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the technical competence acquired in these fields is beneficial to the economy, concentration on the defense sector has retarded growth in some other areas. Civilian-oriented laboratories or businesses have often been unable to match the salaries and the equipment that subsidized defense firms offer to scientists and engineers, and this has handicapped research and development for the civilian economy.

The third area which needs our attention is the growing influence of the military on education, with tremendous amounts going to colleges and universities in the form of defense-oriented research grants. Through these grants, the military can exercise great influence on science and technology in the United States. They can determine what research shall be carried out. More subtle, but perhaps more important, is the danger that the academic institutions may begin to tailor their whole direction and approach to court these research grants.

By establishing the criteria by which certain categories of students are drafted and certain others deferred, the military even influences the subjects our young people are studying in college today. In this manner, they are influencing quite directly the whole culture of America and the direction and tone of our national life.

In any society, there should be some institution—and hopefully there will be more than one—that stands in a position of judgment upon every other kind of institution. This was the role fulfilled by the medieval university in its dedication to the uncompromised pursuit of knowledge and truth. It is the role the university must continue to fulfill today. This is especially important when the problems which lend themselves to scholarly and academic review are as important to the future welfare of the nation as are the problems of today.

I hope that the people will bring some judgment to bear on the direction of the military complex, on the militarization of our foreign policy, and on the influence of the military upon our domestic life.

This is particularly important now because America is on the verge of becoming a great world leader. The question that we must decide—at least in part—is whether we will direct that leadership toward continuing a kind of militaristic policy, or whether we will attempt to blunt that thrust and to inject into American politics and into American government the acceptance and understanding of our true role: that this nation is not to make its record in the history of the world as a military power, but by demonstrating that all of those things that we claim for ourselves—the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and a basic belief in freedom and in the dignity and worth of the individual—are the real strengths of America and that these are the best gifts that we have to offer to the rest of the world.

#### DEATH OF JAMES W. BLANCHARD

Mr. TALMADGE. Mr. President, we received the saddening news over the past weekend of the untimely death of my warm friend and one of Georgia's most outstanding citizens, James W. Blanchard, of Columbus, Ga.

Mrs. Talmadge and I wish to take this opportunity to extend our heartfelt sympathies to Mrs. Blanchard and the entire family.

Jim Blanchard, president of the Columbus Bank & Trust Co., is a widely known and respected civic and business leader who devoted a major portion of

his time and efforts to public service and community improvement. Jim Blanchard's untiring spirit of public service or worked with him. He was a great Georgian. He was my friend, and I join his was an inspiration to everyone who knew many friends and loved ones in mourning his passing.

Mr. President, there appeared in the January 13 edition of the Columbus, Ga., Enquirer a news article on Mr. Blanchard's death, and I ask unanimous consent that it be printed as an extension of my remarks in the RECORD.

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

#### JAMES W. BLANCHARD DIES OF HEART ATTACK

James Walter Blanchard, president of Columbus Bank and Trust Co., and widely known in civic, business, industrial and military circles here and throughout Georgia, died at 5 a.m. Sunday.

As president of the Columbus Chamber of Commerce for two years, Mr. Blanchard helped mount and spearhead a vigorous program for industrial expansion in this area.

Mr. Blanchard, 55, died at his residence, 2632 Auburn Ave., following an unexpected heart attack. He had been ill for several months.

He was born on Feb. 4, 1913, in Augusta, a son of Mrs. Rachel Chapman Blanchard, of Augusta, and the late Walter Blanchard.

Other survivors include his widow, Mrs. Paloma W. Blanchard, and a son James H. Blanchard, both of Columbus; a brother, Russell A. Blanchard, and a sister, Mrs. Robert E. Anderson, both of Augusta.

Funeral will be at 2 p.m. today at the grave in Parkhill Cemetery with Dr. G. Othell Hand officiating. The family requests that flowers be omitted.

In 1967-68, Mr. Blanchard simultaneously served as president of three separate organizations connected with business, community and military development: Columbus Bank and Trust Co., Columbus Chamber of Commerce, and the Columbus-Phenix City-Fort Benning chapter of the Association of U.S. Army (AUSA).

Mr. Blanchard was presented a national "AUSA Certificate of Achievement" last October in Washington for his leadership of the local chapter which won four top awards at the national conference. The chapter was presented awards for having the "Largest Overall Membership," "Most Active in Pursuit of AUSA Objectives," "Best Chapter Overall," and "Greatest Membership Input." The awards covered fiscal 1968 when Mr. Blanchard served the chapter as president.

