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CLEAN LAKES BILL

Minnesota Senator Walter Mondale's Clean Lakes Bill has recently taken a major step toward final approval by the U.S. Senate.

The full Senate Public Works Committee voted October 18 to include the bill as part of the 1971 Federal Water Pollution Control Amendments. With the Committee's endorsement and with 32 Senators on record in favor of it, the outlook for Senate passage is very encouraging.

The bill would offer Federal assistance to states and communities to preserve and restore thousands of fresh water lakes that are now in grave danger. Studies show we can save many of our lakes with currently available technology, but communities and states such as ours simply cannot afford to do the job alone.

Many of the more than 100,000 fresh water community lakes in the nation are being destroyed by municipal and industrial pollutants, agricultural run-off and accelerated sedimentation. Importantly, one out of every eight of these lakes is located in Minnesota.

Minnesota is more fortunate than most states. It has an abundance of fresh water lakes. But we cannot afford to neglect or squander these priceless natural gifts.

Specifically, Mondale's bill would provide Federal grants for up to 70 percent of the cost of restoring the quality of publicly owned fresh water lakes. The money under this provision would be used to clean up lakes that are already polluted.

The bill also would increase (up to 70 percent) the Federal share of constructing sewage treatment plants to prevent pollution before it starts.

So far our lake resources have been terribly neglected in the national effort to fight pollution.

The recent approval by the Senate Public Works Committee marks a very significant step toward helping communities in Minnesota (and throughout the nation) to safeguard our treasured lakes, and it seems there will be approval by the full Senate before too long.

THE HEISMAN TROPHY AWARDED TO PAT SULLIVAN

Mr. ALLEN, Mr. President, the 1971 Heisman Trophy has been awarded to Pat Sullivan, quarterback of the Auburn University Tigers. A more deserving player could not have been chosen. All of the people of the State of Alabama are proud to have this outstanding student-athlete representing them.

Pat Sullivan has made a fantastic record at Auburn University, both on and off the field. His performance in the classroom is typical of the stature of this young man. He is a business major, with a 2.8 average out of a possible 3 in the past quarter.

Mr. President, I am indeed proud of Pat Sullivan, and want to extend my congratulations to him, his family, his teammates, his coaches, and to Auburn University.

In August 1971, the monthly publication of the Birmingham Area Chamber of Commerce published an article by David Housel entitled "Pat Sullivan: King of Quarterbacks." I ask unanimous consent that this article be printed in the RECORD.

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

PAT SULLIVAN: KING OF QUARTERBACKS

(By David Housel)

Pat Sullivan, at home, is very unheroic. He lounges around in shorts, faded tee shirt,

barefooted. His apartment has a noticeable absence of football momentos, only one small statuette on the edge of a table. Notebooks and textbooks lay at strategic points.

He sweeps the floor, sets the table, washes dishes, occasionally changes the baby, and helps his beautiful wife Jean with all the household chores except one, taking out the garbage. He hates to do that.

Thus, the life of Pat Sullivan, husband, father, student, is not a great deal unlike any other married student husband—unless you consider those golden autumn Saturday afternoons collectively known as "football season." This softspoken resident of Willow Street in Auburn, then becomes Pat Sullivan, quarterback par excellence, and leading contender for 1971's coveted Heisman trophy. Thousands of football fans jam stadia across the Southland for a first hand view of Sullivan and football history in the making. Hundreds of thousands more search the airways for radio or television word of Pat Sullivan, billed by all as the greatest quarterback in Auburn history, and by many as perhaps the greatest in the annals of Southern football.

No Auburn player has captured the confidence of Auburn men and women, the imagination and fancy of Southern football followers as has this young man from Birmingham who led Auburn to 17 victories in the last two years, and rewrote the Tigers' record book in the process.

By the time Pat finishes his regular season Auburn career against Alabama November 27, the Tiger record book could easily be by-lined "By Pat Sullivan." Already he has gained 4747 yards, almost 1000 yards more than Travis Tidwell's record, and Sullivan's yardage has come in two years, just half the time it took Tidwell to make his mark.

In 1970 alone, Sullivan led not only the SEC, but the nation in touchdown responsibility (26), passing percentage of completions (.590), yards gained per play (8.57, a new NCAA record) and total offense (285.6 yards per game).

In addition to making every All-SEC team, Sullivan made numerous All-America teams. He was named the Outstanding Player of the Gator Bowl's 35-28 Auburn victory over Archie Manning and Ole Miss. Perhaps Pat's highest honor came from the Southeastern Conference coaches who picked him as the SEC's Outstanding Player for 1970.

His own coach, Ralph "Shug" Jordan says "Pat is the most complete quarterback I've ever seen. When he's in the game there's not one thing your offense is not capable of doing."

Alabama's Paul Bryant echoes Jordan's praise of Sullivan: "He does more things to beat you than any quarterback I've ever seen."

