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

By Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey (for himself, Mr. BIBLE, Mr. CASE, Mr. DODD, Mr. INOUYE, Mr. JAVITS, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. METCALF, Mr. MONTOYA, and Mr. PELL):

S. 1370. A bill to amend section 302(c) of the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947, to permit employer contributions for a joint committee or joint board empowered to interpret provisions of collective-bargaining agreements; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

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

By Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey (for himself, Mr. CASE, Mr. HART, Mr. JAVITS, Mr. MCCARTHY, Mr. METCALF, Mr. MONDALE, Mr. MONTOYA, and Mr. PROXMIRE):

S. 1371. A bill to amend section 8(b)(4) of the National Labor Relations Act, as amended, with respect to strike at the sites of construction projects; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

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

By Mr. THURMOND:

S.J. Res. 63. A joint resolution expressing declaration of will of the American people and purpose of their Government to achieve complete victory over the forces of the world Communist movement; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

S.J. Res. 64. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for the establishment of a Court of the Union;

S.J. Res. 65. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to the balancing of the budget; and

S.J. Res. 66. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the process of amending the Constitution; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TYDINGS (for himself, Mr. MATHIAS, Mr. SPONG, Mr. BYRD of Virginia, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. SCHWEIKER, and Mr. RANDOLPH):

S.J. Res. 67. A joint resolution granting the consent of Congress to the States of Maryland and West Virginia and the Commonwealths of Virginia and Pennsylvania and the District of Columbia, as signatory bodies, for certain amendments to the compact creating the Potomac Valley Conservancy District and establishing the Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(See the remarks of Mr. TYDINGS when he introduced the above joint resolution, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. MAGNUSON (for himself, Mr. JAVITS, and Mr. STEVENS):

S.J. Res. 68. A joint resolution authorizing the President to extend indefinitely a period to "See the United States" and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(See the remarks of Mr. MAGNUSON when he introduced the above joint resolution, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. MOSS:

S.J. Res. 69. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for the nomination of candidates of political parties for President and Vice President; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(See the remarks of Mr. MOSS when he introduced the above joint resolution, which appear under a separate heading.)

### S. 1251—INTRODUCTION OF BILL COVERING SOCIAL SECURITY PROVISIONS AFFECTING THE BLIND

Mr. PERCY. Mr. President, I am introducing a bill today to remove discriminatory provisions of the Social Security Act applying to blind and permanently and totally disabled persons.

At present the Social Security Act, in determining eligibility for the extent of medical assistance to be available to individuals, states that the financial responsibility of any individual for any applicant or recipient of assistance under the act should not be considered unless such applicant or recipient is such individual's spouse or such individual's child who is under age 21; or is blind or permanently disabled.

This means that a blind or permanently and totally disabled person over 21 of no matter what age—whether 30, 40, or even older—is still declared to be a ward of and dependent upon his parents. Only if he can then prove that his parents cannot provide the financial resources to meet his medical assistance needs will he be eligible for Government assistance.

The bill I am introducing today would strike the language declaring that a blind or permanently disabled person is still primarily the financial responsibility of his parents after the age of 21.

Without firsthand experience, it is virtually impossible to appreciate the destructive effects that the relative-responsibility provision of the present social security law has upon the blind and disabled citizens of the United States. The term "citizens" must be used reluctantly and is placed in quotes because the effect of the restriction is to reduce them to the status of second-class members of society. The law, in its present form, groups 82,000 blind citizens together with approximately 600,000 who are totally disabled and subjects all of them to a disparaging discrimination which finds no justification in law, in equity, or in fact. While other full-fledged but needy members of our society who happen to continue residing with their parents after reaching the age of majority are permitted to apply for aid in their own right, the blind and disabled are subjected to the added degradation of having first to demonstrate that their parents are either unwilling or unable to provide for their needs. One could find no clearer case of a law that denies equal rights under the law.

One attribute of a dynamic society is the presence of a sub-culture of persons who are not as well equipped to participate as are the majority. One property which characterizes an enlightened society is the maintenance of facilities intended to enable such handicapped persons to achieve full participation. Blindness is a severe and unique handicap which couples an extreme physical limitation together with the psychologically corrosive impact of an ancient public image of despair and uselessness. The consequences of this false image are not merely inward and emotional; they are

real and devastating. Unbelievable social and vocational discrimination still exists; for example, employers frequently deny opportunities to fully qualified and proficient blind workers.

