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Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an article written by David Lawrence entitled "Red Leader Sees Gains in U.S. Youth," published in the Washington Evening Star of August 25, 1966.

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

RED LEADER SEES GAINS IN U.S. YOUTH
(By David Lawrence)

What more proof could Congress possibly ask for that Communists are active in colleges and in various organizations agitating on "civil rights" and the Viet Nam war than the frank statement just made by Gus Hall, leader of the Communist party in the United States?

Hall, while on "vacation" in Moscow, gave an interview to a Soviet youth publication the other day declaring that many members of the W. E. B. DuBois clubs in this country are members of the Communist party. He said these clubs—which are named for the late W. E. B. DuBois, a Negro leader who became an ardent Communist—have developed into the most influential youth organization in the United States.

The U.S. Department of Justice last year named the DuBois Clubs as subversive organizations. Yet every time there are police reports from riot-torn cities which speak of Communist infiltration, the tendency on the part of some senators is to pooh-pooh such statements as echoes of "McCarthyism." The inference is that such charges are either without foundation or have been much exaggerated.

Today Congress is considering legislation which would make it a crime to participate in activities that involve the furnishing of supplies and other aid to the enemy at a time when military operations are actually being carried on by this country's troops. Many of the so-called "liberals" say that such proposed laws would infringe on "free speech."

It is, therefore, interesting to read the exultant comments of the head of the Communist party in this country. Hall said:

"Quite naturally we have the closest ties with the DuBois Club since they occupy a Marxist position. Many of the members of the DuBois Clubs have joined our party.

"The fact that youths are coming into the Communist party of the United States is a most important distinguishing feature of our time."

The Communist leader also pointed out that now it is much simpler to come out against the government of the United States during the Viet Nam war than it was to do so during the Korean War. He added:

"It isn't so easy for American youth, which lacks class consciousness, to come out against this war. In order to take this road the Americans have to overcome in their minds the feeling of official patriotism."

What the Communist leader ignored, of course, is the fact that some of the agitators in America have undertaken to send supplies to the enemy forces which are engaged in killing or wounding American boys. The "official patriotism" which the Communist spokesman scorns is what loyal Americans regard as an obligation of good citizenship.

It is most unfortunate that Communist activities inside the United States are not being completely exposed, especially the manner by which foreign governments distribute funds here for demonstrations that tend to embarrass the American government. These protests give to the North Vietnamese an impression of serious division inside the United States, when actually they are really inspired by the Communists.

There was a time when the House Committee on Un-American Activities and the Senate Internal Security subcommittee were free to carry on extensive investigations of

subversive activity in this country. Much of the data obtained by the Department of Justice, for instance, was made available for study so that committees of Congress could effectively expose what the Communists were doing. The same type of information is being gathered today, but there is no explanation as to why more of it is not disclosed to the American people. Congressional committees would be glad to have it. Perhaps one reason for withholding the data is that the so-called "liberals" are against such exposures. Many of them have been urging that the committees be abolished altogether. This would, of course, please the Communists.

Those Members of Congress who regard Communist activities as the exercise of "free speech" also belittle the charge about giving "aid and comfort" to the enemy. They argue that the aid given isn't much and that the damage isn't too serious—as if a little treason isn't so bad, after all.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I also ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD the news story from the Worker, a Communist publication, to which I have alluded.

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

DUBOIS CLUBS' WASHINGTON ACTION TO
LAUNCH BROAD YOUTH CAMPAIGN

"The White House in August, tell it to L.B.J."

This is the heading of a "Call to Action" issued by the DuBois Clubs of America, 180 North Wacker Dr., Chicago. The youth organization has initiated a "National Assembly of Young People" to be held in Washington the weekend of August 27-28. The assembly will launch a campaign:

"For a total war on poverty instead of war on people;

"For full employment at a fair wage;

"For good free education and the financial support we need to go to school;

"For an end to police brutality and ultra-Right terror;

"For adequate recreation;

"For a guaranteed future for every young American."

On Saturday the 27th, workshops will discuss problems and needs, raise demands and plan action around them. That evening the youths will camp out, and will have entertainment.

On Sunday, workshop reports will be presented to a mass assembly and a demonstration will follow to launch the campaign.

Thus far, the action has been co-sponsored with the DuBois Clubs by the Student Non-Violence Coordinating Committee, International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, Young Adult Action Group, Southern Student Organizing Committee, Harlem Council for Jobs and Freedom, Jovenes Progressistas and the Independent Committee to Elect Herbert Aptheker to Congress.

In N.Y., information may be obtained at the DuBois Club headquarters, 160 Fifth Ave., phone: 675-2516. In Chicago, at 180 North Wacker Dr., phone: 372-8712.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I yield 6 minutes on the bill to the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. MONDALE].

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 for 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 removing 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 Min-

nesota, a lovely lake where, despite intense local efforts, pollution is gaining ground. Where the lake is so polluted that weeds such as cattails and bull-rushes 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 office 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.

FAIR LABOR STANDARDS AMENDMENTS OF 1966

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 13712) to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to extend its protection to additional employees, to raise the minimum wage, and for other purposes.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, what is the pending question?

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The pending question is on agreeing to the amendment (No. 759) of the Senator from New York [Mr. JAVITS].

Mr. MANSFIELD. We will stick to that amendment from now on until action is completed on it. Pending the arrival of the Senator from New York, who is in a committee meeting, I suggest the absence of a quorum, the time to be taken from the time on the bill.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order of the quorum call be rescinded.

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

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator will state it.

Mr. MANSFIELD. How much time is left on the bill itself, and how is it allocated?

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. One hundred and forty-one minutes remain for the proponents and 233 minutes for the opponents, excepting the time for the quorum calls.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum, the time to be taken from the bill—

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator will state it.

Mr. JAVITS. Is the time divided between the opponents and proponents, or is it divided between the majority and the minority leaders?

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Between the majority and minority leaders.

Mr. JAVITS. I thank the Chair. I would suggest that we keep that distinction clear. I do not consider the Republican side as opposing the bill. Therefore, I think it is much more accurate to describe the time as being divided between the majority and minority leaders.

Mr. MANSFIELD. If the Senator will yield, I think the Chair had in mind the proponents of the amendment and opponents of the amendment in the dividing of time.

Mr. JAVITS. With all respect, I think the Chair was talking about the time on the bill.

Mr. MANSFIELD. That is correct. Mr. JAVITS. We had that confusion yesterday. I think it should be dispelled.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum, to be taken out of the time on the bill on the part of the proponents.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

CHILD LABOR IN AGRICULTURE

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I yield myself 15 minutes.

The amendment which is before us now is the so-called child labor amendment, which I offer on behalf of myself, the