With more than 20 years of voluntary Chamber of Commerce work, Blanchard spearheaded the two-year-old Build Columbus campaign, aimed at selling the city's assets and potential as an industrial and prosperous community.

In addition to serving for two years as the local Chamber's president, Blanchard served 10 years as a Chamber director. Also, he had served as president and director of the Chamber's Columbus Industrial Development Corp., and had served as chairman-director of the Industrial Development Committee.

Mr. Blanchard also had served as a director of the State Chamber of Commerce and as a member of its Industrial Development Council of Georgia. Mr. Blanchard was the only volunteer Chamber president in the state to be invited as a speaker at the Jan. 9, 1968 President's Conference program in Atlanta, under the sponsorship of the Georgia Chamber of Commerce Executive Association. His subject was "The President's Job as I See It."

In 1961 and again in 1963, he wrote special articles for the American Banker newspaper, calling attention to Columbus' potential growth as a port and industrial city.

He also served as chairman of the American Bankers Association's U.S. Savings Bond Committee in Georgia.

Mr. Blanchard came to Columbus from Valdosta on Sept. 2, 1957 to accept the presidency of The Columbus Bank and Trust Co.

He was instrumental in the local United Givers Fund campaign and he served in various positions: deputy general campaign director, chairman of the group solicitation division, general campaign chairman, director, first vice president, and president.

Other local positions he has held included: director of the Columbus Kiwanis Club; first vice president of the AUSA; president and vice president for the local YMCA; trustee of the Georgia Foundation for Independent Colleges; director of the Boys Club of Columbus; and vice president of the Columbus Clearing House Association.

A member of First Baptist Church here, he was an active leader in religious activities, serving as chairman of the finance committee, annual "Layman's Day" services and as a member of the board of deacons and leadership committee for stewardship drives. Dr. G. Othell Hand, pastor of the church, said of Mr. Blanchard: "In pastorates in six states, I have never known a more instrumental churchman, a man who could more effectively get the job done."

In 1961, he was honored by the Georgia Bankers Association's Commercial and Installment Credit Committee with a special hand-written scroll for his leadership and contribution to the constructive growth of consumer credit in the commercial banks of the state.

Mr. Blanchard grew up in Augusta where he graduated from Richmond Academy. In 1929 he joined the staff of the Citizens and Southern National Bank in that city. He also studied premedical courses at Augusta College for three years.

He served in the U.S. Navy as a lieutenant during World War II and returned following his tour of duty to the Augusta branch of the Citizens and Southern National Bank. He went to Valdosta in 1949 where he served as executive vice president of that bank.

While in Valdosta, Mr. Blanchard served as president of the Chamber of Commerce, as deacon and chairman of finance at First Baptist Church, and as director or committee chairman of the Boys Club, the United Fund, the Easter Seal Campaign and the Georgia Bankers Association. He was presented a Father and Son statuette given in appreciation of his work with Valdosta Boys Club, particularly in getting a \$42,000 swimming pool constructed.

In 1951, he attended the Graduate School of Banking, Rutgers University.

#### DESIGNATION OF GOVERNOR HICKEL, OF ALASKA, TO BE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, since Gov. Walter Hickel's historic press conference of December 19, at which he expressed opposition "to conservation for conservation's sake" and to too-strict water pollution controls, on the grounds that they would hinder industrial development—since that press conference I have received 181 letters from constituents giving me their views on Mr. Hickel's qualifications to be Secretary of Interior.

The writers of these letters—conservationists all—are deeply concerned over the road that Secretary-designate Hickel

intends to follow these next 4 years. I am concerned. I know that my colleagues on the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee are the most concerned of all, and that they are conducting a thorough and fair investigation of Governor Hickel's views.

The physical reason for this concern is all around us. All of our major river systems are polluted. The airsheds in every major metropolitan area are polluted. We are burying the fair American landscape under concrete and buildings at the rate of more than 1 million acres a year.

And so many of us—especially in my State, Minnesota, which has been blessed with thousands of miles of river, lake and forest—see the main concern of the Interior Department in a much different light than Governor Hickel's statements to date have painted it.

We see the main problem facing the new Secretary as one of maintaining and improving the national environment, making it fit for man and generations of his children yet unborn. We know that time is running out.

Thus the central issue of our time is not how many board feet of lumber are cut from the forests; or how many barrels of oil are pumped from beneath the American earth; or how many kilowatt-hours are generated by how many dams, important as these things are.