The most important records and accolades for any quarterback, however, are team records, and Auburn's offense, rolling over and through opponents like Patton's Third Army rolling through France, has averaged 35 points and almost 500 yards total offense a game under Sullivan's field generalship. Needless to say, Auburn is no longer considered primarily "a defensive football team." The Tigers are offensive juggernauts, and last year's team was the most explosive in the history of the SEC.

Impressive credentials are but an outward sign of greatness. What quality or qualities distinguish Sullivan from all other quarterbacks? What makes Pat Sullivan great? Was he ordained by some mystical spirit, or did his magnificence come from human attributes?

Those who know Sullivan, the quarterback, best, those who play with him and coach him, believe Sullivan's greatness comes from his unyielding confidence in himself and his teammates. This confidence, they say, is contagious, and more than once it has been Sullivan who has sparked Auburn on the comeback road.

Dick Schmalz, a receiver who played with Sullivan at Birmingham's John Carroll High School and now at Auburn gives one example:

"We were behind 10-0 early against Tennessee last year. It was my first game to start and I was all nervous and jerky. Pat came into the huddle. He looked at each of us and said, 'Men, it looks like we're going to have to score some points today, so let's block, run our routes, and get to it.' His calm confidence erased all of my anxieties, and after that, we all felt like it was just a matter of time until we went ahead if we all did our jobs."

Go ahead, Auburn did. The Tigers beat the Vols 36-23, handing them their only loss of the 1970 campaign. And it was Sullivan, who, late in the game with Auburn leading by only six points, 29-23, ran a quarterback draw more than 40 yards to get field position and insure the win for the Tigers. He has confidence and he has ability.

Wallace Clark, Auburn's fullback for the past two seasons, adds to Schmalz's observations:

"I've never seen Pat worried, not even when we're behind. Concerned, yes; Worried no. He knows how to win; how to come back when he gets behind, and he always keeps the pressure on the other team when we get the upperhand. Being behind only makes Pat watch himself more."

Pat's contagious confidence was manifesting itself even before he played his first game for Auburn. This boy was supposed to be pretty good. Would he be the redeemer of Auburn's offensive fortunes? Would he be able to make the crucial play, to pick up a crucial yard here, the crucial foot there that would win the big games and turn 6-4 seasons into 8-2, 9-1, maybe 10-0 seasons?

A rumble stirred. Auburn people thought so.

The early part of Sullivan's freshman career indicated he was good, but to see just how good, Auburn fans had to wait until the final game against the Alabama freshman in Tuscaloosa.

Down 27-0 in the second quarter, Auburn fans were already looking for excuses. They could find none. After five years of Alabama victories, their bag of excuses was about empty. But Sullivan wasn't thinking about excuses. He lofted a long bomb to speed demon Terry Beasley, even then his favorite target, and the Tiger Cub offense was off to the races, races they finally won by a 36-27 score. It was Auburn's first football victory over their cross-state rival in five years, and if Auburn fans were happy that day, perhaps it's a good thing they didn't know what was to happen on a cold November day two years later in 1970. They couldn't have stood it.

A record crowd attended the Auburn A-Day game the next spring. Sullivan's team won 26-0, but it wasn't impressive and questions began to mount again. What about Sullivan? Sullivan didn't wait long to answer the question.

His first outing as Auburn's varsity quarterback brought a 57-0 win over Wake Forest. The score was important, but the most indicative part of the "new look Auburn," the "Sullivan-look," came on the first play of the game.

Sullivan dropped straight back, looked long, and lofted a pass far downfield to Terry Beasley, the other part of Auburn's dynamic duo, who was running free behind the Deacon secondary. The pass was incomplete, but the fans stood up and cheered, cheered loud and long. It was that instant that the "bomb" became more of a weapon than a threat in the Auburn offensive arsenal.

The next week against Tennessee, Auburn lost late 45-19. In the fourth quarter it was 24-19, but the key pass interceptions led to the Vol's embarrassingly wide margin of victory. Sullivan, in his first big game, had five passes intercepted on the Vol's Tar-tan turf which has a reputation for causing passes to go awry. It would have been enough to shake

Senator from Arizona (Mr. FANNIN), the Senator from Alaska (Mr. GRAVEL), the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. HARRIS), the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. HOLLINGS), the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. McGEE), the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. MCGOVERN), the Senator from Utah (Mr. MOSS), the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. PASTORE), the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. RANDOLPH), the Senator from Alaska (Mr. STEVENS), and the Senator from Ohio (Mr. TAFT) were added as cosponsors of S. 2813, amendments to the Vocational Rehabilitation Act.

S. 2897

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that, at the request of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. MCGOVERN) that the names of the Senator from Montana (Mr. METCALF) and the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. RANDOLPH) be added as cosponsors of S. 2897, a bill to provide housing for persons in rural areas of the United States on an emergency basis.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. GAMBRELL). Without objection, it is so ordered.

S. 2898

At the request of Mr. HARTKE, the Senator from Montana (Mr. METCALF) and the Senator from Missouri (Mr. EAGLETON), were added as cosponsors of S. 2898, a bill to provide college tutors for the homebound handicapped.

