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means that future questions about the boundary are to be determined by observation of the actual course of nature and not by composing the claims of quarreling Texans and Mexicans.

Boundary disputes have caused hard feelings between this country and Mexico over most of the years since 1884, when the border was first surveyed. That survey established the center of the Rio Grande as the boundary, but made no provision to settle disputes arising when the river changed course, as it has frequently done. In addition to providing that future sovereignty will flow with the stream, the agreement of Puerto Vallarta disposes of all territory presently under dispute, Mexico receiving three quarters of it and the United States one quarter.

The next steps are to submit the agreement to the Senates of the United States and Mexico for ratification as a treaty. Confident of approval, the two Presidents have pronounced that it will be one of the most significant Mexican-U.S. agreements of this century. If it succeeds in satisfying the jealous riparians of both countries, it will be all of that.

### OCEANS

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. NELSON), who speaks to the environmental conscience of the Nation, is, once again, ahead of his time. He is warning that if we do not hasten to act, the oceans themselves will become polluted, lifeless, clogged with wastes.

With the Santa Barbara oil spill and other dramatic evidence of environmental problems in the sea and along our populous coastlines, the Nation is beginning to awaken to the threat to this fragile, vital environment.

In an article in the August/September issue of National Wildlife magazine, Senator NELSON spells out the ocean environment threat in concise, dramatic, no-nonsense terms, and he calls for new national and international policies to assure that we do not wreak the same destruction in the sea as we have on the land.

Mr. President, it is hoped that the tragic future for the marine environment, of which this article warns, will never come to pass, but that we will take action now.

I ask unanimous consent that Senator NELSON's excellent article, entitled, "We're Making a Cesspool of the Sea," be printed in the RECORD.

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

#### WE'RE MAKING A CESSPOOL OF THE SEA

(By GAYLORD NELSON)

In the Atlantic Ocean, about 7000 feet off the sunshine and salt-spray wonderland of Miami Beach, there is a man-made phenomenon known as the "Rose Bowl". Mockingly named for its unpleasant fragrance, the "bowl" is a large, bubbling splotch of ugly brown sprawling over those famous blue-green waves.

The "bowl" is caused by raw, untreated sewage piped into the Atlantic from the fabulous hotels and other Miami Beach facilities and from three other nearby communities. The wind and the tide have to be just right, however, to wash the wastes and debris back in from the sea and onto the beaches. And for those who can stand the stench, fishing around the "bowl" is excellent.

Ordered ten years ago by Florida's health

department to treat its sewage, Miami Beach is now taking its first step—extending the discharge pipe one mile further out to sea in hopes the wastes will be picked up by the offshore Gulf Stream and carried away to the mid-Atlantic. But scientists question whether this will do any good. Dr. Durbin Tabb, marine biologist at the University of Miami says that because of prevailing winds, extending the pipe means the sewage is just going to be blown back in-shore on somebody else's beach.

With a southeast Florida megalopolis of 10 million people predicted in 20 years, Dr. Tabb and other scientists believe the "Rose Bowl" is one more ominous sign that big trouble lies ahead for that supposedly limitless resource on which the booming Florida economy is built, the sea and the beaches.

Fishermen, professional divers and marine scientists whose lives are entwined with the sea, report similar situations all along America's coastlines.

Filter cigarette butts, bandages and bubblegum have been found in stomachs of fish caught near New York city's sewage sludge dumping ground 8 to 10 miles out in the Atlantic.

#### NIGHTMARISH BEACH SCENES

Some northern New Jersey beaches near the Atlantic shipping lane into New York Harbor have been turned into a nightmarish scene of tar from oil slicks, plastic bottles, broken dolls, even dead animals thrown into garbage somewhere.

People are sometimes driven from their waterfront homes in Galveston Bay in Texas near the Gulf of Mexico by the stench from thousands of decaying fish killed by pollution.

In the Panacea, Florida, area on the Gulf Coast, one of the state's last national frontiers, crab fishermen are coming in with only a tenth of their catch of five years ago, while real estate and land developers fill in and destroy hundreds of acres of fertile marsh areas, the Army Corps of Engineers is planning to cut new waterways, and industry pours poisonous wastes down once wild rivers into the Gulf.

