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American agricultural specialist working in Uruguay, was taken hostage in that country by the Tupamaro guerrillas. Dr. Fly is still in captivity, and it has been reported that he is ill. In exchange for the sick hostage, the Tupamaros asked that their manifesto be published in and broadcast on the 15 Uruguayan media outlets.

On September 19, I sent a wire to the Foreign Minister of Uruguay, the Honorable Jorge Peirano-Facio, who was then in New York City, urging that the responsible officials of the Government of Uruguay try to find some basis upon which they could obtain Dr. Fly's release. I added:

It would seem to me that in the spirit of free press the manifesto should be published, thereby precluding any charge that your government is standing in the way of the release of Dr. Fly.

Last week, the Tupamaro manifesto was published in only a few Uruguayan media outlets in Uruguay. As yet, Dr. Fly has not been released. I am convinced that the Uruguayan Government has not done all it can in this matter.

Keeping in mind that to date Dr. Fly has been held hostage 69 days, I shall talk over with Senators what steps we might take as the Senate considers the Foreign Assistance Act this year to limit assistance to a country that fails to take reasonable steps to obtain the release of an American citizen or citizens captured by guerrilla or insurgent forces.

FIREFIGHTERS IN ALASKA

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, each year Alaskans respond with uncommon valor and at an astonishingly high rate to the emergency fires that erupt in the beautiful forests of our State.

This past summer, 2,948 Alaskans joined to combat the menacing flames and destructive fires not only in Alaska, but also in the "South 48." These fires threatened to destroy the wildlife and timber resources which all the people of the United States hold as a part of their heritage.

I ask unanimous consent that a list of the villages from which emergency firefighting personnel came and the number of personnel from each village be printed in the RECORD.

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

	<i>Personnel</i>
Akiachak	20
Akiak	15
Alakanuk	33
Allakaket	41
Ambler	6
Anaktuvuk Pass	19
Aniak	33
Anvik	11
Bethel	1
Bettles Field	7
Central	1
Chalkyitsik	20
Chatanika	3
Chevak	31
Circle	1

	<i>Personnel</i>
Copper Center	58
Crooked Creek	15
Deering	1
Eagle	22
Ekwak	1
Emmonak	51
Fort Yukon	109
Fortuna Ledge	13
Gakona	23
Galena	68
Gambell	25
Grayling	15
Holy Cross	28
Hooper Bay	50
Hughes	20
Huslia	44
Kalskag	38
Kaltag	19
Kiana	49
Kwethluk	10
Kobuk	1
Kotlik	8
Kotzebue	1
Koyuk	22
Koyukuk	29
Lake Minchumina	5
McGrath	76
Medfra	12
Minto	2
Mountain View	75
Mountain Village	38
Ninilchik	1
Noatak	13
Noorvik	68
Northway	49
Nulato	22
Ouzinkie	1
Pilot Station	47
Red Devil	5
Ruby	27
Russian Mission	13
Saint Marys	40
Saint Michael	25
Selawik	69
Shageluk	20
Shaktoolik	1
Shungak	4
Sleetmute	29
Stebbins	33
Sterling	6
Stony River	11
Tanacross	36
Tanana	98
Tetiin	27
Unalakleet	63
Venetie	44

APOSTLE ISLANDS NATIONAL LAKESHORE

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, on September 26, the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore measure was signed into law, establishing for the people of Wisconsin, the Midwest, and the Nation what the Washington Post has rightfully called "one of the charming recreational areas in the Great Lakes region."

This hallmark legislation represents the first congressional passage of a major national park-type proposal since the action almost 2 years ago creating the Redwoods and North Cascades national parks. It will protect in perpetuity 20 of the 22 Apostle Islands in northern Wisconsin in Lake Superior, an island collection unique in the continental United States. Furthermore, the lakeshore will include 11 miles of the mainland shoreline of Lake Superior—a rarity in the Nation's vanishing undeveloped coastline.

Establishment of this magnificent new national project is the result of years of efforts by conservationists. The distinguished Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. NELSON), who authored and steered the measure to enactment, requested the Federal-State-local study of the feasibility of the lakeshore in 1961 when he was Wisconsin Governor, then introduced the bill in 1965 as Senator. Through three Congresses, Senator NELSON worked for the final passage of the bill, with the broad support of conservationists, and labor, civic, farm, governmental, and business organizations statewide, regionally and nationally.

During his national conservation tour in 1963, President Kennedy, speaking at Ashland, Wis., described the Apostle Islands as a unique asset that should be preserved. Altogether, this nationally important proposal was endorsed by three administrations, including the present one.

Now the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore is, for all Americans, an idea whose time has come. It is a very significant positive step to begin an environmental decade, and one more in a long list of major, nationally important and meaningful environmental accomplishments by Senator GAYLORD NELSON.