S. 2899

At the request of Mr. EAGLETON, the Senator from California (Mr. CRANSTON) and the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. MONTOYA) were added as cosponsors of S. 2899, the District of Columbia Medical Facilities Construction Act of 1972.

S. 2900

At the request of Mr. PERCY, the Senator from Montana (Mr. MANSFIELD), the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. YOUNG), and the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. COOPER) were added as cosponsors of S. 2900, to amend the John F. Kennedy Center Act to authorize funds for operation and maintenance of the nonperforming arts function of that center.

S. 2909

At the request of Mr. HARTKE, the Senator from Oregon (Mr. HATFIELD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2909, a bill to provide for the regulation of blood banks.

EDUCATION AMENDMENTS OF 1971—AMENDMENTS

AMENDMENTS NOS. 774, 775, AND 776

(Ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.)

Mr. GAMBRELL. Mr. President, I am offering herewith several amendments to S. 659, the higher education and related amendments which are now pending before the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee. The legislation which is now in committee is the education package as passed by the House of Representatives several weeks ago, and

includes the House version of the Emergency School Aid Act of 1971, and the House amendments suspending forced schoolbusing, and Federal agency practices connected therewith.

In many respects, the House-passed antibusing amendments are similar to legislation on the same subject which I introduced in the Senate on October 28 of this year. Since the various education bills had already passed the Senate at that time, my previous amendments were offered to the Equal Employment Opportunities Enforcement Act of 1971.

A full statement of my views on the subject of forced schoolbusing, along with an explanation of my October 28 amendments will be found in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for Wednesday, November 3, 1971.

It was only a short time after my amendments were introduced that the House took favorable action on the antibusing provisions which are now found in the education bills which are pending before the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee.

As I now understand it, the committee will review this package of education bills, and may undertake to revise or eliminate some of the House-passed antibusing provisions.

Therefore, in order that the committee have before it the proposals which I have previously offered, I am introducing today, my own proposals, as amendments to the education package.

Companion amendments have been introduced by Senator ERVIN, with myself and others as cosponsors, and by Senator CHILES, with myself and others as cosponsors, which seek as a group to bring some commonsense and uniformity into the Federal Government's desegregation program. The hit or miss application of forced schoolbusing, and the arbitrary and discriminatory practices of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare in the handling of Federal education funds, have come close to destroying the educational process in many school systems North and South.

The amendments which I have offered would suspend the power of Federal courts to require schoolbusing for racial balance, would restrict the authority of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to force busing plans by withholding Federal funds, and at the same time would require HEW to finance court approved desegregation plans without the imposition of conditions not provided for in the court orders. In addition, one of my amendments would require the Departments of Justice and HEW to report to the Congress within 120 days on the status of school desegregation throughout the country, and to announce their plans for uniform desegregation enforcement practices throughout the country.

ECONOMIC STABILIZATION ACT OF 1971—AMENDMENTS

AMENDMENT NO. 777

(Ordered to be printed and to lie on the table.)

Mr. CRANSTON (for himself, Mr. ERVIN, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. MAGNUSON, and Mr. MILLER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them jointly to the bill (S. 2891) to extend and amend the Economic Stabilization Act of 1970, as amended, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENTS NOS. 778, 779

(Ordered to be printed and to lie on the table.)

Mr. PROXMIRE (for himself, Mr. HARRIS, and Mr. STEVENSON) submitted two amendments intended to be proposed by them jointly to the bill (S. 2891), supra.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS OF AN AMENDMENT

AMENDMENT NO. 611

At the request of Mr. DOMINICK, the Senator from Kansas (Mr. DOLE) and the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. HANSEN) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 611, intended to be proposed to the bill S. 2515, the Equal Employment Opportunity Enforcement Act of 1971.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

WATER POLLUTION CONTROL

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, early in November the Senate took a historic step in passing a major new water pollution control bill.

A tough water pollution law is, of course, badly needed along with more Federal help for municipalities to construct waste treatment works. But, I believe the Senate made an equally important decision in approving for the first time, a provision in the water pollution bill to save America's fresh water community lakes.

The statistics regarding the condition of fresh water lakes in the United States show that thousands are now dying and many thousands more are rapidly deteriorating. Many of these lakes are located in the State of Minnesota and that is why I became aware of this problem and introduced legislation to help restore our lakes 6 years ago.

I am very pleased by the Senate's action to include a clean lakes provision in the 1971 Federal Water Pollution Control Amendments.

The reaction of communities throughout the Nation toward a new clean lakes program has been tremendously favorable. Particularly in Minnesota, they are encouraged by the Senate's action and hopeful that this important new program will soon be approved by the House.

As evidence of the continuing concern of these communities, I submit for the consideration of my colleagues, an article which recently appeared in the Walker Independent, of Walker, Minn.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the article be printed in full in the RECORD.

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