

UNITED STATES



OF AMERICA

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 91st CONGRESS
FIRST SESSION

VOLUME 115—PART 1

JANUARY 3, 1969, TO JANUARY 21, 1969

(PAGES 3 TO 1380)

Rights which grow directly out of the Universal Declaration.

We are a nation of minorities—minorities which have confronted major problems of war and peace, and self-government as a majority. We have even made our heterogeneous origins a national strength and a point of national pride. We feel a natural sympathy and understanding for oppressed groups, we seek to preserve elements of our varied cultural heritage and weave them into our national fabric. Nevertheless, we have failed ourselves in not ratifying important Human Rights Conventions. This sad record and the responsibility for it lies squarely with those who have a parochial outlook on our world problems. We have failed to measure the climate of change in the world.

WILLIAM C. FOSTER—A GREAT PATRIOT RETIRES

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, I rise to honor William C. Foster, recently retired Director of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

Mr. Foster has been the head of ACDA since its creation in 1961. During his tenure, he has been greatly responsible for the successful negotiation of the limited test ban treaty, the "hot line," and the recent nonproliferation treaty. The country owes to this great American a large debt, not only for his services as Director of ACDA, but for the many other responsibilities he has so ably undertaken in his long Government career.

Mr. Foster will, I believe, be especially remembered for having educated and convinced the U.S. Government and the American public that arms control is not a "pie in the sky" or a "pig in a poke," but rather can produce realistic and practical international agreements which are very much in the national security interest of the United States as well as a benefit to other nations around the world.

William Foster is a man who has never searched for publicity or recognition but has rather devoted himself to the awesome tasks confronting him, with wisdom and ability, with poise and charm. The frustration in spending many years in arduous negotiations has never daunted his spirit or his knowledge that the world simply has to progress in curbing the ever-spiraling nuclear arms race if man is to survive.

Mr. President, the Milwaukee Journal paid tribute to Mr. Foster on December 21, 1968, in an editorial which I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD as part of my remarks. The editors note that William Foster "has been a strong voice for peace, lasting peace." The article ends with this highly deserved encomium:

The United States has been fortunate to have had men like Foster, who have served the cause of peace constantly and have remained above partisan politics. His sense of urgency is needed throughout the world to find a way to prevent nuclear tragedy. This finest of patriots will be hard to replace, but he has already given more than most at the

very top levels of our government. The country owes him a great deal.

Mr. President, I know all of us in this Chamber wish Bill Foster God-speed, and a happy retirement.

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

[From the Milwaukee Journal, December 21, 1968]

THE DEBT TO WILLIAM FOSTER

William C. Foster, who will shortly retire as director of the arms control and disarmament agency, has had a notable career in government service. He is one of a group of extremely able businessmen who have served Democratic and Republican administrations in vital posts. He is a Republican. He is now 71.

Early in World War II Foster left a highly paid business position to work on procurement for the army, later becoming director of the army service forces. That was in the Roosevelt administration. In the Truman administration he served as undersecretary of commerce. When the Marshall plan was started Foster became top assistant to Director Paul Hoffman, then succeeded Hoffman as head of the program which rebuilt the European economy. In the Eisenhower administration he was deputy secretary of defense and chief of the United States delegation to the Geneva disarmament conference in 1958.

When John Kennedy became president he named Foster head of the new arms control and disarmament agency, where he has served brilliantly ever since. He led in work-out the nuclear test ban treaty and in establishment of the "hot line" between Washington and Moscow. His has been a strong voice for peace, lasting peace. He believes that "the more dangerous the world situation becomes, the more urgent is the necessity for arms control agreement." He has over the years preached that American industry must plan for the peacetime economy in which military production will not play a major role—a situation he believes must come if the world is to avoid disaster.

The United States has been fortunate to have had men like Foster, who have served the cause of peace constantly and have remained above partisan politics. His sense of urgency is needed throughout the world to find a way to prevent nuclear tragedy. This finest of patriots will be hard to replace, but he has already given more than most at the very top levels of our government. The country owes him a great deal.

OMNIBUS WATER POLLUTION ACT OF 1969

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, I am pleased to join with Senator MUSKIE and many other Senators in sponsoring the Omnibus Water Pollution Act of 1969. This measure was basically approved in both Houses on the last day of the session in the 90th Congress, but time ran out and final action was not completed. We are hopeful that it will move quickly in this Congress.

