the year, Coleman's balance sheet showed a 12 percent sales dip, and a \$1.77-million loss on sales of \$34.9-million.

Saving grace. Despite these three blows, the company began struggling to its feet. But in 1960 it lost a patent infringement suit involving a wall heater no longer even in production, and Sheldon Coleman had to write a check for \$2.8-million. "We could have settled in the beginning for peanuts," says Coleman, "but I decided to fight it. It was a matter of bad business judgment, and we got clobbered."

Luckily, Coleman was founder W. C. Coleman's son, and his family owned a sizable chunk of company stock. "If my name hadn't been Coleman," he says, "I probably would have been fired. At least, it would have been tough and go."

I. TURNING ON THE HEAT

Such candor is rare, but Coleman seems to relish his mistakes almost as much as his successes. If not for the problems, he says, his company wouldn't be where it is today.

The problems got the president off his chair. The company had been run from the top, and had grown too big and diverse for this sort of management structure. Coleman recognized this.

Thus, in 1958 he began a divisionalization program, and stepped up the company's research and development efforts. He also began thinking about acquisitions.

By 1960, the company had six operating divisions: three domestic (Outing Products, Heating & Air-Conditioning, and Special Products, which sells heating and cooling units for mobile homes), and three foreign (Canadian, European, and Export). In addition, Coleman, with the advice and consent of management, broadened his board of directors; by 1960, half of them were outsiders.

The spark. The man responsible for all this interior redesign is an outdoorsman at heart. Coleman's interest in camping goes back to his high school days, when he was also Kansas tennis champion. While at Cornell getting his mechanical engineering degree, he worked summers as a canoe trip guide in Canada.

He recently figured that over a 20-year period, he paddled his own canoe about 5,000 mi. He still goes on a couple of one-week camping trips a year, and takes an occasional weekend outing around Wichita. He is also an accomplished bird hunter, and has won awards for training retrievers. Though 64 years of age, he looks a trim 54, and seems almost surprised when his 13-year-old son whips him at table tennis.

Coleman often combines his camping with product testing, and usually comes back from a trip with ideas for engineering improvements. "My engineers kind of hate to see me come home sometimes," he says. At his suggestion, for example, the company developed a folding oven to go with its camp stoves.

II. DIVIDED WE STAND

Coleman executives like the way their boss assigns responsibility—he grants authority and carry it out. And they don't seem to mind when he pops up at a production line to see how things are going. For his part, Coleman has much praise for his management team. "We have some tigers around here," he says.

The tigers are now permitted to unsheath their claws. Like many other diversified companies, Coleman's divisions are set up as individual profit centers. Decisions are no longer based mainly on the view from the top. Says Coleman: "The great majority of decisions are made in the divisions * * * our top people are right on the firing line."

The company has also established a long-term planning program, requiring division heads to set yearly goals. "Before," says Coleman, "we had no regular planning. * * * We had so many current problems that we spent most of our time on them."

NEW GUIDES

The outside directors, says Coleman, have been particularly active in guiding the company's acquisition program. "They felt we shouldn't fuss with acquisitions until we had strengthened our internal operations and had the spare power, time, and people. They didn't feel we had reached this point until 1964, and we made our first acquisition in 1965."

Coleman says Willard F. Rockwell, Jr., president Rockwell-Standard Corp., and a Coleman director, "has been very helpful" in this regard. So has Charles H. Kellstadt, also a director of Sears, Roebuck Co., who helped set up Coleman's Mexican operations.

III. THE GREAT OUTDOORS

Coleman's hottest division is outing products, which accounted for better than half of the company's \$53.8-million in sales last year, vs. about 30 percent five years ago. Built initially around the ubiquitous Coleman lantern, the line includes gasoline camp stoves, coolers and jugs, a catalytic heater (which uses a platinum-impregnated heating element), and tents and sleeping bags.

One of the biggest things going for Coleman in outing products is the red Coleman label. Its lanterns and stoves are well-known to campers, and the company guesses its products are sold in about 30,000 stores—"drug chains, discount chains, department, hardware, and surplus stores, the works," Coleman says.

"The name moved fairly rapidly from lanterns and stoves to coolers and jugs," and did "exceptionally well" in tents and sleeping bags. Still, there may be limits. "There are some very well-known names in fishing gear," Coleman notes, "and I don't think people would line up to buy our tackle just because we put the Coleman name on it."

