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mittee 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 CONFEREE

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 STATUS 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. PROXMIRE):

S. 3903. A bill to provide for the control and prevention of erosion and sediment dam-

age 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.)

EXECUTIVE REPORT OF A COMMITTEE

Mr. FULBRIGHT, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported favorably the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966 (Executive S, 89th Cong., 2d sess.), and submitted a report (Ex. Rept. 9) thereon.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. If there be no further 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 nominations 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 DISARMAMENT 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—DIPLOMATIC 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 DAMAGE 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. PROXMIRE], 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, with attendant destruction of wildlife, scenic beauty, agricultural crops, and recreational resources.

While the Army Corps of Engineers is responsible for erosion control in harbors and on large rivers, erosion control on the upstream reaches of large rivers, on smaller rivers, and on streams has traditionally been a function of the Department of Agriculture. Under the agricultural conservation program of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, bank erosion on agricultural land can be controlled through assistance to individual landowners. Payments

to farmers under this program for erosion control work vary from 50 to 80 percent of total cost, depending on the kind of work done.

The small watersheds program of the Soil Conservation Service provides assistance to local units of government for community bank erosion control projects on both agricultural and nonagricultural land. The Service helps in the preparation of plans by local project sponsors and in getting congressional approval for projects. Cost-sharing for an approved project may be as high as 100 percent, depending on its purpose.

The agricultural conservation program and the small watersheds program have accomplished a great deal in bringing bank erosion under control. However, both programs have certain limitations which make comprehensive bank erosion control impossible.

Bank erosion problems cannot be successfully handled by individual landowners under the agricultural conservation program because such problems usually cover extensive segments of agricultural and nonagricultural lands along a watercourse and affect many landowners and communities. Experience has shown that attempts by individual landowners to deal with bank erosion are often ineffective and even damaging to the lands and communities along the rivers and streams involved. Projects under the small watersheds program include community action on both agricultural and nonagricultural lands, but the geographic scope of any single project is limited. Additionally, both programs have suffered from a shortage of funds. The Soil Conservation Service estimates that there are 8,000 small watersheds which need erosion control work, but so far only 786 have been authorized, because of lack of money.

A successful program of bank erosion control requires group and community cooperation, and a large continuing effort over a wide area of a watercourse for a period of several years. The experience of the Soil Conservation Service with small watersheds shows that such control programs are very effective. The River and Stream Erosion Control Act would make it possible for the first time to undertake bank erosion control for the entire course of a river or stream, or for extensive independent segments thereof, by giving the Secretary of Agriculture authority to—

Assist State and local governments, and other local nonprofit public and private agencies, in the preparation of plans for controlling bank erosion; and

Provide through cooperative agreements Federal technical assistance and financial aid up to 75 percent of the total cost for carrying out the bank erosion control plan.

It is expected that the Soil Conservation Service, with the knowledge and experience gained from the small watersheds program at its disposal, and already possessing the necessary technical and administrative resources, would administer the bank erosion control pro-

grams within the Department of Agriculture.

The erosion of river and stream banks is due to channel erosion caused by the concentration of runoff from rains occurring over a wide area. With the exception of rock channels, the stability of a channel depends almost entirely on the speed of the water and the material from which the channel is made. When the material in a bank is unable to withstand the high water speeds, it washes away. Sometimes only thin layers are eroded away, but frequently banks are undermined and large chunks cave in and are swept away by the current. The materials washed away vary from productive, well-textured farmland to coarse-textured, material of little productive value, such as sand and boulders.

Whether the land washed away is productive or not, it provides material which is transported by the river and stream to points where damage can be done. The first point of damage is the pollution by sediment of the carrying water. This continues throughout the length of the watercourse and into the receiving waters unless extensive dilution occurs. Sediment pollution seriously damages fish life, and creates conditions in which desirable fish species cannot survive. Water polluted with sediment wears down turbines if it is used for power generation, and must be purified before it can be used for municipal and industrial purposes. As it flows into reservoirs, estuaries, and harbors, the sediment drops out, resulting in a loss of reservoir capacity and filling of estuaries, harbors, and channels.

Rivers and streams carrying large amounts of sediment are also ugly, and destroy the beauty and recreational value of parks and countryside through which they pass. When they overflow during floods, sediment in the water settles out on productive farmlands, clings to the leaves of plants, reducing their yield or making them unfit for consumption, and fills in field drainage ditches. Sediment is also deposited on roads, streets, and lawns, clogs storm and sanitary sewer systems, and leaves a layer of filth in homes and buildings.