In particular I would like to note for the Senate that this bill contains as a separate provision my Clean Lakes Act of 1969, which would provide Federal funds for developing the technology necessary to attack the growing and serious problem of pollution in small lakes.

Senator BURDICK and I joined in 1967 in introduction of the Clean Lakes Act of 1967. Hearings were held, and it soon

became obvious that this was a widespread problem in which many people were interested. Six months after that bill was introduced, the House Committee on Government Operations released an excellent report describing "the grave threat to the future of America's small lakes."

This report concluded:

Greatly expanded Federal, State and local research and demonstration programs are needed to develop practical and effective methods for improving the quality of lake waters through the removal or dissipation of existing nutrients, and the reduction of nutrients entering the lake.

All across the country small lakes are dying—the scientific term is "eutrophication"—from an ever-increasing rate of pollution and decay. Pollutants and nutrients cause excessive weed and algae growth, which in turn consumes available oxygen in the water. This process, coupled with siltation, will over many years turn nearly every freshwater lake into a marshy bog, but at a faster and faster pace as pollution increases. Time is of the essence, because small lakes, unlike rivers and streams, have very little capacity to rid themselves of pollution.

The destruction of lakes is not only an aesthetic and conservation issue. It is, as well, a dollars and cents issue to most communities, which depend upon lakes for water supplies, public recreational dollars, and tax base of shore properties.

I am proud to say that my own State of Minnesota is taking the lead on this issue. Our lakes—about 15 percent of all lakes in the Nation—exist in nearly every county in Minnesota, from the densely forested areas of the northeast to the prairies of the southwest. Because of the glacial terrain in many parts of the State, together with wide variations in climate and vegetation, Minnesota has the greatest number and diversity of lakes and wet lands of any area of comparable size in the United States, or anywhere in the world.

We are taking the lead, therefore, not only in legislation, but as a matter of academic concern and local community concern. The University of Minnesota is seeking to establish a Freshwater Biological Laboratory to assist in development of methods to attack this growing problem. Several communities in Minnesota have helped in the drafting and progress of this legislation, particularly Albert Lea, Minn., which sent many of its elected officials to Washington to testify in support of the legislation.

In addition, I would like to acknowledge our debt to the distinguished Senator from Maine (Mr. MUSKIE) for his support and response to this issue. He is truly the leader in the Senate in the area of air and water pollution legislation—and I might add a very creative and vigorous leader. I thank the Senator from Maine for making the Clean Lakes Act of 1969 a part of the overall package on water pollution legislation in the 91st Congress.

Mr. SPONG. Mr. President, the bill being introduced today by the distinguished chairman of the Air and Water Pollution Subcommittee is designed to establish

machinery for a broad-ranged attack upon the growing menace of water pollution. It is a privilege to join him in the sponsorship of this important legislation.

The bill deals with the discharge of sewage from vessels, with oil pollution from vessels and offshore and onshore facilities other than vessels, and authorizes demonstration projects for another 2 years on lake and acid mine pollution control. In addition, the measure includes provision for consideration of the effect of thermal discharges upon waterways and to assure that such discharges shall comply with the water quality standards of the States.

Virginia has been a victim of several costly oil spills, and the number of these accidents has been increasing in recent years. The Virginia State Water Control Board has advised me that there were 16 spills in 1968, 11 in 1967, six in 1966, and five in 1965. The U.S. Corps of Engineers has estimated in a special report prepared by the Secretaries of the Interior and Transportation that there were more than 2,000 oil spills within U.S. waters in 1966. Forty percent of these mishaps occurred at landbased facilities.

It is significant that the transportation of petroleum products accounts for more than 40 percent of the total waterborne tonnage in the United States, with more than one million tons being moved daily through our coastal and inland waters. In addition, with the larger capacity of today's tankers, the hazard from each spill is greater. Tankers of the World War II era had a capacity of 16,000 tons. The *Torrey Canyon*, which ran aground and broke up off the southern coast of England in 1967, carried 119,000 tons of crude oil. Even larger tankers are being built today.

As a consequence of the *Torrey Canyon* disaster, a national multiagency plan was developed to coordinate the Federal response to spills of oil and other hazardous materials. This was a forward step, but there can be no effective prosecution of oil-pollution offenders until existing inadequate laws are strengthened.