Coleman expects this year to sell more than 2-million units of his camping gear, which he characterizes as "high-value, medium-price." His goal is a bigger share of a market that some estimate at \$1-billion a year. "In five years," he says, "the Coleman name will be synonymous with a full line of camping gear."

Covering up. Coleman got into tents and sleeping bags last year when it acquired two major Western manufacturers—Canvas Specialty Mfg. Co. of Los Angeles, and the Canvas Dept. of Boise Cascade Corp.'s Textile Div.—for \$2.3-million cash. It expects to sell \$5-million of this equipment in 1966. "We'll be the largest manufacturer in the western U.S. this year," says Coleman, "and by 1968 we'll be the largest in the country."

Coleman's competitors among tent and bag makers are mostly small local and regional manufacturers. The main competition this line comes from the tents and bags sold by Sears, Roebuck. Of the \$69-million worth sold last year, 25 percent were bought at Sears counters; this year, Coleman

DAN], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. McINTYRE], the Senator from Montana [Mr. METCALF], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PELL], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. RUSSELL], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN] and the Senator from Missouri [Mr. SYMINGTON] are necessarily absent.

I also announce that the Senator from Idaho [Mr. CHURCH], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. HARTKE], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. MCCARTHY] and the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. MONTOYA] are absent on official business.

I also announce that the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. BYRD] is absent because of a death in the family.

I further announce that, if present and voting, the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], the Senator from Alaska [Mr. GRUENING] and the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH] would each vote "nay."

Mr. KUCHEL. I announce that the Senators from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN and Mr. PROUTY], the Senators from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON and Mr. PEARSON], the Senators from Kentucky [Mr. COOPER and Mr. MORTON], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. COTTON], the Senators from Nebraska [Mr. CURTIS and Mr. HRUSKA], the Senator from Colorado [Mr. DOMINICK], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. GRIFFIN], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. MILLER], the Senator from California [Mr. MURPHY], and the Senator from Texas [Mr. TOWER] are necessarily absent.

If present and voting, the Senator from Kansas [Mr. PEARSON], the Senator from Colorado [Mr. DOMINICK], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. MILLER], the Senator from California [Mr. MURPHY] and the Senator from Texas [Mr. TOWER] would each vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 17, nays 50, as follows:

[No. 290 Leg.]

YEAS—17

Bennett	Jordan, Idaho	Saltonstall
Boggs	Kuchel	Scott
Dirksen	Lausche	Simpson
Fannin	Long, La.	Thurmond
Fong	Mundt	Williams, Del.
Hickenlooper	Proxmire	

NAYS—50

Allott	Hill	Muskie
Bartlett	Holland	Nelson
Bass	Inouye	Neuberger
Bayh	Jackson	Pastore
Bible	Javits	Ribicoff
Brewster	Kennedy, Mass.	Robertson
Burdick	Kennedy, N.Y.	Russell, Ga.
Byrd, Va.	Long, Mo.	Smathers
Cannon	Magnuson	Smith
Case	Mansfield	Stennis
Clark	McClellan	Talmadge
Dodd	McGee	Tydings
Ellender	McGovern	Williams, N.J.
Ervin	Monroney	Yarborough
Fulbright	Morse	Young, N. Dak.
Harris	Moss	Young, Ohio
Hart		

NOT VOTING—33

Aiken	Gore	Montoya
Anderson	Griffin	Morton
Byrd, W. Va.	Gruening	Murphy
Carlson	Hartke	Pearson
Chambers	Hayden	Pell
Cott	HRUSKA	Prouty
Cotton	Jordan, N.C.	Randolph
Curtis	McCarthy	Russell, S.C.
Dominick	McIntyre	Sparkman
Douglas	Metcalfe	Symington
Eastland	Miller	Tower

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote there are 17 yeas and 50 nays. The question of germaneness having been determined in the negative, the amendment obviously being legislation, against which a point of order has been raised, the Chair rules that the amendment is not in order.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, there were probably no more than 6 Senators in the Chamber when this subject was discussed. I am as confident as I can be that this amendment is germane, that it is in order, and that it is proper. It should have been accepted by the committee.

I suggest to Members of the Senate that they read the discussion which took place on the amendment. It took no more than 10 or 15 minutes.