Batches of mackerel caught in Pacific Ocean waters off central California last year contained so much DDT that they were impounded by federal health officials as unfit for human consumption, while in the sea off a southern coast, scientists have found mile-long slicks containing pesticide levels 10,000 times higher than surrounding waters.

"If only I could get the majority of Americans under the surface of the sea to witness what's going on," says Dr. Rimmon C. Fay, a collector of marine specimens who has been diving in the Pacific off Los Angeles for years. When he turns over rocks now in that undersea wasteland caused by sewage and industrial pollution, he finds "it's foul and putrid underneath".

Throughout history we've believed that at the sea's edge man's power to destroy stopped and nature's invincibility began. In her 1951 book *The Sea Around Us*, even Rachel Carson saw the oceans as one last haven, safe forever. How could it be otherwise, when the oceans are so vast the continents are just islands in their midst, so deep a Mount Everest could be lost beneath their surface, so powerful their waves have tossed a 2600-ton breakwater around like a cork? How does one pollute the volume of the sea, 350 million cubic miles? How does one poison an environment so rich it harbors 200,000 species of life?

Yet last year Stanford University ecologist Paul Ehrlich projected the end of all important life in the sea by 1979, and the probable end of the human species shortly thereafter, in a grim scenario based on current trends. I've talked to Dr. Ehrlich and other ecologists since, and there is no disagreement among them that the oceans are on the way to destruction. The only issue is when. Some

scientists say that it will take perhaps 50 years at the present rate.

The vulnerability of the marine environment becomes dramatically clear when we realize that even though the oceans blanket three-fourths of the earth, their productivity is mostly limited to the rich waters over the continental shelves, narrow bands of undersea lands extending from our coastlines. Eighty percent of the world's saltwater fish catch is taken from these shallow coastal waters that make up only a tiny fraction of the total sea area. In addition, almost 70 percent of all usable fish and shellfish spend a crucial part of their lives in the estuaries—the coastal bays, wetlands and river mouths—that are 20 times more fertile than the open sea, seven times more productive than a wheatfield.

Cut the chain of life in the coastal marshes and bays, destroy the myriad bottom organisms and pollute the waters above the continental shelves, and inevitably we will eliminate the great ocean fisheries that are vital in feeding an exploding world population.

Pollution or overfishing, and sometimes both, have gouged fisheries around the world. Several bottom fish species off the Pacific Northwest have been virtually exhausted by Russian fleets with factory ships that take the bounty home all canned and labeled. The once-mammoth sardine fishery off California is now gone. The croaker, a popular food fish, has virtually disappeared from much of its native East Coast waters. Off New York, fish are becoming afflicted with a strange disease that rots away fins and tails, and in dirty Pacific waters off Southern California, fish are being found with high rates of deformities and disease.

#### THE HIGH PRICE OF PROGRESS

Today our accelerated exploitation of the marine environment in the name of "progress" at any price is aimed directly at the continental shelf and its coastal resources, the tiny Achilles Heel of the sea. In our greedy rush to create more land, vital United States coastal wetlands are being dredged and filled for highways, industry, bridges, waterfront homes—to the tune of almost 900 square miles in 20 years. In spite of scientists' warnings, this continues at an accelerating pace from Galveston to Chesapeake Bay. Meanwhile, our remaining estuaries are fed 30 billion gallons of sewage and industrial wastes every day, poisoning fish, choking out oyster and clam beds, and rendering the bays and wetlands unfit for almost any use.

While the vise tightens on the critical in-shore areas that lace our coastlines, the pressure builds on the ocean itself. More and more, the continental shelf waters and beyond are a tempting dumping ground for our garbage, especially for those cities and industries looking for a new way to ease the burden of the national cleanup push on inland waters.

In 1968 alone, 37 million tons of solid wastes were dumped in ocean waters off the United States. The wastes—taken out to sea by barge and ship—include garbage and trash, waste oil, dredging spoils, industrial acids, caustics, cleaners, sludges and waste liquor, airplane parts, junked automobiles, spoiled food, and even radioactive materials. During his papyrus boat trip in the Atlantic last year, author-explorer Thor Heyerdahl sighted plastic bottles, squeeze tubes, oil and other trash that had somehow been swept on the currents to mid-ocean.