Two indispensable requirements must be met before the handicap of blindness, or any other disability, can be overcome: first, superb vocational training so that job performance can be undeniably above average; and, second, development of a sense of personal confidence and self-respect so that the offensive and degrading burden of public misunderstanding can be surmounted. It is our task—that of every legislator and every responsible citizen—to provide the rehabilitation and support needed to elevate the level of performance and self-confidence of this group so that these requirements might be met.

The ability to perform successfully and to be a contributing member of society is a necessary foundation for the self-respect of a young blind or disabled adult. As he becomes no longer a burden to his family, the improved attitudes and the more wholesome relationship between him and his parents can be expected to result in increased support and encouragement from them. We thus will have provided the conditions under which a seriously handicapped person can aspire to freedom and achievement and can move forward into real independence.

This bill has the full support of the Illinois Federation of the Blind and the American Council for the Blind.

I urge support for this bill and its prompt enactment to correct this glaring inequity and discrimination against blind and disabled citizens within our society.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 1251) to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to provide that, under any State plan approved thereunder, there shall not be taken into account the financial responsibility of any individual in determining eligibility for assistance under such plan of such individual's blind or permanently and totally disabled child who has attained age 21, introduced by Mr. PERCY, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

### S. 1268—INTRODUCTION OF BILL AUTHORIZING WILD RICE RIVER FLOOD CONTROL PROJECT

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, on September 20, 1968, I introduced S. 4061 of the 90th Congress. That proposal authorized the construction of a dam and reservoir on the Wild Rice River above Twin Valley, Minn., for flood control, general recreation, and allied purposes. Regrettably, S. 4061 was not enacted last year.

One of the heaviest snow coverings in many years now threatens, with the advent of spring, a serious flood disaster in the vicinity of Twin Valley. I am, therefore, reintroducing this proposal today with the cosponsorship of Senator MCCARTHY. I am very hopeful that it will be

considered by the Senate Public Works Committee at the earliest possible date.

As I stressed when S. 4061 was first introduced, authorizations for such projects are ordinarily recommended to the Senate by the Public Works Committee in an omnibus rivers and harbors bill. The project authorized by this proposal was reviewed by the distinguished members of both the House and Senate Public Works Committees and would almost certainly have been included in the 1968 bill, Public Law 90-483. I am, in fact, offering this proposal today only because executive branch delays in submitting essential reports to Congress resulted in the exclusion of the Wild Rice project from the 1968 omnibus bill.

Mr. President, I think it is very important to stress that the essential executive reports were submitted to the Congress late last July. More importantly, those reports viewed this project in a most favorable light. Unfortunately, their receipt in Congress narrowly missed the cutoff point for congressional action on the omnibus bill.

I am very hopeful that the Senate Public Works Committee under the able leadership of my friend, Senator RANDOLPH, will proceed to consider this bill and that construction of the Wild Rice River project, substantially in accordance with the provisions of House Document No. 366, 90th Congress, will be authorized in this session. I do realize that the committee is reluctant to consider individual projects and such reluctance is understandable. Nonetheless, I think the very special circumstances and the very serious problem confronting Minnesotans in this instance warrants exceptional treatment and I hope the Committee on Public Works will view with favor my request for early approval of this bill.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill and brief excerpts from House Document No. 366 be reprinted in their entirety at this point in the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the bill and excerpts will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 1268) authorizing construction of certain improvements of the Wild Rice River in Minnesota, in the interest of flood control and allied purposes, introduced by Mr. MONDALE (for himself and Mr. McCARTHY), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Works, as follows:

S. 1268

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the project for improvement of the Wild Rice River in Minnesota is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 366, Ninetieth Congress, at an estimated cost of \$8,359,000.*

SEC. 2. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be required to carry out the provisions of this Act.

The excerpts, presented by Mr. MONDALE, follow:

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY, CORPS OF ENGINEERS, BOARD OF ENGINEERS FOR RIVERS AND HARBORS, Washington, D.C., March 26, 1968.

Subject: Wild Rice River, Minnesota.

CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, Department of the Army, Washington, D.C.:

1. *Authority.*—This report is in partial response to the following resolutions adopted 15 June 1950, 27 June 1950, and 19 July 1950, respectively.

