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State of Minnesota, as a component of the national wild and scenic rivers system. Community involvement will be sought in considering this legislation. Interested citizens and the surrounding towns should be consulted on the nature of any program affecting the Kettle River.

The Kettle River is located in east-central Minnesota. In a State which is becoming increasingly urbanized, the Kettle Basin is roughly 60 to 75 miles from the Twin Cities and about 50 miles from Duluth. It lies between two major metropolitan areas which generate increasing demand for access to water and outdoor recreation—trails, canoeing, and fishing.

Thus, more than half of the population of Minnesota—over 2 million people—could reach this fine wild, scenic, and recreational river by an hour's drive over a good interstate highway.

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The Kettle River is a fascinatingly wild and picturesque river. The constantly changing topography and forest cover provide an ever-changing scene. The river has rapids interspaced with long pools providing a challenge, as well as a chance for relaxation and quiet reflection, to its visitors.

The glacial geology of the area, as reflected in the river, is also a point of interest. Moraines, glacial outwash plains, gorges, kettle holes, and caves exist along the river, primarily the result of glacial activity.

The area is rich in history. Remains of the lumbering activity of the 1850's and 1860's; quarrying at Banning and Sandstone; forest fires and the birth of St. Croix State Park add great historical interest to the river corridor.

Wide varieties of wildlife roam the river corridor. Deer, beavers, muskrats, herons, and hawks all make their homes within the river basin.

Fishing is excellent, especially for wall-eyes, sturgeon, and small mouth bass. Northern pike, red horse, suckers, and even trout, mainly in the Pine River and Willow River tributaries, are also fished in the river.

The Kettle River has its headwaters in Carlton County and flows in a generally north to south direction, passing through Pine County and into the St. Croix River some 53 miles away. It flows through and over several types of surface and subsurface geology.

Along the northern part of the river, for the first 6 miles, the river flows through an area of glacial moraine. Pools and rapids are closely spaced and do not exceed 50 yards in length. The rapids are very difficult to canoe even in high water. The river banks are gravel with heavy forests of small aspen and birch and with an occasional stand of larger Norway pine, white pine, and black spruce. The magnificent forest growth extends very near the water's edge enclosing the river.

Starting at mile 6.9 a large open field

on the left bank signifies a change in the river's characteristics. The mouth of the Kettle widens so that pools and rapids become longer (100 yards) and deeper. Rapids are more easily traversed because of the gravel bottom, and the banks of the river are higher and grassy, leveling out on top.

From mile 10 to 13 the river broadens out among islands, grass areas with low banks of sand and gravel. Distinguishing the main channel is difficult. Maple and Elm are the dominant species of hardwoods, but there are a few pine visible. At mile 12.8 the Moose River joins the Kettle contributing a great deal of water which could be the reason for the strange behavior of the Kettle River directly above.

Below the confluence with the Moose River, the Kettle becomes entrenched and narrows down once more. Pine are intermingled with hardwoods, farmland extends down to the edge of the river. The open woods, caused by grazing, are peaceful and scenic. There are no rapids in this stretch.

Beginning at mile 21, the Kettle River widens to more than 150 feet with the average depth about 4 feet. The banks slope up and away from the river and are covered with pine and hardwoods. At mile 23.9 a short set of rapids with a speed pitch occurs and running them in high water is possible. A magnificent rock outcrop stands more than 10 feet above the water on the right bank, and there is a camp site on top of the rock outcrop. Directly below these rapids, Interstate 35W crosses the river, but there is no road access to the river. Downstream, high hills begin to appear and the river's characteristics remain much the same until entering Banning State Park.

The Kettle River flows through Banning State Park in a gorge approximately 130 feet deep, which forms the Hells Gate Rapids. These rapids are about 1 mile long and consist of four major drops of about 5 feet each. There is no portage and running the rapids is exciting and challenging. The river remains entrenched for more than 100 feet until it reaches the remains of the Kettle River Dam 33 miles from its northern beginning.

Below the Kettle River Dam, the river passes through several short rapids of moderate difficulty and through numerous pools, one of which is more than 20 feet deep. At mile 36.1 skillful, swiftly flowing rapids about one-half mile long appear.

From mile 37 to 46 the river once again becomes more than 200 feet wide and placid: flood plains develop on both sides with open hardwood forests. At this point the lower Kettle River Rapids begin. These rapids are moderate in difficulty and very popular with canoeists. They are, however, wide and shallow and, like other Kettle rapids, cannot be run in low water.

The Kettle basin is largely in the central and northern part of Pine County, but headwaters are partly in Carlton County and to a lesser degree in Aitkin and Kanabec Counties. There are some farms, but roughly two-thirds of the basin is forested. Pine County, in 1964, included nearly 2,000 farms, predomi-

nantly in the southern part, outside the Kettle basin. Forest industries are important but there is no national forest.