The real question facing us today is not the quantity of life, but its quality, and the letters I have received reflect this basic issue. I ask unanimous consent for their inclusion in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letters were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ST. PAUL, MINN.,  
January 3, 1969.

DEAR SIR: I am much concerned over President-elect Nixon's choice of Walter J. Hickel as Secretary of the Interior. I hope our two Minnesota senators, both Democrats, will carefully study this man's suspect qualifications for this post and block the appointment.

I have read Drew Pearson's editorial which appeared in the St. Paul Dispatch on Dec. 27th, and also one by Frank Mankiewicz on Dec. 31st in the Pioneer Press which if you have not read, I would very much recommend that you read. Certainly Mr. Hickel's high-handed behavior in the matter of preventing the Eskimos from selling their fish to the Japanese freezer ship at a much better price than that offered by Seattle middlemen shows him to be a callous, unfeeling bully. The Eskimos would certainly prefer to earn a living wage (which they could have except for Mr. Hickel's interference) than to be welfare recipients. Mr. Hickel clearly has no heart for the poor and the minority groups. The Indians and the Eskimos, being such a small minority, have nothing to fight with and it would be too bad to have them at the mercy of a man like Mr. Hickel who is obviously more concerned with profit for big business than making life better for the poor.

Add to the above Mr. Hickel's remarks made on water pollution to the effect that he hoped the water pollution standards—established by Congress—would not be interpreted so as to hinder economic development. Also his statement, "What the Secretary of the Interior can do, another can undo" frankly scares me.

We need a Secretary of the Interior who will work for the people of the United States more than the economic good of big business. We also need one who will protect the rights of the minority groups such as the Indians and Eskimos who are too few in number to exert any power for themselves. And we need a man who won't drag his feet in the matter of air pollution and water pollution for the benefit of big business or otherwise.

I normally vote the Republican ticket, especially for President, but this year I voted for Humphrey because I felt he had more personal integrity and compassion for the needy, and would do what is best for the people of the United States as a whole. However, Mr. Humphrey's boss, (to whom he was loyal to his own detriment but who was not loyal to him) played a major role in his defeat.

It is up to the senators who are Democrats to defeat this appointment of Mr. Hickel, since they are in the majority and also have no obligation to be receptive to President-elect Nixon's choice. I shall closely watch news about this appointment because, this man in this job seems to me to be a very, very poor choice.

Yours very truly,

MRS. R. E. McCABE.

EXCELSIOR, MINN.

HON. WALTER MONDALE,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MONDALE: Although I am a Republican precinct chairwoman, I am writing to implore you to oppose the appointment of Governor Hickel of Alaska as Secretary of the Interior. Our survival as the human species demands that this vital position be filled by one who's aware of the fact that unless we act immediately, we will become extinct. This issue transcends politics and party affiliation. It is our Number 1 problem—and all America should be aware of the scientific evidence supporting it.

Sincerely,

MRS. DOUGLAS DUNSHEATH.

ST. PAUL, MINN.,  
January 2, 1969.

HON. WALTER F. MONDALE,  
U.S. Senate,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: This letter concerns the appointment of Gov. Hickel as secretary of the interior. I gather from the remarks the Governor of Alaska has made about his intended policy that he is any combination of unqualified, unenlightened, or unconcerned about conservation. His remarks relating to a more economic interpretation of resource use, a relaxation of pollution standards, and a priority of industrial use of Alaskan lands over Eskimo and Indian rights do not seem to indicate that Gov. Hickel would be an effective spearhead against private industry's encroachment upon our environment. More, not less emphasis, must be placed on the enforcement of industrial land and waste use by government. Paste history has shown that private business does not overly concern itself with any good but the immediate profit-good.

Hickel's projected policy would also negate Secretary Udall's programs and policies. His interior department has begun to apply the concept of "total environment" to the conservation problem. As you know, conservation must have long-range, sound programs to make any effective results. I feel that Udall's policy is a step in the right direction, and a vital one at that. Gov. Hickel has said that it is all right for one secretary of the interior to undo another's programs.

Gov. Hickel also seems to be myopic in his attitude toward conservation. Maybe he is underlining what he feels to be the important issue when he talks about economic

development, but from what I have read, it is as though he always speaks in terms of interference to economic development.

I don't believe a man's outlook that is so antagonistic to future America's environment should be allowed to take a leading part in its destiny.

Sincerely,

GREGORY J. LOEFFLER.

DULUTH, MINN.,  
January 4, 1969.

Senator WALTER MONDALE,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MONDALE: We share your doubts about the qualifications of Gov. Walter J. Hickel to be Secretary of the Interior and urge you to support any effort in the Senate to block his confirmation.