I ask unanimous consent that six editorials giving recognition to the historic establishment of the lakeshore be printed in the RECORD.

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

[From the Washington (D.C.) Post, Oct. 5, 1970]

APOSTLE ISLANDS NATIONAL LAKESHORE

Too little attention has been given to the recent action of Congress in creating the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore in northern Wisconsin. This bill brings into the national park system one of the most charming recreation areas in the Great Lakes region. While it is no match for Yellowstone, the Grand Canyon of the Colorado or the redwoods of California, it has about it the lure of the north country and a combination of water and woods that will give pleasure to many.

These fascinating islands off the Bayfield Peninsula in Lake Superior were originally named for the twelve apostles, but actually they number 22. Of that group the 20 wildest and most picturesque islands, totaling 39,497 acres, have been included in the park. Included also are 2,469 acres of the Bayfield Peninsula itself so as to provide ample camping, hiking, boating and riding facilities and preserve a scenic shoreline on the mainland. Indian trust lands in the area will not be taken for the park, except for two parcels on the lake front, which may be purchased if a majority of the owners are willing to sell.

Part of the lure of this natural playground comes from the access it gives to the greatest unspoiled body of fresh water on the North American Continent, Lake Superior. The region has been described as "a veritable ocean of fresh water, with dense forests, abundant wild life and bracing air that seems especially conditioned to soothe the steaming millions from warmer climes." Now it has been converted into a national park, with at least an initial authorization of funds for development of visitor facilities, it merits the interest of outdoorsmen from

the East as well as the recreation-conscious millions in the vicinity of the Great Lakes.

[From the Milwaukee Journal, Sept. 13, 1970]
LAKE SUPERIOR GEM, APOSTLE ISLANDS TRACT, SAVED

Fate has been kinder than man deserved in somehow saving what will now be the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore from exploitation and despoliation during the 40 years that have passed since the first call for its public preservation was sounded. Realization of the dream still does not come too late. Such environmental decisions now have to be made 10 or 20 times as fast.

Last week's victory for the authorization bill in the House seems to have been the winning blow. The Senate has eagerly passed it twice before and certainly will give no trouble now, and President Nixon presumably will sign it. But another struggle may be needed in the next Congress, to win actual appropriation of the \$4.5 million land acquisition fund.

Sen. Nelson may take the bow in the starring role. It was he who picked up the old cause nine years ago, when he was governor, induced President Kennedy to inspect the site personally, made President Johnson an enthusiast for it, and won over the Senate completely. Rep. Kastenmeier finally succeeded in pushing the bill through the House Interior Committee.

Some Indian opposition had slowed the bill, even after the acreage had been cut back more than a fourth to bypass Indian lands. Rep. O'Konski, in whose northern Wisconsin district the site lies, had to assure the House that if this obstacle were real he would know it, and he didn't. In this case the Indians' cause and the government's are the same—to perpetuate what is left of the best of nature's heritage.

The 20 rocky wilderness islands in the preserve, with 11 miles of mainland shore, make a necklace in Lake Superior around Wisconsin's Bayfield peninsula. Just a day's drive from Milwaukee, our treasure looks secure at last.

[From the Wisconsin State Journal,
Oct. 5, 1970]

SAVING THE APOSTLE ISLANDS

Anyone who has enjoyed the soul-stirring beauties of the Apostle Islands in Northern Wisconsin will applaud the action of the federal government in eventually preserving this beautiful area for public use.

President Nixon signed into law the bill creating the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore in Ashland and Bayfield counties. The President's action guaranteed that this unspoiled and unpolluted area would be included in the national park system and that it eventually would be preserved for public use.

The new law will set aside 20 of the 22 Apostle Islands and 11 miles of Lake Superior shoreline for recreational use under the administration of the National Park Service.

While further congressional action will be needed to appropriate the funds needed to acquire the land and to develop the lakeshore, this significant first step is most important in preserving the beauties of this rugged land for future generations to enjoy.

While talked about for years, Sen. Gaylord Nelson (D-Wis.) and Rep. Robert W. Kastenmeier (D-Wis.) deserve credit for pushing the bill through the Congress and bringing it to the President's desk for final approval.

In its final form the Apostle Islands bill should satisfy objections of some Indian tribes and should satisfy all citizens interested in preserving some of our priceless beauties that man can never replace or create.

[From the Capital Times, Sept. 18, 1970]
APOSTLE ISLANDS NATIONAL PARK

A dream that conservationists have nurtured for nearly half a century is about to come true—establishment of the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore along the south shore of Lake Superior.

Final congressional approval came this week on a compromise bill engineered by Rep. Robert W. Kastenmeier (D-Watertown). The bill represents a major victory for Kastenmeier and Sen. Gaylord Nelson (D-Wis.). Nelson first began work on the proposal nine years ago when he was governor.