The direct and indirect losses from bank erosion are immense. They include the loss of productive agricultural land, destruction of fishing resources, loss of reservoir capacity, increased power generating costs, increased water treatment costs, crop losses, increased flood clean-up costs, business losses, and destruction of scenic beauty and recreation resources.

There is little information available on a national basis concerning the extent of bank erosion on smaller rivers and streams and the damages it causes. However, there are many more tributary rivers and streams than main-stem rivers: there is no doubt that a substantial number of watersheds have serious bank erosion problems. It is estimated that at least a billion tons of soil are carried to the ocean by rivers and streams each year and, of course, millions of tons are deposited before they reach the ocean.

There is no question that the bank erosion problem is a serious one in my own State of Wisconsin, and I am sure that a comparable situation exists in other States. Wisconsin has 66,000 miles of banks on its rivers and streams, of which an estimated 24,000 have critical erosion problems. More than 75 percent of these problem banks are located on agricultural lands. But the erosion of banks on nonagricultural lands alone produces 540,000 tons of silt annually, equal to 1 foot of soil on 240 acres of land. The damages from this uncontrolled erosion from nonagricultural lands alone cost the people of my State at least one-half million dollars annually.

Mr. President, this is a reasonable and inexpensive bill intended to meet an increasingly serious problem. The principal benefactors of the program it would establish would not be individual landowners, but the community as a whole. Among the many community benefits would be decreased pollution, lower power-generating and water-purification costs, enhanced recreational and scenic resources, lower costs for channel and harbor maintenance, restored fish and wildlife populations, and land conservation.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the River and Stream Erosion Control Act be printed in the RECORD at this point in my remarks.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the bill will lie on the desk and will be printed in the RECORD, as requested by the Senator from Wisconsin.

The bill (S. 3903) to provide for the control and prevention of erosion and sediment damage on rivers and streams, introduced by Mr. NELSON (for himself and other Senators), was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Public Works, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 3903

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SHORT TITLE

SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the "River and Stream Erosion Control Act of 1966".

STATEMENT OF FINDINGS AND PURPOSE

SEC. 2. The Congress finds and declares that the rivers and streams of the United States form an important part of the national water distribution and drainage system and contribute significantly to the use and preservation of land and water resources. The Congress further finds and declares that the erosion caused by rivers and streams and the deposit of eroded material damages and destroys valuable land; alters and fills channels, estuaries, lakes, reservoirs, and harbors; undermines highways; destroys fish and wildlife; mars natural beauty; and pollutes the waters generally. It is, therefore, the policy of the Congress to provide Federal assistance to abate, prevent and control the erosion of rivers and streams and the deposit of eroded material in order to preserve agri-

cultural and other lands, protect channels and basins, protect fish and wildlife, foster recreation and conservation, abate pollution, and enhance natural beauty.

AUTHORIZATION FOR ASSISTANCE

SEC. 3. (a) In order to effectuate the policy stated in section 2 of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized:

(1) to assist States, and political subdivisions thereof, and local nonprofit public or private agencies such as soil and water conservation districts, in formulating plans for the prevention and control of stream-bank erosion on rivers and streams and the sediment damage resulting therefrom, and

(2) to assist in carrying out any such plan that has been agreed upon by the Secretary and a State, political subdivision, or local agency, by entering into cooperative agreements with any State, political subdivision, or local agency for periods not exceeding ten years, and to furnish financial, technical, or other assistance in connection with any such plan.

(b) The amount of Federal financial assistance furnished to any State, political subdivision, or local agency to carry out any plan agreed upon pursuant to this Act shall not exceed seventy-five per centum of the estimated total cost of carrying out such plan.

(c) Assistance furnished under this Act shall be subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary of Agriculture may prescribe.

AUTHORIZATIONS FOR APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 4. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.

EQUITABLE TAX TREATMENT FOR FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES—AMENDMENTS

AMENDMENT NO. 959

Mr. YARBOROUGH proposed amendments to the bill (H.R. 13103) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide equitable tax treatment for foreign investment in the United States, which was ordered to be printed.

(See reference to the above amendment when proposed by Mr. YARBOROUGH, which appears under a separate heading.)