Time is running out for America to come to grips with the problems of technological and population expansion and the resulting deterioration of the environment if we are to bequeath to future generations a standard of living, both economic and esthetic, that will match our own.

Gov. Hickel's statements and record as Governor of Alaska indicate that he is still living in the nineteenth century attitudes of the unlimited frontier and that he feels that brute economic forces are the only thing that should govern our management of our natural resources. The need for this nation to change its philosophy of exploitation of the environment for short term benefits is now and the appointment of Gov. Hickel will only be a step backwards.

We therefore urge you and other members of the Senate to refuse to confirm his nomination as Secretary of the Interior.

Sincerely yours,

MR. and MRS. JOHN C. GREEN.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA,  
Minneapolis, Minn.

HON. WALTER MONDALE,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MONDALE: As a graduate student in wildlife management at the University of Minnesota, I am deeply concerned over some of the statements made by Secretary-designate of the Interior Hickel. His statement that he does not believe in "conservation for conservation sake" is especially disturbing to me.

He has also said that he favors the development of some newly discovered oil fields in northern Alaska. I wonder if he realizes that nearly two-thirds of the world's whistling swan population breeds in these areas. It seems to me that perhaps he is interested more in the utilization of his home state of Alaska by commercial interests than he is in the well-being of its wildlife.

The position of Secretary of the Interior is one which demands a person who is a leader in the wise use of our resources. The views of Governor Hickel, as I interpret them, are not the views of a man who is interested in preserving and conserving our resources.

Too many times our wildlife and other natural resources have had to take a back seat to the vested interests of a few individuals. I pray that this will not be the case again. Mankind cannot afford to keep making such mistakes.

I would urge you, therefore, to oppose Governor Hickel's appointment to the post of Secretary of the Interior when his name comes up for approval by the Senate, at least until he has clarified some of his policy positions concerning our natural resources.

Thank you very much for taking the time and effort required to read this. I only hope that it does some good.

Yours truly,

JOHN L. SCHLADWEILER.

IZAIAK WALTON LEAGUE  
OF AMERICA, INC.,

Grand Rapids, Minn., January 4, 1969.

HON. WALTER MONDALE,  
U.S. Senate,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MONDALE: Conservationists and wilderness people are very much disappointed with the appointment of Mr. Hickel as Secretary of Interior. From all the information that we have been able to gather and by his own utterances we can only conclude that our fine conservation and preservation efforts of the past years may suffer setbacks under the new administration, which we certainly cannot afford.

We therefore sincerely ask that you exert all the influence possible to the end that he not be approved. We must continue our program of conservation and preservation in order that future generations may enjoy the full life to which they are entitled.

Best wishes for a happy and successful New Year.

Sincerely,

ADOLPH T. ANDERSON,  
Chairman, BWCA Task Force, Izaak  
Walton League of America, Chair-  
man, Minnesota Division, Izaak  
Walton League Wilderness Com-  
mittee.

IZAIAK WALTON LEAGUE  
OF AMERICA, INC.,

Minneapolis, Minn., January 14, 1969.

HON. WALTER MONDALE,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MONDALE: If Walter Hickel is to be considered for appointment as Secretary of the Interior, we believe a strong commitment should be obtained from him to actively work for the protection and upgrading of our environmental quality. Along this line several questions are suggested below to help you determine his attitudes and qualification for the position:

1. What is his philosophy on *federal acquisition and preservation of wetlands?* (Minnesota and North Dakota wildlife could be adversely affected if he does not favor continuing the policy of federal wetland purchase and easement made possible by duck stamp money.)

2. What is his philosophy on *federal acquisition of land for establishment of national parks?*

(a) Will he support and work for Voyageurs Park?

Mr. Hickel has shown no recognition of the expanding population needs for national recreation areas. He appears to have interest only in resource use on a short-term basis. This could mean exploitation and perhaps destruction of the resources, rather than preservation, management and controlled use.

3. What is his philosophy on *federal air and water pollution standards?* (He has indicated that we should have different standards for different areas of the country. He also expressed concern that "if standards are set too high, industry development might be hindered." The question might be asked of Mr. Hickel "should industry not be required to put water back into the river in the same, or better condition, than it was received?")

Alaska is one of the few states that has established no water and air pollution standards. Is this due to Mr. Hickel's failure to support this program or has he even actively opposed establishing these standards in Alaska during his term as governor? What leadership can be expected from Mr. Hickel in this area of water and air pollution?