Because Virginia is a coastal State and has experienced several damaging spills, I am particularly concerned with that section of Senator MUSKIE's bill which would provide recourse when these accidents occur.

With one or two modifications, this is the same bill which the Senate approved unanimously last year. I hope that with its early introduction and consideration in the 91st session of Congress, we can resolve the differences which developed with the House in the closing hours of the 90th session.

Senator MUSKIE, one of the most knowledgeable persons in the country on the problems this bill seeks to cure, is to be commended for his dedication to the task of ending the pollution which defiles our beaches, destroys valuable shellfish beds, and makes our water unfit for swimming, boating, or fishing. We owe him a debt of gratitude for his leadership in what must become a national effort to protect our environment.

COMMITTEE MEETING DURING SENATE SESSION

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate today.

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

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF SENATOR SPONG

Mr. SPONG. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a letter addressed to the Secretary of the Senate, dated January 8, 1969, wherein I certified as true a complete statement of the financial assets of my wife and myself.

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

JANUARY 8, 1969.

HON. FRANCIS R. VALEO,
Secretary of the Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: My purpose in writing is to again report to you a statement of the financial status, holdings and liabilities for my wife and myself. This statement is as of January 1, 1969:

ASSETS

Cash in checking and savings account (after provision for federal income tax for 1968) approximately	\$4,200.00
Life insurance policies with the following insurers (currently providing for death benefits totaling \$129,500): Minnesota Mutual Life Insurance Co.; National Service Life Insurance Co.; Aetna Life Insurance Co.; Southwestern Life Insurance Co.; Jefferson Standard Insurance Co.; Northwestern National Insurance Co.; Continental Assurance Co.; Federal Employees Group Life Insurance; cash surrender value and accumulated dividends	14,495.97
Stocks as listed on schedule A	64,949.35
Note of Cherdel Corp. secured by deed of trust on 200 acres of unimproved property at Great Bridge, Chesapeake, Va.	45,000.00
Real estate: consisting of residence at 316 North Street, Portsmouth, Va.; one-half interest in service station at Gosport Road, Portsmouth, Va.	35,000.00
Tangible personal property in Portsmouth home and rented home in Alexandria, Va., estimate	10,500.00
1968 Ford station wagon, Country Squire	3,000.00
Notes receivable and accounts receivable, estimate	5,994.00

LIABILITIES

Notes at First National Bank of Norfolk, Norfolk, Va.	36,000.00
Note at American National Bank, Portsmouth, Va.	5,000.00
Mortgage on home in Portsmouth, Va. at Norfolk Federal Savings & Loan Association	9,683.52

These figures disclose a net worth of approximately \$132,455.80.

The foregoing, Mr. Secretary, I attest as being a true and accurate statement of the

financial holdings and liabilities of my wife and myself.

Yours very truly,

WILLIAM B. SPONG, JR.

SCHEDULE A—STOCKS

	Number of shares
American National Bank	2,113
Old Town Corp.	15
Crawford properties	10
Poplar Hill Farm, Inc.	21
Cedar Point Country Club	1
Russell Island Corp.	3

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following letters, which were referred as indicated:

REPORT RELATING TO TRADE AND OTHER TRANSACTIONS INVOLVING SOUTHERN RHODESIA

A communication from the President of the United States transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relating to trade and other transactions involving Southern Rhodesia (with an accompanying report and paper); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

TAX REFORM PROPOSALS

A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting information on tax reform proposals; to the Committee on Finance.

A communication from the President of the United States transmitting, pursuant to law, the first assessment of the Nation's water resources; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

REPORT OF NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

A letter from the Acting Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on contracts negotiated for the period January 1, 1968 through June 30, 1968 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences.

REPORT ON STATUS OF RESEARCH FACILITIES FUNDS

A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the status of research facilities funds as of June 30, 1968 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

REPORTS ON AGREEMENTS FOR USE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES

A letter from the Administrator, Foreign Agricultural Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of agreements signed in September and October 1968 for use of foreign currencies (with an accompanying report and papers); to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

A letter from the Associate Administrator, Foreign Agricultural Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of agreements signed in November and December 1968, also copies of the October 23, 1968 second supplement to the March 25, 1967 agreement with Korea (with an accompanying report and paper); to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

REPORT OF NATIONAL FOREST RESERVATION COMMISSION

A letter from the Secretary of the Army, President of the National Forest Reservation Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the Commission for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1968 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.