President Nixon, who has pledged support for the national park is expected to sign the bill. Mr. Nixon's pledge played a role in the final passage of the bill.

Congressional approval means that a vital segment of a fast-disappearing wilderness area will be preserved for posterity. Twenty of the 22 Apostle Islands and 11 miles of undeveloped shore lands in and around Bayfield and Ashland counties will be preserved.

The final congressional approval also represents a personal triumph for Martin Hansen, the Mellen conservationist who has devoted years to the battle to preserve the picturesque area from exploitation by private interests and real estate developers.

Since the bill represents a compromise there are undesirable features in the measure. As a sop to objecting homeowners, the plan will allow many of them to retain use of their property in the park area for life.

Creation of the lakeshore will also add more than \$7 million a year to northern Wisconsin's ailing economy.

The most desirable feature of the park plan by far is the farsightedness of all concerned in saving from exploitation an area that can serve as a recreational area for 50 million Americans.

[From the Sheboygan Press, Sept. 18, 1970]
HURRAH—THE APOSTLE ISLANDS

It happened. The House of Representatives and the U.S. Senate have agreed on the Apostle Island National Lakeshore. There is cause for mild disappointment in that 18,000 acres were lopped off the original proposal, but 42,000 acres including 20 of the 22 Apostle Islands will likely be set aside for posterity.

There remain two hurdles. President Nixon must be convinced that succeeding generations deserve to have the land preserved and set aside for all Americans and the Congress must find the \$4.25 million in its large although limited resources.

The rugged shores on Lake Superior in Bayfield County rival the most scenic areas in the country. They do not have the grandeur of a Grand Canyon nor the sweeping heights of the Rocky Mountains. They do, however have their own unique beauty in the woodland and sandy beaches.

Efforts have been made for decades to establish the area as a national park or national shoreline. Senator Nelson has been making the Apostle Island National Lakeshore one of his special projects since he entered the Senate. It was in 1963 that he expressed the hope that the late President Kennedy would learn of the "blunders of the past and the great hope for the future" during his historic conservation trip to Northern Wisconsin. The President was in fact impressed by the beauty of the area and amazed at the nominal cost for which it could be preserved in its natural state.

Every session of Congress since has seen legislation to permanently preserve the area—protecting it from rampant and disorganized development. There was always a hitch or two in Washington as developers

continued to make inroads in the north. It is unfortunate that it has taken so long to establish the national lakeshore but it is fortunate that the matter has finally been brought to a head.

It would be a grave disappointment if President Nixon does not see fit to sign the measure or the Congress dilly dallyes on the matter of appropriating the funds.

[From the Washburn (Wis.) Times, Sept. 17, 1970]

APOSTLE ISLANDS LAKESHORE A PLUS

The virtual guarantee of passage of the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore bill is an uplifting feeling for our area which has over the past years and especially this summer been faced with economic instability. Especially the closing of the DuPont Explosives division here has created a gloom which is understandable.

However, the passage of this bill marks a continuing growth of tourism for our area. Tourism is the third biggest industry in the state and is continuing to grow at a rapid pace as Americans are looking for new places to relax and enjoy the out-of-doors.

The new Apostle Islands National Lakeshore has a ready and willing market in the Upper Midwest urban areas. The problem we face is providing an adequate road system to make this valuable product available to them.

At the same time it would be worthwhile for our local people and capital to stay attune to the progress of this project and be willing to venture into the gains which could be realized.

Although outside capital is welcome its always good to see optimism on the part of area people in the future of our area and better yet to see a venture succeed.

Although tourism is not the only answer to revitalizing our economy, it still is an important one.

The answer to any area's economic woes is diversification of industry and business.

The passage of Senator Nelson's dream and the new Delta fish hatchery are two phases in a summer which has otherwise been one of questionable economic vitality.

ALASKAN NATIVE LAND CLAIMS

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. President, State Representative Wendell P. Kay, of Alaska, recently issued a forceful, eloquent, and convincing plea for justice for the Native Americans of his State. Senators will recall the recent debate in this Chamber over the questions of a cash settlement, royalties from oil extraction, land titles, and Native administration of the provisions of the Claims Act. Representative Kay not only speaks on behalf of the specific and entirely just demands of the Alaskan Natives which I strongly supported during the Senate debate, but he does so with force and logic.

As Representative Kay points out:

The Native claim is based on "Indian title," which means use and occupancy of land over many years for hunting, travel, fishing and living. Because the Alaska Natives' "Indian title" has never been extinguished by Congress, it is superior to anyone else's, including the State of Alaska.

I ask unanimous consent that Representative Kay's statement, which initially appeared in the Tundra Times in July of this year, be printed in the RECORD.