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(PAGES 6867 TO 8332)

By Mr. NELSON:

S. 1343. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to establish standards and programs to abate and control water pollution by synthetic detergents; to the Committee on Public Works.

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

By Mr. FONG:

S. 1344. A bill to extend the benefits of the Civil Service Retirement Act Amendments of 1966, with respect to termination of widow's and widower's annuities upon remarriage, to certain widows and widowers of persons retired or otherwise separated prior to July 18, 1966; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. YARBOROUGH (for himself and Mr. NELSON):

S. 1345. A bill to amend section 201 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, in order to require the Secretary of Agriculture in certain cases to make complaint to the Interstate Commerce Commission with respect to rates, charges, tariffs, and practices relating to the transportation of farm products; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

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

By Mr. SMATHERS:

S. 1346. A bill for the relief of Dr. Elvira Rey de Garcia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JAVITS:

S. 1347. A bill to establish a Federal Council of Health which will have the responsibility of fixing a coherent set of national health goals for the United States; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

S. 1348. A bill authorizing the Great Lakes Commission to appoint a member of a river basin commission for the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River Basin, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

(See the remarks of Mr. JAVITS when he introduced the above bills, which appear under separate headings.)

By Mr. JAVITS (for himself and Mr. KENNEDY of New York):

S. 1349. A bill to provide for an additional payment of \$40,000 to the village of Highland Falls, N.Y., toward the cost of the water filtration plant constructed by such village; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

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

By Mr. SCOTT (for himself and Mr. CLARK):

S. 1350. A bill to provide for the establishment of one or more national cemeteries in the State of Pennsylvania; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

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

By Mr. MORSE (for himself and Mr. HATFIELD):

S. 1351. A bill to provide for the payment of reasonable costs, expenses, and attorneys' fees to defendants in actions by the United States for the condemnation of real property after determination of the amount of just compensation, or after abandonment of such actions by the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

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

By Mr. SPARKMAN (by request):

S. 1352. A bill to authorize adjustments in the amount of outstanding silver certificates, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

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

By Mr. GRIFFIN (for himself, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. CURTIS, Mr. DOMINICK, Mr. FANNIN, Mr. LAUSCHE, Mr. PERCY, and Mr. THURMOND):

S. 1353. A bill to amend title 28 of the United States Code, "Judiciary and Judicial Procedure," and incorporated thereon provisions relating to the U.S. Labor Court, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

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

By Mr. HARTKE:

S. 1354. A bill for the relief of Dr. Bong Oh Kim; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. METCALF:

S. 1355. A bill to repeal the provisions of the Federal Power Act which exempt from Federal Power Commission regulations the issuance of securities by public utilities subject to certain State regulation; to the Committee on Commerce.

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

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

TO PROVIDE EARLY APPROPRIATIONS FOR FEDERAL EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS

Mr. McGOVERN submitted a concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 19) to provide early appropriations for Federal educational programs, which was referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

(See the above concurrent resolution printed in full when submitted by Mr. McGOVERN, which appears under a separate heading.)

RESOLUTIONS

EXPRESSION OF SENSE OF THE SENATE ON SENDING DRUM AND BUGLE CORPS ABROAD

Mr. NELSON submitted a resolution (S. Res. 97) to express the sense of the Senate on sending drum and bugle corps units abroad under the provisions of the Mutual Education and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

(See the above resolution printed in full when submitted by Mr. NELSON, which appears under a separate heading.)

PRAYER IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Mr. HARTKE submitted a resolution (S. Res. 98) relative to school prayer, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(See the above resolution printed in full when submitted by Mr. HARTKE, which appears under a separate heading.)

JOHN F. BALDWIN SHIP CHANNEL

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, I introduce a bill to designate a portion of the San Francisco to Stockton deepwater ship channel as the John F. Baldwin ship channel.

Mr. President, similar pieces of legislation are pending in the House of Representatives. Today our colleague, Representative WILLIAM S. MAILLIARD, of San Francisco, and I, in introducing this

legislation, now wish simply to recall with great respect the life and the public service of the late John F. Baldwin, Representative in Congress from California.