ADDITIONAL COSPONSOR OF JOINT RESOLUTION

Under authority of the order of the Senate of October 6, 1966, the name of Mr. SCOTT was added as an additional cosponsor of the joint resolution (S.J. Res. 198) to establish a National Advisory Commission on Foreign Policy, introduced by Mr. PEARSON on October 6, 1966.

NOTICE OF HEARINGS ON NOMINATIONS BEFORE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. HART. Mr. President, on behalf of the Committee on the Judiciary, I desire to give notice that public hearings have been scheduled for Wednesday, October 19, 1966, at 10:30 a.m., in room

2228, New Senate Office Building, on the following nominations:

Spottswood W. Robinson III, of the District of Columbia, to be U.S. circuit judge, District of Columbia circuit, vice George T. Washington, retired.

John Lewis Smith, Jr., of the District of Columbia, to be U.S. district judge, District of Columbia, vice Luther W. Youngdahl, retired.

Aubrey E. Robinson, Jr., of the District of Columbia, to be U.S. district judge, District of Columbia, vice Matthew F. McGuire, retired.

Philip Nichols, Jr., of Massachusetts, to be associate judge, U.S. Court of Claims, to fill a new position created by Public Law 89-425, approved May 11, 1966.

At the indicated time and place persons interested in the hearings may make such representations as may be pertinent.

The subcommittee consists of the Senator from Michigan [Mr. HART], chairman; the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. BURDICK], and the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HRUSKA].

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on today, October 12, 1966, he presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bills and joint resolution:

S. 3460. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to enter into contracts for scientific and technological research, and for other purposes;

S. 3704. An act to provide for the striking of a medal in commemoration of the designation of Ellis Island as a part of the Statue of Liberty National Monument in New York, N.Y.; and

S. J. Res. 153. Joint resolution to provide for the striking of medals in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the Federal land bank system in the United States.

PRESIDENT'S RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPROVING THE SOCIAL SECURITY SYSTEM

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I am very happy to see in the press this morning that the President expects to make a speech today in Baltimore, in which he will recommend some substantial improvement in our social security system and in other programs designed to help people who are very much in need.

As I understand, the President's recommendations will be to increase social security payments on an average of 10 percent. Of course, within the past year, Congress has demonstrated recognition of the fact that social security payments are very low—hardly at an existence level. So I am happy that the President is noticing that social security recipients need a further increment in their payments.

I also understand—from the press, again—that the President will recommend medicare benefits for about 1 million disabled social security recipients

under 65. In this connection, I would say that I would not restrict these additional benefits to those who are entitled to social security, because there are yet many people who do not have social security status and who can be just as sick and just as much in need—through no fault of their own or because of their previous occupation—as social security recipients. I hope that the President will extend this recommendation to cover all people, whether or not they are entitled to social security benefits.

I notice also that the President is expected to recommend a minimum of \$100 a month for social security recipients who have had 25 years under that program. I think \$100 a month is little enough for them to live on, and I wish that everybody could be entitled to that much money.

The President also is expected to recommend an increase in outside earnings permitted social security recipients. I very much approve of this. For 10 years I have been attempting to encourage Congress to increase the amount that social security beneficiaries could earn without being penalized.

There is, however, one disturbing factor in the news reports this morning, and that is that the President will recommend that these increased benefits take effect in 1968. If these people are going to be in need in 1968, in all probability they will be in need in 1967. So I earnestly hope that the President will recommend that these added benefits become effective in 1967.

We still have quite a few cynics in this country, and I certainly do not want to hear them say that the President is making the recommendation at this time, just before the 1966 elections, and asking that the benefits become effective in 1968, just before the 1968 elections. But there are, as I say, so many cynics in this country, that I hope that in making these recommendations, the President asks that they become effective in 1967, rather than in 1968.

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

Mr. AIKEN. I yield.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I am delighted that the distinguished Senator from Vermont has brought up the subject of the President's proposals in the field of social security. I am quite certain that the President, who has an extremely high regard for the distinguished senior Senator from Vermont, will take note of what the Senator has had to say this morning.

However, the reason I rise at this time is to remark, if I remember my facts correctly, that while the senior Republican in this body, the Senator from Vermont, was Governor of the State of Vermont, I believe he was one of the first Governors to inaugurate—or at least to endorse emphatically—the social security program; and very likely Vermont was the first State to put it into effect. Am I correct?