4. How high a *priority* will be given to *protecting and enhancing the quality of our environment?* (Does Mr. Hickel not believe

industry has an obligation to consider environmental quality as well as profits, as recommended in a recent talk by Mr. George Dixon, President of the First National Bank of Minneapolis?—See enclosed article.)

The Board of Directors of the Minnesota Division of the Izaak Walton League of America (representing 3000 members and 41 chapters) voted to oppose Mr. Hickel's appointment until these questions have been resolved.

Sincerely,

CARL V. PEARSON,  
President.  
VICTOR S. ROTERING,  
Legislative Chairman.

OUR NATION AND THE SEA: RE-  
PORT OF THE MARINE SCIENCE  
COMMISSION

Mr. FONG. Mr. President, in June 1966, the Marine Resources and Engineering Development Act was enacted by the Congress and signed by the President.

A Commission on Marine Science, Engineering, and Resources was established under provisions of the law to make a comprehensive investigation and study of all aspects of marine science in order to recommend an overall plan for an adequate national oceanographic program that will meet the present and future national needs.

The Commission, appointed by the President, was composed of 15 members representing government, industry, the academic community, and laboratories, and four advisory members of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

Last week, after 2 years of arduous labor, the Commission presented its final report to the President and the Congress.

Titled "Our Nation and the Sea," it is a study more comprehensive and valuable than any which has ever been undertaken in this field.

The Commission's intensive investigation covered a broad array of marine problems ranging from the preservation of our coastal shores and estuaries to the more effective use of the vast resources that lie within and below the sea.

The recommendations which resulted from the study are contained in the voluminous report. A key proposal among the scores of recommendations is the establishment of a National Oceanic and Atmospheric Agency—NOAA—as a major civilian agency for administration of Federal civil marine and atmospheric programs.

As a cosponsor of the Marine Resources Act, I am deeply impressed with the work of the Commission. One does not necessarily have to concur with all the Commission's findings, conclusions, and recommendations in order to appreciate the time, energy, diligence, dedication, experience and expertise which the members gave so generously to their task.

The Nation owes a large debt of gratitude to the members of the Commission and to the staff who rendered outstanding assistance.

I believe the report will command the most serious and careful consideration

of all who want to see our Nation advance in marine science and technology.

The time has come to move ahead and the Commission has provided a blueprint for action.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a table of recommendations summarizing the report, and also the list of the 15 members and four advisory members of the Commission.

There being no objection, the table and list were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

TABLE OF RECOMMENDATIONS

This appendix highlights the main findings of the Commission and lists each of the Commission's recommendations.

NATIONAL CAPABILITY IN THE SEA

A. Summary

There are needs for scientific and engineering knowledge common to nearly all marine programs. The Nation must have very broad capability to satisfy all these needs.

Arrangements for marine science are well established. The needs for support of marine science run to provision for concerted attack on big problems, a greater degree of coherence, and greater continuity in funding. In contrast, there is no strong civil marine technology program that provides the knowledge required to make decisions on alternative courses of action on use of the resources of the seas, many of which will require major investment. A national program in technology and marine science should emphasize activities basic to a wide spectrum of potential applications. The large costs, uncertainty, and general benefits of such a program require the Federal Government to assume a major role.

B. Recommendations

Establish increased understanding of the planetary oceans as a major national goal.

Establish University-National Laboratories to undertake global and regional problems in ocean science.

Establish Coastal Zone Laboratories and amend Sea Grant legislation to authorize grants by a proposed National Oceanic and Atmospheric Agency (NOAA) to aid acquisition of facilities and ships.

Move towards fewer but stronger Federal laboratories with adequate funds and staff.

Expand Navy oceanographic research, particularly in acoustics.

Achieve capability to occupy the bed and subsoil of U.S. territorial sea and learn to utilize continental shelf and slope to 2,000 feet.

Achieve capability to explore depths to 20,000 feet by 1980 and utilize the depths by 2000.

Initiate a comprehensive fundamental technology program under NOAA.

Establish National Projects under NOAA to focus marine effort on specific areas of need.

Establish a National Project of test facilities under NOAA for undersea systems.

Involve private industry in planning and conducting National Projects.

Plan and administer programs to advance marine technology so that industry can assume early responsibility for development.

Utilize Navy development capabilities for fundamental technology through cooperative arrangements with NOAA.

Assign oversight of marine manpower to NOAA.

Expand programs for undergraduate and graduate education and plan post-doctoral and mid-career orientation through NSF.

Expand support for ocean engineering and marine technician training and establish new