Throughout his years in the House, our beloved late colleague zealously advocated navigation improvements, promoted waterborne commerce, and sought to realize maximum benefits from natural resources. He was especially devoted to championing the fullest utilization and widest enjoyment of facilities offered by San Francisco Bay and its tributaries. The deepwater channel received his unstinting support year after year because he wisely appreciated what it means to economic advancement and well-being for an extensive section of California.

The channel should be an eternal monument to his vision and ceaseless labor. Authorized after several years of strenuous endeavor by him, the new and modified facilities and improvements for trade and recreation will pay immeasurable dividends for decades to come and benefit several counties in a growing area of our State.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BYRD of West Virginia in the chair). The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 1340) to designate a portion of the San Francisco-Stockton ship channel as the John F. Baldwin Ship Channel, introduced by Mr. KUCHEL, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Works.

AMENDMENT OF FEDERAL WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ACT

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, on behalf of myself and Senators BURDICK, CLARK, HART, HARTKE, JACKSON, JAVITS, KENNEDY of Massachusetts, LONG of Missouri, MCCARTHY, NELSON, PROXMIRE, TYDINGS, and WILLIAMS of New Jersey, a bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act. This bill authorizes the Secretary of Interior to award grants to and contract with 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, both manmade and natural.

Mr. President, early this year I received a letter from a constituent who lives along the shores of a beautiful lake in northern Minnesota called the Big Grand. She wrote:

We have made this our year round home since 1963, but we, and my husband's family before us, have had a summer home here for more years than I care to think about. We are getting more distressed every year to see our beloved lake turning into a marsh.

Thus another lake is losing a mortal battle.

Within many States, lakes—glittering gems refreshing to the eye, attractive to vacationers, sometime essential to the economies of nearby cities—are dying. The death of a lake, either by pollution or siltation, means, at the least, less pleasant lives for those who live around

it or who use it for recreation. In many cases, it can mean financial disaster to the towns and cities whose economic well-being is dependent upon it.

The news media record the slow death of a great lake like Erie, yet hundreds of smaller lakes are losing the same battle. Death comes slowly, often nearly unnoticed as the water becomes suffused with pollutants; algae turns the water a slimy green. Swimmers avoid contact with it, fish die, boat propellers become snarled in the growth. Weeds begin their insidious growth in the sludge. A clear, cool lake becomes a fetid swamp.

Mr. President, it took nature thousands of years to create a lake; many will be dead in decades if action is not taken now. Uncounted numbers of the 100,000 lakes in this Nation are suffering from manmade pollution, smothering to death in organic waste and untreated poisons. Others are filling up with silt, the result of soil erosion that in many instances was accelerated when man changed the topography of the land.

My State, known as the "Land of 10,000 Lakes," is deeply concerned with the problem. But so are many other States, as the cosponsors of this bill will attest.

Within the past few years, the Federal Government has taken the first steps to control manmade pollution, enacting a water pollution control program in 1956, strengthening it in 1961, and in 1965 Congress enacted the Water Quality Act.

But as yet there is no program of Federal assistance to the States for the full-scale cleaning of polluted lakes, and the States are financially unable to bear the entire burden.

Further, there is only limited Federal assistance available to prevent pollution due to natural causes, such as silt carried by the wind, or erosion of soil from hillsides.

There is no Federal assistance available for a direct attack on the problem of silting, such as the dredging of the sludge and harvesting of the aquatic growth.

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.

This bill would authorize the Secretary of Interior to award grants to or contract with a State, municipal, or intermunicipal agency 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. The bill authorizes an appropriation of \$5,000,000 for this purpose. Ninety percent Federal financing has been specified because of the experimental nature of this program. With the eventual establishment of a broad general program of Federal matching funds, I believe that the Federal contribution would be reduced to 75 percent to conform to the other programs under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act.