I said earlier that I propose to offer this amendment to every appropriation bill that comes to the floor which has in it a legislative provision.

We shall have the Senate test out the germaneness question.

I said before, and I say now, that I do not always initiate these things. The Secretary of the Treasury was in my office three times with comparable language, in an effort to get this done. The President of the United States has called me about it several times. The Director of the Budget came before the Committee on Finance, almost with folded hands, and wondered where he could find \$3 billion in the budget.

Yet the Senate this afternoon has refused to give to the President a limited authority. It is said that he has authority; but a few guidelines are required, and they were contained in the amendment. The amendment provided for impounding, if that had been determined to be in the national interest, only up to 20 percent of the appropriations for domestic programs. The amendment did not touch the military.

Neither would the money have lapsed if it had been impounded and held until the end of the fiscal year. If, for instance, the President had impounded half of the school lunch money and kept it until the end of the fiscal year, it would have been returned to the Treasury.

I understand the interest of the House and Senate in this matter. That was the reason for including the nonlapsing provision. The money would have been available for expenditure for the very purpose for which it had been appropriated and could have gone into the fiscal year 1968.

That is all I have to say. But to the next appropriation bill to come before the Senate, this proposal will be offered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, on behalf of the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. BURDICK] and myself, I send to the desk an amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

Mr. MONDALE. I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment proposed by Mr. MONDALE and Mr. BURDICK is as follows:

On page 11, after line 16, insert the following:

"FEDERAL WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ADMINISTRATION"

"For a comprehensive pilot program to develop and improve means for the prevention, removal, and control of natural or manmade pollution in community lakes, which are publicly owned and available for use by the general public, \$5,000,000 which the Secretary may expend through grants or contracts with any State, county, municipality, or intermunicipal agency. The Secretary may pay not to exceed 90 per centum of the costs of any such program out of this appropriation, but no expenditures shall be made without satisfactory assurances that reasonable action will be taken by the appropriate State and local governments in order that the lake or lakes involved in such program will be maintained at the maximum water purity levels possible after termination of payments."

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, this amendment to the pending appropriation bill is the same as that embodied in the Clean Waters Act of 1966, introduced by myself, the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. BURDICK], the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. NELSON], and the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS], to provide for a comprehensive pilot program and appropriate some \$5 million to try to do something about the growing problem of our fresh water community lakes, which are slowly dying from algae, from reed growth, and from the accumulation of pollution and siltation.

I have discussed this proposed amendment with the floor manager of today's appropriation bill, the distinguished senior Senator from Louisiana, and it is his view that, since this money has not been authorized through the authorization process, it should not be accepted as an amendment to the pending appropriation bill.

I agree with the chairman's view on the matter, but I felt it was still wise to propose the amendment, as a further effort to dramatize the need for long overdue measures by Congress to deal with the growing problem of pollution of our community lakes.

Mr. BURDICK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MONDALE. I am delighted to yield to the Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. BURDICK. Mr. President, I am happy to join with the Senator from Minnesota in proposing this amendment.

The deterioration taking place in the fresh water lakes of this country is indeed appalling. In the North and Northwest part of the United States, we have a fine natural recreation area. That area is approximately 100 years old. The deterioration that has taken place during the past few years is proceeding at a rapid rate.

Not so long ago, we passed an outdoor recreation bill. We have passed other recreation bills, and the Nation is becoming increasingly recreation conscious. We are providing funds for swimming pools, golf courses, and other recreation facilities; but here we have a great natural asset, in the form of fresh water lakes which are now threatened with destruction.

Many areas of this country which formerly had fresh water lakes no longer have them.

So I hope that Congress will, during the next session, do something about preserving this great natural resource, our fresh water lakes. It is a resource we must have for the wholesome development of this country and its people, and I certainly hope that Congress will look favorably upon this proposed legislation in the coming session.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, the distinguished Senator from Minnesota did discuss this amendment with me, and I told him it was not in order, for the reason that the project he proposes has not been authorized. We had quite a few projects suggested before the committee which were not authorized, and, of course, under the rules we had to turn them down. I am sorry that we have to take that action now, for I am very sympathetic with the program the Senator has outlined; and if, as, and when Congress does authorize the project, I shall be happy to cooperate with him.