Resolved by the Committee on Public Works of the United States Senate, That the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors, created under Section 3 of the River and Harbor Act, approved June 13, 1902, be, and is hereby, requested to review the reports on the Red River of the North, Minnesota and North Dakota, submitted in House Document Numbered 185, Eighty-first Congress, and prior reports, with a view to determining if the recommendations contained therein should be modified at this time in view of the disastrous floods of April and May, 1950, and in view of the international aspects of the flood problem on which much information may be obtained from Dominion, provincial, municipal and other interests in Canada through the investigations already under way in accordance with Article IX of the Boundary Waters Treaty of January 1909.

Resolved by the Committee on Public Works of the House of Representatives, United States, That the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors be, and is hereby, requested to review the reports on the Red River of the North Drainage Basin, Minnesota, South Dakota, and North Dakota, submitted in House Document No. 185, 81st Congress, 1st Session, and prior reports, with a view to determining whether the recommendations contained therein should be modified in any way at this time.

Resolved by the Committee on Public Works of the House of Representatives, United States, That the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors be, and is hereby, requested to review the reports on the Red River of the North Drainage Basin, Minnesota, South Dakota, and North Dakota, submitted in House Document No. 185, 81st Congress, 1st Session, and prior reports, with a view to determining if the recommendations contained therein should be modified at this time in view of the disastrous floods of April and May, 1950, and in view of the international aspects of the flood problem on which much information may be obtained from Dominion, provincial, municipal, and other interests in Canada through the investigations already under way in accordance with Article IX of the Boundary Waters Treaty of January 1909.

It covers the urgent flood and related water problems of the Wild Rice and Marsh River basins, recognizing their relationship to problems in the Red River of the North basin. Other reports in response to the resolutions will be submitted later.

2. *Basin description.*—The Wild Rice River is an eastern tributary of the Red River of the North in northwestern Minnesota. The river heads at Lower Rice Lake in Clearwater County and flows westerly for about 160 miles, joining the Red River of the North about 30 miles north of Moorhead, Minnesota. In the latter part of the 19th century, local interests constructed a 10-mile-long ditch to divert a part of Wild Rice River floodflows into the adjacent Marsh River. These two streams drain an area of about 1,950 square miles, of which 800 square miles are in the Marsh River watershed. Above the point of diversion, the Wild Rice River drains 1,090 square miles. The lower portion of the basin is a nearly flat lacustrine plain which was the bed of glacial Lake Agassiz. Lacus-

trine deposits extend to great depths over this plain. Stream slopes average about 4 feet per mile in the upper reaches and about 1 foot per mile in the lower 27-mile reach. Channel capacity immediately upstream from the point of diversion is 3,100 cubic feet per second (c.f.s.). Below the diversion, the Wild Rice River channel capacity ranges from about 2,200 c.f.s. to 2,600 c.f.s. Marsh River channel capacities vary from 940 to about 1,360 c.f.s.

3. *Economic development.*—The population of Norman and Mahanomen Counties, which comprise most of the Wild Rice and Marsh River basins, totaled 17,594 in 1960. The largest communities in the basin are Ada, Mahanomen, and Twin Valley with populations of 2,064, 1,462, and 841, respectively, in 1960. Agriculture, primarily cash crop farming, is the major occupation. Industries are those associated with the processing or marketing of food and kindred products.

4. *Existing improvements.*—In 1954, the Corps of Engineers completed about 39 miles of channel improvement, of which about 15 miles were on the Wild Rice River above mile 27.3 and 24 miles on the Marsh River above mile 20.8. The improved channels are designed to carry flood-flows corresponding to a discharge above the point of diversion of about 3,100 c.f.s. Federal costs have amounted to about \$405,000. In 1964, snagging and clearing of a 12-mile reach of the Wild Rice River between miles 15.2 and 27.2 for flood control was completed by the Corps of Engineers at a Federal cost of about \$86,600. In 1895, local interests constructed a diversion ditch together with a low concrete weir to divert part of the Wild Rice River floodflows into the Marsh River. In 1906, the State dredged a series of cutoffs on the Wild Rice River between miles 35 and 40 in the interest of flood control. Municipal and private interests have built several small dams for water supply and power, two of which still remain at miles 3.6 and 57.4.