There are several communities near the river—Sandstone and Moose Lake each have populations of about 1,500 persons. Barnum and Willow River, each less than 500, and Kettle River, about 230. In addition to the St. Croix State Park near the mouth of the river, Banning State Park, a tract of about 2,700 acres, near Sandstone, was added in 1963. There are three small municipal parks with a few picnic tables; one or more of these parks provide access to the Kettle. There are two monuments to historic events, surrounded by numerous trout streams, northern pike spawning areas, and five official fish and game areas.

By nature it is an excellent recreation area, not yet overdeveloped. Pine County, in the mid-1960's, contained five hotels, six motels, and 19 resorts. The area is thinly populated and has not begun to reach its recreational potential.

There are 17 homes located along the river's edge, although only five may be seen from the river. Two of the five are old farmsteads while the remainder are homes which have penetrated the wilderness setting. Fourteen bridges and two trestles cross the river.

There are developed access points at miles 21, 33, 40.5, and 47; however, access is also possible at other bridge crossings. There are no developed camp sites on the Kettle River.

Approximately 26 miles of the Kettle River are already in public ownership of one form or another. The General C. C. Andrews State Forest abuts on the east side of the river from mile 13 to mile 15.2. The undeveloped Banning State Park abuts both sides of the river from mile 24.2 to mile 30.8. The Sandstone Game Refuge abuts the east side of the river from mile 31.5 to mile 40.5.

Chengwatan State Forest and St. Croix State Park abut the river from mile 42.6 to mile 51. Other stretches of the river are within the municipalities of Kettle River, Rutledge, and Sandstone. Finally, the State and county own small parcels of and on the river which have not been declared parks, game refuges, et cetera.

This description can hardly touch upon the actual beauty of the Kettle, but it is a truly magnificent river which deserves the protection of the wild rivers system.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SAXBE). The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 3753) to designate the Kettle River, in the State of Minnesota, as a component of the national wild and scenic rivers system, introduced by Mr. MONDALE, for himself and other Senators, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

**S. 3755—INTRODUCTION OF A BILL TO AUTHORIZE HOUSING LOANS TO LESSEES OF NONFARM LAND IN RURAL AREAS**

Mr. FONG. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to

State of Minnesota, as a component of the national wild and scenic rivers system. Community involvement will be sought in considering this legislation. Interested citizens and the surrounding towns should be consulted on the nature of any program affecting the Kettle River.

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#### S. 3755—INTRODUCTION OF A BILL TO AUTHORIZE HOUSING LOANS TO LESSEES OF NONFARM LAND IN RURAL AREAS

Mr. FONG. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to

portion of Kentucky quite logically belongs in the central time zone. This situation causes peculiar hardships and difficulties, especially during the months of May and October.

In both suburban and rural sections of Kentucky, our young children have to walk on dangerous streets and highways to catch school buses in the early darkness of the fall months. There is no reason to expose them to this hazard the entire school year.

The forgotten man in our country, the farmer, also suffers under the hardships of these black mornings. Many a farmer has wryly stated that "chickens and cows don't observe daylight saving time." Unfortunately, the farmer has to start working when the needs of his livestock and crops require it—rather than by the artificial time on his clock.

Mr. President, I do not propose a repeal of the Federal Uniform Time Act because it does have some merit. What I propose is to amend the 1966 act so that daylight saving time prevails only in that period from Memorial Day to Labor Day. My bill would not repeal uniform time, but merely make it more sensible. It would reduce daylight saving time from the present 6 months to little more than 3 months. It would protect our school children who must now travel the highways during the dark, fall mornings. If passed, it would also provide the farmer an additional 3 months to farm according to nature.

Mr. President, on December 16, 1969, the distinguished Congressman from Kentucky's Fifth Congressional District, the Honorable TIM LEE CARTER, introduced H.R. 15276 in the House. Because of both the need for such change in the law and the favorable reception it received, I am offering it for consideration in the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Young of Ohio). The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 3750) to amend the Uniform Time Act of 1966 to provide that daylight saving time be used from Memorial Day to Labor Day, introduced by Mr. Cook, was received, read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

#### S. 3752—INTRODUCTION OF A BILL TO AMEND THE FAIR PACKAGING AND LABELING ACT

Mr. PEARSON. Mr. President, the Fair Packaging and Labeling Act of 1966, often referred to as the Truth in Packaging Act, really has not worked. It was enacted into law to reduce confusion in the marketplace. Its stated purpose was to facilitate value comparisons for the average consumer. Yet, proliferation in package sizes and diverting promotional practices from coupons to "cents off" arrangements to "giant economy" sizes, have made the consumer's task of finding the best buy for his money an unnecessary difficult exercise.