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, I agree with the position of the floor manager of the bill. I am grateful to him for his thoughtfulness and his kind comments about the proposal.

At this time, I withdraw the amendment.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, in reviewing the House Appropriations Committee report on this bill, I note that it contains a specific directive to officials of the Panama Canal Company—Government against payment to civilian employees in the zone of any salary differential exceeding 15 percent.

No similar prohibition appears in the bill itself or in the report of the Senate Appropriations Committee. I am pleased that the Senate Committee did not address itself to the matter.

In October 1964, the Secretary of Army issued a regulation reducing from 25 to 15 percent the differential applicable in the zone. Employees on the rolls of the Company-Government in 1964 are protected to the extent that they retain the 25 percent applicable before the regulation was changed. However, it will not be applied to future wage and salary increases.

The employees in question have challenged the decision to reduce the differential. There is pending in the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans an appeal from the decision of the U.S. District Court for the District of the Canal Zone. The initial decision supported the employee's contentions opposing discontinuance of the 25-percent differential.

In view of the division of authority and responsibility among the three branches of our Government, I do not believe it would be wise for the Senate to act on this issue while it is pending before the judiciary.

I am pleased that the Senate Appropriations Committee has not dealt with this matter for another reason.

The basic authority for fixing the differential is found in section 7 of Public Law 85-550 of July 25, 1958. That legislation was considered and approved by

the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee before it was enacted.

The Senate Committee on Commerce, of which I serve as chairman, has for many years maintained legislative jurisdiction over operation of the Panama Canal.

Mr. President, both of the aforementioned committees have a legitimate interest in the pay differential applicable to our Federal employees who serve in the Canal Zone.

Before any legislative action is taken on a matter of this kind, these committees should have an opportunity to consider all aspects of the problem to the extent they deem advisable.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question in on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H.R. 17787) was read the third time.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, before we come to the final vote, I desire the attention of the Senator from Louisiana to a statement that I wish to make in behalf of myself and, I am sure, all of my colleagues in the Oregon delegation and the people of my State.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Oregon yield?

Mr. MORSE. I yield to the Senator from Wisconsin, with the understanding that I may do so without losing my right to the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays on final passage.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

PUBLIC WORKS APPROPRIATIONS FOR OREGON

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, on behalf of the people of Oregon and myself, I wish to express deep appreciation to the chairman of the Public Works Subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee [Mr. ELLENDER] for the fine help and cooperation he rendered in connection with our requests for Oregon public works projects under the jurisdiction of the Corps of Engineers.

In particular, I wish to pay tribute to the Senator from Louisiana for his willingness to recommend funds for two "new starts" of the highest importance to the State of Oregon—Lost Creek Reservoir in southwest Oregon and Siuslaw Harbor modification on the coast of Oregon.

The Senator from Louisiana will recall that I conferred with him at length on these projects on several occasions after I presented to the subcommittee my statement of May 4 on behalf of a number of Oregon projects. The Senator was most attentive to the merits of the cases I presented and especially the merits of the two "new starts." I was deeply pleased to receive his indication of support which is to tangibly evidenced by the Subcommittee's and full Committee's recommendations of \$500,000 each, for Lost Creek Reservoir and Siuslaw Harbor modification.

LOST CREEK RESERVOIR

In my conferences with the Senator from Louisiana, I pointed out that a dam would constitute an integral part of a multipurpose dam system of flood control for the entire Rogue River Basin area in Oregon. Lost Creek Dam would provide not only flood control but additional features such as electric power, generation, irrigation, water supply, fishery, wildlife and recreational benefits.

Great emphasis should be placed upon the flood control features of Lost Creek. The North Pacific division engineer estimated that if Lost Creek, and its companion dam, Elk Creek, had been in operation at the time of the December 1964 disastrous flood, these dams would have reduced flood damage by about \$9,400,000.

It would not take many major floods in the Rogue River Basin area to reflect flood loss-savings in excess of the cost of Lost Creek Dam. This shows the wisdom of the Senator from Louisiana and the entire Senate Appropriations Committee in recommending funds for this new start on public works construction.