One big new proposal calls for piping the concentrated wastes of up to 50 industries in the Delaware River Valley more than 80 miles out to sea. But Dr. Howard Sanders of the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute in Massachusetts says wastes could wreak even more havoc on low tolerance life in the ancient.

almost unvarying environment of the deep sea than in a little stream in our backyard.

#### LOOSE DUMPING REGULATIONS

Regulations on ocean dumping and other activities are so loose now that it amounts to every-man-for-himself on the high seas. A chief regulator, the United States Army Corps of Engineers, recently confirmed that it didn't even know how many ocean-dumping permits it has issued. And "letters of permission" handed out by the Corps for dumping more than three miles off our coasts are, the agency admits, "really an acknowledgment that anyone can do anything they please when outside our jurisdiction."

As yet, no one really knows who has what rights and responsibilities in the ocean environment, and state, federal and international jurisdictions remain in their historically chaotic tangle. The origin of national sovereignty over the first three miles of sea bed was the range of a cannon shot in the 17th Century.

Perhaps more than any other problem, the dramatic, sudden oil-well blowouts in the sea and the oil tanker breakups have begun to awaken us to the total inadequacy of our present ocean policies. The list of places where oil has blackened beaches, killed untold thousands of birds, and posed lingering threats to marine animal and plant life already includes many of the great recreational areas of this nation and the world: Florida, the Gulf Coast, New England, New Jersey, Puerto Rico, Southern California, southern England.

What famous coastline will be next? According to a report last year by the President's Panel on Oil Spills, we can expect a Santa Barbara-scale disaster every year by 1980 if present trends continue. Yet in a shocking invitation for trouble, we will be drilling 3,000 to 5,000 new undersea oil wells worldwide each year by 1980, even as the experts confirm we do not possess the technology to contain the oil from ocean disasters. And oil-carrying tankers are being built to monumental scales, cutting transportation costs but increasing the risks of gigantic spills.

How many more oil spills like the one in the Santa Barbara Channel and the break-up of *Torrey Canyon* off England will it take before all nations realize the human race is now so populous and generates so much waste that we can no longer treat the environment as if it were created for our limitless plunder?

Radioactivity from nuclear fallout can be found in any 50-gallon sample of water taken anywhere in the sea. Investigators of a massive die-off of sea birds off Britain last year found unusually high counts of toxic industrial chemicals used in making paints and plastics. Because of the use of toxic, persistent pesticides worldwide, species of sea birds such as the brown pelican have been pushed to the brink of extinction over large portions of their ranges, and there is evidence these poisons can attack phytoplankton, a food fundamental in the chain of ocean life.

Ironically, while we continue the gruesome process of polluting the sea, we are laying big new hopes on ocean space for everything from floating jetports to housing developments. The conclusion is unavoidable. If tough, intelligent action is not taken now, we will make the same wreckage of the oceans as we have of the land and of our sprawling, decaying cities. There will be more reckless exploitation, user conflicts, gigantic oil spills and other environmental disasters, and the ultimate destruction of marine life.

And the greatest losers of all will be the people of America and the world—the hundreds of millions of people to whom the coastlines and the sea mean recreation, or a

home, or a livelihood, or peace and inspiration, or—because of the food provided for whole nations by the great fisheries—survival itself. Destroy this vital frontier, and in effect we will be slamming the door on, our last chance for a livable world and for a decent future for generations to come.

#### STEPS TO SURVIVAL

The day is already tragically late, but there is still reason to hope. As astronaut Neil Armstrong expressed, "We citizens of earth, who can solve the problems of leaving earth, can also solve the problems of staying on it." But make no mistake, it is going to be a tremendous task. Turning back the massive assault on the sea and meeting our other staggering environmental problems will mean dramatic modifications in our present policies and priorities, including, at the very least, the following three steps:

1. We must end, by 1975, all dumping of wastes into the sea, the Great Lakes and the coastal areas of our rivers and bays, except for liquid wastes treated at least to levels equal to the natural quality of the ocean waters.