The bill I am introducing today would provide for direct comparison of values by requiring packaged consumer commodities within the purview of the Fair Packaging and Labeling Act to be priced

on a per unit basis. For example, an 89-cent commodity would also be marked as 14 cents per pound or per ounce, pint or other common unit of measure.

This bill, Mr. President, is the result of hearings recently concluded by the Consumer Subcommittee of the Commerce Committee, where we heard testimony indicating that even after passage of the Act, a group of college educated shoppers, under testing conditions, were unable to select the best per unit buy roughly 40 percent of the time. We can only guess what the percentage might be for those less educated consumers who face a critical need to stretch their food dollars.

The approach of this bill, Mr. President, differs from the one we adopted in 1966, and to which I dissented in committee. The thought then adopted was that value comparison could be facilitated by reducing the proliferating numbers of package sizes. However, despite the efforts of the various agencies during two administrations, this proliferation exists today in many product categories. In other words, facilitating value comparisons by reducing proliferation in package sizes through voluntary agreements tinged with antitrust implications has proved to be not only contrary to open and innovative marketing, but plainly unworkable. Accordingly, this bill, based on our experience, would more effectively implement our original policy by providing, in a simple and direct manner, what has been thus far available to the consumer only indirectly and after complex and tedious calculations.

Mr. President, price is obviously not the only factor involved in purchasing. People buy for a variety of complex and unknown reasons. Unit pricing would only make clearer one of those factors. Selection on the basis of quality or convenience will continue to be important, perhaps more important than before. But with unit pricing, with a forthright statement as to how much one is buying for what price, the factor of price could at least be dealt with easily and with confidence.

This bill, Mr. President, recognizes the problem of the small retail grocer. The mom and pop stores, understandably, would face an administrative burden in implementing unit pricing. Moreover, the importance of familiar and convenient neighborhood grocery stores is evident to all of us. Accordingly, they are exempt from the operation of this bill.

Also, this bill provides that the unit price may be displayed either on the package of the commodity or, alternately, in close proximity to it—on the shelf, for example. This language was adopted, Mr. President, to allow retail grocers some measure of flexibility in administering unit pricing. While computerized labeling and fully automated handling may be commonplace in the future, at this particular time it is important, in my opinion, to offer the retail chain outlets the opportunity to freely develop competitive methods of unit pricing.

Mr. President, unit pricing is both timely and inevitable. It has, for years, been stamped on meat and poultry products. It is presently being used to vary-

ing degrees by several large retail chains, such as Safeway, Kroger, and Jewel. It was recently recommended in a National Chamber of Commerce report. And, in all likelihood, it soon will be required in several States.

Moreover, Mr. President, in this inflationary period, it is most timely to recognize not only the economic hardships of individual consumers of all income classes, but also to recognize that consumers account for two-thirds of all spending in the United States. Our annual food budget approaches \$120 billion. The importance of unit pricing—which, according to estimates, could result in increased savings of up to 10 percent of our annual food budget—should be especially recognized.

Finally Mr. President, other provisions of this bill would clarify various aspects of existing law. It provides that the accurate statement of identity will apply to pictures or vignettes which often appear on labels. It indicates that coupons are also to be covered by the "cents off" regulations under section 5(c)(2) of the act. Further, it broadens the definition of "consumer commodity" to include those commodities customarily used in or around the household with the exception of durable goods not normally consumed during the first year of use.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SAXBE). The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 3751) to amend the Fair Packaging and Labeling Act to require the disclosure by retail distributors of unit retail prices of consumer commodities, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. PEARSON, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

#### S. 3754—INTRODUCTION OF A BILL TO DESIGNATE THE KETTLE RIVER A COMPONENT OF THE NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS SYSTEM

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, the Departments of Agriculture and Interior released, on March 29, the criteria for the selection and management of wild, scenic, and recreational rivers to be added to the national wild and scenic rivers system.

The guidelines adopted by the Secretaries of the two Departments supplement policies set forth in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968, Public Law 90-542, to preserve and protect outstanding freeflowing rivers and immediate adjacent lands. The wild rivers guidelines read:

To provide river-related outdoor recreation opportunities in a closely-adjacent primitive setting. Land access generally is restricted to trails or infrequent roads, and public use and other resource management facilities must harmonize with their surroundings.

As I reviewed these guidelines, I became impressed that the Kettle River, one of Minnesota's fine untouched and beautiful rivers, meets the criteria for the wild rivers classification.

I am, therefore, introducing legislation to designate the Kettle River, in the