As I have said, the project is urgently needed for flood control and is fully justified, even without irrigation benefits. According to the Corps of Engineers, the average annual benefits of Lost Creek Dam would be these:

Flood control	\$1,984,000
Water supply	190,000
Fishery and wildlife enhancement	768,000
Power	1,100,000
Recreation	800,000
Total	4,931,000

The estimated flood control benefits noted above are based upon a recomputation in light of the effects of the 1964-65 floods. The total benefits without any irrigations features show an impressive cost-benefit ratio of 1.4 to 1. Even if the flood control benefits had been computed without the 1964-65 floods, the cost-benefit ratio would have been 1.2 to 1. And that is without irrigation benefits.

It is my opinion that this project should proceed now in order that the flood control and other benefits can be realized in the relatively near future and that devastating flood damages such as were experienced in December 1964 can be eliminated. I express my thanks to the committee for providing funds in the sum of \$500,000 to enable this project to go forward now. We simply cannot afford to forgo flood control and other benefits which can be realized by Lost Creek Dam when we recognize that the project is fully justified on the basis of benefits exclusive of irrigation.

SIOUSLAW HARBOR

In the 85th Congress, the authorization legislation for Siuslaw Harbor was modified to provide for a north jetty extension of about 600 feet, increasing the channel entrance depth from 12 to 18 feet. All preconstruction planning has been completed with respect to the channel deepening aspects of the project and stands ready for construction work for increased harbor and channel depths.

**PRINTING OF REVIEW OF REPORT
ON PEQUONNOCK RIVER BASIN,
CONN. (S. DOC. NO. 115)**

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, on behalf of Senator RANDOLPH, I present a letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a report dated September 1, 1966, from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, together with accompanying papers and illustrations, on a review of the report on Pequonnock River Basin, Conn., in partial response to a resolution of the Committee on Public Works, U.S. Senate.

I ask unanimous consent that the report be printed as a Senate document, with illustrations, and referred to the Committee on Public Works.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

**AUTHORITY FOR SENATE SELECT
COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS
TO FILE REPORT DURING AD-
JOURNMENT**

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Select Committee on Small Business be authorized, during the adjournment of the 2d session of the 89th Congress, to file with the Secretary of the Senate the following report: "Potentials and Problems of Expanding U.S. Livestock Exports."

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADDITIONAL CONFEREES

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, H.R. 17637 is an appropriation bill for military construction which has already passed the Senate and is now in conference.

I ask unanimous consent that the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. Hruska] be added as a conferee on the part of the Senate.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

**UNITED STATES-PUERTO RICO STA-
TUS COMMISSION PUBLICATIONS**

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, for the information of the Senate and the general public, I am pleased to announce that the report of the United States-Puerto Rico Commission on the status of Puerto Rico has been printed as House Document No. 464. The report is also on sale from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office; Catalog No. Y3.UN3/5:1/966. In the near future, the hearings held before the Commission will be printed as Senate Document No. 180.

BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. PROUTY:

S. 3898. A bill to exempt from all taxation certain property of the Washington Psychoanalytic Society and Institute in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. MONDALE:

S. 3899. A bill for the relief of Douglas Wong;

S. 3900. A bill for the relief of Keung Lik Toy; and

S. 3901. A bill for the relief of Toon Wing Chew; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PROUTY (for himself and Mr. COTTON):

S. 3902. A bill to amend the Social Security Act and related provisions of law to extend hospital insurance benefits to persons presently not insured therefor, to increase old-age, survivors, and disability insurance benefits payable under title II of such act, to provide minimum benefits to persons who, at age 65, are not insured for benefits under such title, to increase the amount of income individuals may earn without suffering deductions from benefits payable under such title, and otherwise to improve the social security program; to the Committee on Finance.

(See the remarks of Mr. PROUTY when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. NELSON (for himself, Mr. MONDALE, and Mr. PROXMIER):

S. 3903. A bill to provide for the control and prevention of erosion and sediment damage on rivers and streams; to the Committee on Public Works.

(See the remarks of Mr. NELSON when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

**LIMITATION OF STATEMENTS DURING
THE TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE
MORNING BUSINESS**

On request of Mr. MANSFIELD, and by unanimous consent, statements during the transaction of routine morning business were ordered limited to 3 minutes.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

On request of Mr. MANSFIELD, and by unanimous consent, the Senate proceeded to consider executive business.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. If there be no reports of committees, the nominations on the Executive Calendar will be stated.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Ross D. Davis, of New York, to be an Assistant Secretary of Commerce.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the Department of State.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the nominations be considered en bloc.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nomina-

tions are considered and confirmed en bloc.

**AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT**

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Herbert Salzman, of New York, to be Assistant Administrator for Development Finance and Private Enterprise.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nomination is considered and confirmed.

**U.S. ARMS CONTROL AND DIS-
ARMAMENT AGENCY**

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Maj. Gen. John J. Davis, U.S. Army, of Kansas, to be an Assistant Director, U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, with the rank of lieutenant general.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nomination is considered and confirmed.

**NOMINATIONS PLACED ON THE
SECRETARY'S DESK—DIPLO-
MATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE**

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the Diplomatic and Foreign Service which had been placed on the Secretary's desk.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nominations are considered and confirmed en bloc.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the President be immediately notified of the confirmation of these nominations.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

On request of Mr. MANSFIELD, and by unanimous consent, the Senate resumed the consideration of legislative business.

**CONTROL AND PREVENTION OF
EROSION AND SEDIMENT DAM-
AGE ON RIVERS AND STREAMS**

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, on behalf of myself, the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. MONDALE], and my colleague, the senior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. PROXMIER], I introduce, for appropriate reference, the River and Stream Erosion Control Act, a bill which would give the Secretary of Agriculture authority to assist public and private organizations abate and control bank erosion on our smaller rivers and streams. I ask that it lie on the desk for 1 week so that other Senators who wish to do so may join me in sponsoring it.

Each year erosion of the banks of rivers and streams throughout the Nation results in substantial losses of land, increases in the polluting sediment load of carrying and receiving waters, and filling of channels, harbors, reservoirs,

ricified valuable time in defense of their country which otherwise would have been used to gain the work experience and education obtained by non-service job applicants.

"In the present situation, the Secretary of State already has substantial administrative latitude to deal with situations where unique qualifications are required for either foreign or domestic service.

"To deprive a veteran his additional consideration in civil service examinations is to deny that he has rendered special service for his country and destroy the intent of legislation already enacted.

"House Resolution 6277 is now before the United States Senate; therefore be it

Resolved, (the House of Representatives concurring), That the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania memorialize the Congress of the United States to delete from House Resolution 6277, known as the Hays Bill, that section which would abolish veteran's preference in civil service examinations and employment within Department of State; and be it further resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to each member of Congress in Pennsylvania and to the Honorable H. SCOTT and the Honorable JOSEPH S. ARK.

SEAL] I certify that the foregoing is a true correct copy of Senate Resolution, Serial 124 introduced by Senators Stanley G. S. Group, Albert R. Pechan, William G. Sesler, William J. Lane, Clarence D. Bell, John T. Van Sant, Paul W. Mahady and John H. Devlin and adopted by the Senate of Pennsylvania and concurred in by the House of Representatives the third day of October, one thousand nine hundred and sixty-six.

"MARK GRUELL, Jr.,

"Secretary, Senate of Pennsylvania."

A joint resolution of the Congress of Micronesia; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs:

"A HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION

"(Requesting the High Commissioner and, through him, the Secretary of the Department of the Interior to use their good offices to effectuate the designation of the government of these islands from the 'Government of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands' to the 'Government of Micronesia';)

"Whereas, the islands in the Western Pacific Ocean north of the equator, consisting of the Caroline, the Mariana, and the Marshall groups, are collectively known as Micronesia; and

"Whereas, these islands came to be known as the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands after the Second World War when the United Nations placed them under a trusteeship arrangement with the United States as the Administering Authority; and

"Whereas, except for the trusteeship status, these islands historically and traditionally have been and are called the 'Islands of Micronesia' and the inhabitants thereof are known as 'Micronesians' denoting certain common ethnic ties; and

"Whereas, the status of the islands in Micronesia as a trust territory is deemed to be transitional until the people of Micronesia make a decision as to their ultimate political status; and

"Whereas, as a step towards welding and uniting the islands of Micronesia into a viable political entity, it is desirable that a territory-wide government be designated as the 'Government of Micronesia'; vice, the 'Government of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands'; now, therefore,

"Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the Congress of Micronesia, Second Regular Session, 1966, the Senate concurring, That the High Commissioner and, through him, the Secretary of the Depart-

ment of the Interior be and they are hereby respectfully requested to use their good offices to effectuate as soon as possible a change in the designation of the government of these islands from the 'Government of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands' to the 'Government of Micronesia'; and

"Be it further resolved that certified copies of this Joint Resolution be forwarded to the President of the United States, the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States Congress, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations, the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, the Secretary of the Department of State, and the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands."

