UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 89th CONGRESS
SECOND SESSION

VOLUME 112—PART 17

SEPTEMBER 13, 1966, TO SEPTEMBER 22, 1966

(PAGES 22327 TO 23752)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, WASHINGTON, 1966

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 building. 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 Sacred 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 billions 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 heritage. 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 airports 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 God. 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 God's universal sovereignty and God's love for all his children.

A moving prayer for these all-inspiring days reads: "Cause Thy fear, O Lord, our God, 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 God 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: "God reigneth over the nations; God sitteth on His Holy Throne. The nobles of the people are gathered together, the peoples of the God of Abraham (declaring) that unto God 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 God, 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 God is dead philosophy and are removing a personal God and a living God 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—dissentions 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 God's creation . . . that man was created in the image of God, 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 God, and all men are God'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