I want to emphasize that the bill also specifies that funds will not be released

by the Secretary of Interior until he is assured that the State or local government involved will maintain the water purity level of the lake after the initial project is completed.

Mr. President, I believe prompt action is essential if we are to rescue our dying lakes. Man has done great damage to many of them. We must turn the tide from the present destruction to a demonstration that lakes can be saved.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 1341) 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.

THE DETERGENT POLLUTION CONTROL ACT OF 1967

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill, the Detergent Pollution Control Act of 1967, which is aimed at curbing water pollution caused by the various constituents of detergents.

We have been waging a campaign for several years against detergent pollution. We have made considerable progress, but the problem is not yet solved.

In 1963, I cosponsored a bill directing the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to set standards which would have to be met by all detergents sold in America. The bill passed the Senate but final action was deferred when the industry began a voluntary changeover to a new chemical which it claimed would not pollute our water supplies.

The problem at that time was that the detergents contained a chemical known as ABS. ABS resisted breakdown in treatment plants and household septic tanks.

Thus, detergent chemicals, only partly decomposed, passed through our municipal sewage disposal plants and into our lakes and streams. These surface water supplies began to foam.

Detergent chemicals also passed through household septic tanks, worked their way into underground water supplies and began to contaminate wells.

This foam was not only a serious blight on many of our recreational resources but also it was shown in certain instances to be highly dangerous.

The soap and detergent industry worked hard on this problem and produced a new "soft" detergent chemical known as LAS which was to replace ABS. Impressive claims were made as to biodegradability of this new product, LAS. The Soap and Detergent Association stated that it was highly degradable both in sewage disposal plants and in household septic tanks.

In 1965, I stated that the new product, LAS, did not appear to be the final answer to the problem of detergent pollution, and I introduced a new detergent control bill. This bill would have established a national advisory committee of experts from business, government and

science. They were to study the detergent pollution problem and recommend standards for detergents which would protect the public interest in fresh water.

At that time I pointed out that there was some question as to exactly how degradable LAS really was in typical household septic tanks. Further, there was some doubt as to whether this chemical was fully degradable in municipal sewage disposal plants where the aeration time had to be reduced to some short period, such as 3 hours, because of the heavy demands on the system.

As a result we still do not know for certain how thoroughly even the new detergents decompose under various circumstances. We do know that certain ingredients in detergents—such as phosphates—create a problem in that they fertilize our lakes and stimulate the growth of undesirable algae.

The new soft detergents have effectively cut down the unsightly mounds of foam in our lakes and streams, but evidence presented last spring by the Robert A. Taft Sanitary Engineering Center indicated that they are considerably more toxic to fish.

The Taft Center research showed that the new chemical, LAS, may well be increasing the detergent pollution problem in communities which are not served by modern sewage treatment plants. About two-third of the Nation's population falls in this category.

The research further showed that this chemical, when not broken down by a modern treatment plant, is considerably more toxic to fish than the old detergent.

It appears that LAS, in amounts of less than two parts per million, affects the ability of fish to reproduce, and that much smaller amounts prevent eggs from hatching normally. Repeated exposure to the chemical tends to make fish even more sensitive to it.

The bill I am introducing now presents a comprehensive approach to the problem of detergent pollution. The bill provides money for research by both public and private agencies and organizations to develop synthetic detergents which will break down readily and will not impair the efficiency of sewage treatment processes and whose residues will not be toxic or harmful to fish or plant life. Research will also be directed toward improving existing sewage treatment processes and developing new ones.

Under this bill, a technical committee under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior will develop standards of biodegradability, decomposibility and water eutrophication ability which must be met by all detergents. These standards will apply to all constituents of synthetic detergents regardless of their chemical nature or function in the detergent.

The Secretary of the Interior is directed to report to Congress on or before January 1, 1969, on measures taken toward the resolution of the synthetic detergent problem and to make recommendations for new legislation if necessary.

Rules and regulations which are necessary to prevent the transportation or sale in interstate commerce of synthetic detergents not meeting the standards established by the committee and ap-