Two joint resolutions of the Congress of Micronesia; to the Committee on the Judiciary:

"A HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION

"(Requesting the United States of America to take immediate steps necessary to settle war damage claims for citizens of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands)

"Whereas, on December 17, 1920, the Council of the League of Nations confirmed a mandate of the islands in Micronesia to Japan, to be administered in accordance with Article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations; and

"Whereas, Japan controlled Micronesia up until the Second World War when control was relinquished to the United States of America, and then through the United States to the United Nations; and

"Whereas, the scourge of War not only left an indelible shock in the minds of Micronesians as innocent bystanders wedged in a chasm of hostilities between two warring camps of powerful nations but also directly affected and caused death and injury to Micronesians, deprived them the use of, and otherwise damaged, their property without just compensation; and

"Whereas, it is noted with deep regret that after almost 20 years these claims have still not been settled; now, therefore,

"Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the Congress of Micronesia, Second Regular Session, 1966, the Senate concurring, that the United States of America be, and it is hereby respectfully requested to take such definite steps and prompt measures as may be necessary to settle war damage claims of citizens of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; and

"Be it further resolved that certified copies of this Joint Resolution be forwarded to the President of the United States, to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, and to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior."

"A HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION

"Requesting the United States of America through the High Commissioner and the Secretary of the Interior to make compensation to citizens and inhabitants of the Trust Territory who suffered damages incident to activities of the Armed Forces of the United States, during military occupation of the islands in the Trust Territory)

"Whereas, certain citizens and inhabitants of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands suffered damages incident to the activities of the Armed Forces of the United States, or members thereof, after the surrender of Japanese forces in the islands of Micronesia and before the creation of a civilian government; and

"Whereas, since the establishment of the civilian government in the Trust Territory no positive and specific attempt has been

made to process these damage claims; now, therefore,

"Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the Congress of Micronesia, Second Regular Session, 1966, the Senate concurring, that the United States of America through the High Commissioner and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby respectfully requested to make compensation to citizens and inhabitants of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands who suffered damages incident to the activities and operations of the United States Armed Forces, after the Japanese surrendered Micronesia and before the civilian government had been installed; and

"Be it further resolved that certified copies of this Joint Resolution be sent to the President of the United States, to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States Congress, to the Secretary of State, to the Secretary of Defense, to the Secretary of the Interior and to the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory."

A letter in the nature of a petition from the Moorish American Religious League, of Brooklyn, N.Y., signed by Jarad Faruck-Bey, representative and recorder of the Moslem Faith-in-Islam, in the United States, relating to disorders in American cities; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A resolution adopted by the Iowa Natural Resources Council, Des Moines, Iowa, favoring the establishment of a committee to study and recommend an appropriate method or general relationship to be used for estimating flow frequency in all federal proposals for water resources developments; to the Committee on Public Works.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. CLARK, from the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, without amendment:

H.R. 16715. An act to amend the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962 (Rept. No. 1712).

By Mr. HILL, from the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, with amendments:

S. 3758. A bill to authorize the establishment and operation by Gallaudet College of a model secondary school for the deaf to serve the National Capital region (Rept. No. 1713).

By Mr. YARBOROUGH, from the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, with amendments:

H.R. 3348. An act to authorize a program for the construction of facilities for the teaching of veterinary medicine and a program of loans for students of veterinary medicine (Rept. No. 1714).

By Mr. MORSE, from the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, with amendments:

H.R. 14643. An act to provide for the strengthening of American educational resources for international studies and research (Rept. No. 1715).

By Mr. CLARK, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, with amendments:

S. 3101. A bill to establish a U.S. Committee on Human Rights to prepare for participation by the United States in the observance of the year 1968 as "International Human Rights Year," and for other purposes (Rept. No. 1716).

By Mr. FANNIN (for Mr. HAYDEN), from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, with amendments:

H.R. 13955. An act to establish the past and present location of a certain portion of the Colorado River for certain purposes (Rept. No. 1717).



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