Rather than using the sea as a last-ditch catchall for our wastes, our only rational choice now is to put our sophisticated technology to work finding ways to recycle our wastes back into the economy as useful new products. As Dr. Athelstan Spilhaus, president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, said, "We are running out of an 'away' to throw things away."

2. We must prohibit any new activity—from building offshore jetports to the drilling of additional oil wells—until we set tough, new controls to avoid the chaos and destruction in the sea that is everywhere apparent on the land.

And for once the public must be fully informed and consulted at every step in decisions on whether cities are built off our coasts, whether a new sea horizon is created with the paraphernalia of marine industry, whether huge new supertankers whose wrecks could smear whole coastlines with oil will be allowed.

We should never have permitted oil drilling anywhere under the sea until we understood and could control the dangers. Stricter enforcement of regulations for offshore oil wells is not a sufficient answer. Now, the only logical course is to halt all drilling in ecologically sensitive areas—such as the Santa Barbara Channel—and to prohibit new drilling anywhere, until there is convincing evidence it will not harm the marine environment, and until we have the technology to contain oil spills. Until we know more, all our untapped oil and mineral deposits under federal jurisdiction in the sea should be held unexploited in a National Marine Resources Trust, which should be established immediately.

3. We must halt the reckless dredging and filling of priceless wetlands and the carving up of ocean front in the name of "progress".

Faced with a coastal environment crisis, Maryland, Massachusetts and the San Francisco Bay area, among others, have taken first steps toward outlawing the "right to destroy" that has in effect been claimed by private interest lobbies, and set new standards to protect remaining wetlands.

Curtailing these long-standing practices is not easy. But the framework for these desperately needed new national standards could—and should—be taken in this session of Congress. The Marine Environment and Pollution Control Act which I introduced earlier this year would do this. Under its provisions, the Secretary of the Interior would take on major new responsibilities to protect that part of the ocean environment under his jurisdiction, at the same time setting a model which the states could well follow in their own parts of the seabed.

This kind of legislation would be only a beginning in saving our oceans.

These "environmental quality" policies will be adopted only when the majority of Americans demand them in a sustained political action drive at every level of this society. There will be action in the public interest only when the land developers, the oil interests, Congress and local governments know the public means business. Citizens must take a stand now for their friend, the sea. They must use every device within the political process to see that it is protected.

Finally, all nations must together establish an International Policy on the Sea that sacrifices narrow self-interests for the protection of this vast domain that is a common heritage of all mankind. It is a challenge that will test our intelligence as a species, but a task of highest priority for the future of the human species. We must acknowledge our interdependence with all of nature, including the sea, rejecting the prevailing philosophy of Western civilization that man can dominate the planet while ignoring the works and forces of nature. For as Thoreau said: "What is the use of a house if you haven't got a tolerable planet to put it on?"

#### MILLIONS DONATED TO FIGHT MUSCULAR DYSTROPHY

Mr. GRIFFIN. Mr. President, Americans all across the land this week demonstrated anew that generosity is one of the hallmarks of a great people.

It is reported that the annual Jerry Lewis Labor Day telethon for the Muscular Dystrophy Associations of America brought a record of nearly \$5.1 million in pledged contributions.

The program, featuring the well-known entertainer Jerry Lewis and numerous other celebrities, was carried by 65 television stations and lasted for 20 hours.

The telethon began at 9:30 p.m. Sunday and ran continuously until 5:30 p.m. Monday.

It is particularly gratifying to this Senator to know that Detroit Station WKBD-TV, Channel 50, was part of that network.

WKBD-TV's participation in the telethon meant more than \$265,000 in pledged contributions to fight muscular dystrophy. The station reported receiving more pledges from more than 42,000 people.

Furthermore, I understand that the total amount raised by the Detroit station made the Metropolitan Detroit region the second largest fund raising region in the Nation.

Mr. President, I wish to commend all the broadcasters who participated in this important campaign, and in particular I wish to pay tribute to station WKBD-TV, its performers, its management and staff personnel who gave so unselfishly of their time and talent for this worthy cause.

#### ENVIRONMENTAL AGENDA

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, last January 19, the first day of the second session of the 91st Congress, the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. NELSON) delivered a Magna Carta speech on the Senate floor proposing an environmental agenda for the Nation in this decade.