5. *Floods and damages.*—Flooding along the Wild Rice and Marsh Rivers occurs frequently and high flows on these streams aggravate downstream flooding along the Red River of the North. The maximum flood of record in July 1909 inundated the entire community of Ada as well as nearly 100,000 acres of cropland in the Wild Rice and Marsh River basins. Average annual flood damages based on June 1966 prices are estimated at \$497,800 of which \$292,500 is agricultural, \$20,600 is rural road and bridges and \$174,700 is urban. In addition, average annual crop damages along the Red River of the North from the mouth of the Wild Rice River to the international boundary are estimated at \$1,481,600 and urban damages to the city of Grand Forks, North Dakota, at \$710,200.

6. *Improvements desired.*—At a public hearing held by the District Engineer in January 1963, local interests strongly favored multiple-purpose reservoir storage. They particularly desired provision of an assured water supply in anticipation of industrial expansion in the Wild Rice River basin which subsequently failed to materialize. Following the damaging floods of 1965 and 1966, they have urged early construction of a reservoir principally for flood control. They now strongly support the reservoir plan proposed by the District Engineer.

7. *Plan of improvement.*—The District Engineer finds that a reservoir on the Wild Rice River, with the dam located about 1 mile above Twin Valley, for purposes of flood control, recreation, and fish and wildlife enhancement, would constitute the most practical and economically feasible solution to the flood and water-related problems of the Wild Rice River basin and would also provide beneficial flood stage reduction along the Red River of the North. The drain-

age area at the damsite is 888 square miles. The dam would be a rolled earthfill structure about 90 feet high with a crest length of 4,280 feet including the spillway. The spillway would consist of a concrete ogee crest and chute equipped with two tainter gates. A gated low-flow outlet conduit would be combined with the spillway gate pier. The reservoir would provide 47,000 acre-feet of storage of which 39,500 acre-feet would be for flood control and 7,500 acre-feet for sediment reserve to be used as a conservation pool for recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement. The project plan provides for development of three recreation areas for public use, two along the rim of the reservoir and one below the dam.

8. *Economic evaluation.*—The District Engineer estimates the first cost of the proposed dam and reservoir project at \$8,270,000 for initial construction and \$82,000 for future recreation facilities of which the Federal cost would be \$8,155,000 for initial construction and \$41,000 for future recreation facilities. The initial and future non-Federal share would amount to \$115,000 and \$41,000, respectively. Using an interest rate of 3½ percent and a 100-year period of analysis, the District Engineer estimates the annual charges at \$310,200, including \$19,900 for operation, maintenance, and replacements of which \$7,300 would be non-Federal. The average annual benefits are estimated at \$465,300, consisting of \$363,700 for flood control, \$31,300 for general recreation, \$4,000 for fish and wildlife enhancement, and \$66,300 for redevelopment effects. The ratio of benefits to costs is 1.3 without redevelopment benefits and 1.5 with these benefits included. The District Engineer recommends that a dam and reservoir on the Wild Rice River, Minnesota, be authorized for flood control, general recreation, and fish and wildlife enhancement essentially in accordance with his plan, subject to certain specified local cooperation. He further recommends that, in accordance with the recommendation of the Director of the Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife, additional detailed studies of fish and wildlife resources be conducted as necessary, after the project is authorized, and that such reasonable modifications be made in the authorized project facilities as may be agreed upon by the Director of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife and the Chief of Engineers for the conservation, improvement, and development of these resources. The Division Engineer concurs.

9. The Division Engineer issued a public notice stating his recommendations and affording interested parties an opportunity to present additional information to the Board. Careful consideration has been given to the communications received.

#### VIEWS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BOARD OF ENGINEERS FOR RIVERS AND HARBORS

10. *Views.*—The Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors concurs in general in the views and recommendations of the reporting officers. The proposed improvements are economically justified and the requirements of local cooperation are generally appropriate. The Board notes, however, with respect to the proposed relocation of County Road 36, that the portion of the relocation necessitated by the reservoir development should be constructed to the same design standards as other portions of the relocation, and the additional costs therefor (presently estimated at \$7,000) should be borne by the Federal Government as a part of the project costs. Such adjustment would be minor and would have no significant effect on the benefit-cost ratio.

11. *Recommendations.*—Accordingly, the Board recommends the construction of a dam and reservoir on the Wild Rice River above Twin Valley, Minnesota, for flood control,

general recreation, and fish and wildlife enhancement, generally in accordance with the plan of the District Engineer and with such modifications thereof as in the discretion of the Chief of Engineers may be advisable, at an estimated cost of \$8,359,000 for construction and \$19,900 annually for maintenance, operation, and replacements: Provided that, prior to construction, local interests furnish assurances satisfactory to the Secretary of the Army that they will:

a. In accordance with the Federal Water Project Recreation Act:

(1) Administer project land and water areas for recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement;

(2) Pay, contribute in kind, or repay (which may be through user fees) with interest, one-half of the separable cost allocated to recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement, presently estimated at \$115,000 for initial development and \$41,000 for future facilities;

(3) Bear all costs of operation, maintenance, and replacement of recreation and fish and wildlife lands and facilities, presently estimated at \$7,300 annually;

b. Prevent encroachment which would reduce the flood-carrying capacities of the Wild Rice and Marsh River channels below the proposed reservoir;

c. At least annually inform affected interests that the project will not provide complete flood protection;

d. Provide guidance and leadership in preventing unwise future development of the flood plain by use of appropriate flood plain management techniques to reduce flood losses; and

e. Hold and save the United States free from damages due to water-rights claims resulting from construction and operation of the project.

12. The Board further recommends that additional detailed studies of fish and wildlife resources be conducted, as necessary, after the project is authorized, and that such reasonable modifications be made in the authorized project facilities as may be agreed upon by the Director of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife and the Chief of Engineers for the conservation, improvement, and development of these resources.

13. The Board further recommends that, following authorization of the project, detailed site investigation and design be made for the purpose of accurately defining the project lands required; that subsequently, advance acquisition be made of such title to such lands as may be required to preserve the site against incompatible developments; and that the Chief of Engineers be authorized to participate in the construction or reconstruction of transportation and utility facilities in advance of project construction as required to preserve such areas from encroachment and avoid increased costs for relocations.

14. The net cost to the United States for the recommended improvements is estimated at \$8,203,000 for construction and \$12,600 annually for operation, maintenance, and replacements.

For the Board:

R. G. MACDONNELL,  
Major General, USA, Chairman.

#### S. 1269—INTRODUCTION OF BILL TO AMEND THE SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT OF 1967

Mr. INOUYE. Mr. President, today, I am introducing a bill which would amend the Selective Service Act of 1967. Our continuing need for substantial military forces in the immediate future demands that we devise the most equitable system

possible for the induction of men into our Armed Forces.

The present practice of drafting the oldest men first is, in my opinion, most inequitable. This conclusion has also been reached by those studying draft reform proposals. By drafting the oldest men first, we invoke untold hardship on our young men. This system forces them into long periods of uncertainty relative to their draft status and prevents them from making any long-range plans.

My bill proposes that young men be eligible for induction into the Armed Forces for 1 year—the year between their 19th and 20th birthdays. While this bill retains present exemptions—that is, student deferments, hardship deferments, and so forth—it would provide that for the year following the termination of a deferment, young men would be eligible for induction into the Armed Forces. For example, if at age 19, a young man has a student deferment, he would be eligible for induction for 1 year following his college graduation, his dropping out of school, or upon reaching age 24. Following the termination of the other deferments, should the person be otherwise qualified, he would also be eligible for 1 year for induction into the Armed Forces. However, at no time would a person be eligible for induction for more than 1 year except in the case of a declared national emergency.

This bill also proposes to establish a random selection system to be carried out by each local selective service board. It in no way removes any powers of the local selective service boards. The local boards would still be responsible for determining eligibility for induction. Those classified as draft eligible would be placed in a pool from which they would be chosen to serve by a lottery system. The national Selective Service headquarters would still set the quotas for each State and the State headquarters would in turn set the quotas for each local board.

The Senate version of the Selective Service Act Amendments of 1967 suggested that a lottery system be established on a trial basis; however, the final version of the bill, as passed by the House and Senate, prohibited the President from setting up such a system unless specifically authorized by Congress. It is my firm opinion that the lottery system is the most equitable system for determining who is to be inducted into the armed services.

To make the Selective Service System more equitable than it is presently constituted I am introducing this bill and request that the text be printed in the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the bill will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 1269) to amend the Military Selective Service Act of 1967 in order to provide that persons between the ages of 19 and 20 shall be the first to be inducted to meet the military manpower requirements of the Nation, and to provide for the selection of such persons for induction through a random se-