

92<sup>d</sup> Congress

UNITED STATES



OF AMERICA

# Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 92<sup>d</sup> CONGRESS  
SECOND SESSION

VOLUME 118—PART 11

APRIL 19, 1972 TO APRIL 26, 1972

(PAGES 13301 TO 14556)

social and economic. Many workers from the territories found employment in Israel. New commercial contracts as well as conflicts, were created, Arab stone-cutters from the Galilee for example, were faced by competition from Judea, and a delegation headed by Arab members of the Knesset demanded that customs duties be levied on this "import".

Side by side with these developments there were some signs of strained relations between Israeli Arabs and Jews, manifested in extreme national tendencies. The new contacts with the population of the territories deepened the sense of frustration among a segment of Arab youth, who discovered new channels of expression not made possible before. The terrorist organizations understood the value of the Israeli Arabs and their intimate knowledge of the conditions in Israel, and tried to make full use of them. As a result some young Israeli Arabs were goaded into participating in terrorist activities. Their number was small and insignificant but they forced the Arab community to face the dangerous potential of this new development.

Today the Arab minority in Israel is in the throes of an internal conflict between moderates and the extremists whose activities are bound to encourage Arab youth to further terrorism.

Until now the overwhelming majority has shown a realistic attitude reflecting their integration into Israeli society, with all the difficulties facing this process in the given political circumstances.

This isn't just "lip service"; Israeli Arabs realize that peace is very much in their interest and the continuous struggle between Arab and Jew will make their condition more precarious. The debate is still on.

#### PRESERVATION OF THE ST. CROIX RIVER

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, each day the evidence builds that there is a profound and widening gap between the Federal bureaucracy in Washington and the people in each of our States. The lack of communication, the lack of confidence, the lack of sensitivity—these criticisms are not new to any of us. At times it is impossible to explain how the Federal government manages to frustrate so many wishes of the American people—for peace, for a decent job, for a chance to relax and enjoy the few remaining natural scenic areas in this country.

Never was this gap more apparent than at the Senate Interior Committee hearing last week on S. 1928, the bill the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. NELSON) and I introduced to preserve the Lower St. Croix River as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

The Lower St. Croix River is one of the last unspoiled recreational rivers in the United States located near a major metropolitan center. It is within a half hour's drive from the Twin Cities, and within easy reach of the millions of people all over the Midwest who come to boat, fish, and camp by the river.

Witness after witness at the hearing last week presented direct, personal and compelling evidence of the critical need for Federal action to save the Lower St. Croix from the threat of uncontrolled commercial development. Spokesmen for Governor Anderson of Minnesota and Governor Lucy of Wisconsin spoke of their inability to provide State protec-

tion for the Lower St. Croix—an interstate boundary river. Representatives of local government and private citizen groups told of the insurmountable obstacles that thwart the best efforts of the 37 separate local jurisdictions along the river. Finally, local property owners came forth to plead for Federal relief from the formidable pressure for commercial development.

Before the hearing last week, the committee held a field hearing in October at St. Croix Falls, Wis. At that time, hundreds of local residents also came to voice their support for Federal protection of the river. And last June, in Stillwater, Minn. a preliminary report of the joint Federal-State-local task force on the Lower St. Croix was released, a study which concluded that the Lower St. Croix meets every criterion for designation as a national scenic and recreational riverway and that it ought to be administered by the National Park Service in the Department of the Interior.

How can anyone explain why the Interior Department last week abruptly turned its back on all the evidence, the studies, the State and local support, the escalating threat to the river? On the day of the committee hearing, the Department issued a negative report on S. 1928. Contradicting everyone with knowledge of this magnificent, but endangered national asset, the Interior Department announced that the Lower St. Croix in its view possesses no remarkable natural values. According to Interior, the future of the river should be left to someone else.

People back home are shocked and puzzled at how lightly a Federal agency can dismiss both the evidence and their views. I share their dismay and their hope that the Congress will take a closer look at the absurdity of the Interior Department's position. And in light of our findings I hope Congress will move swiftly to protect the river.

I encourage Senators to consider an illustration of the reaction in Minnesota to last week's announcement by Interior. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that an editorial published in the Minneapolis Star of April 18, 1972, be printed in the RECORD.

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

#### PROTECT THE ST. CROIX

The Opposition of the U.S. Interior Department to designation of the lower St. Croix River as part of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System is dismaying.

That the lower St. Croix, located near the Twin Cities urban complex, should have remained largely recreational and surprisingly undeveloped all these years is one of those strokes of good fortune for which there is no handy explanation. That any agency of the federal government should fail to recognize that good fortune and move to solidify it is indicative of short-sightedness.

A spokesman for Interior told a Senate Interior subcommittee that the lower St. Croix does not possess "unique, nationally significant" characteristics. He suggested that the 52 miles from Taylors Falls to Prescott can be protected adequately by the states and by local units of government.

Well, maybe it is not unique or nationally significant; that's surely a matter of opinion

since a federal-state study team had concluded earlier that the lower St. Croix "possesses outstandingly remarkable scenic and esthetic, recreational and geologic values."

Words aside, however, it's good to look at. Only 22 percent of the riverfront is in incorporated towns or villages. As much as 35 percent of the frontage is still in farms. Most development, with some few unfortunate exceptions, is relatively unobtrusive. The area is a regional playground.

Maybe the states and the multiplicity of local governments could protect this unusual resource, but surely Congress must recognize there are enormous forces working against preservation.

As Jeff Smoller, executive director of the Upper Great Lakes Regional Commission, told the subcommittee, the area now meets criteria but "tomorrow it may not." Meanwhile, the National Wild and Scenic river system is there and available as an operative tool for the protection of what Sen. Walter Mondale described in the subcommittee as "one of the truly majestic rivers of the world."

#### DANGER OF RELIANCE ON OIL IMPORTS FROM MIDDLE EAST

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, recent reports have shown that the Nation will be confronted by an energy crisis within a few years. Our Nation has no other choice than to pursue relentlessly the development of America's energy sources. To do otherwise would expose us further to the blackmail of foreign oil producers, increase the already high cost of living, and weaken our national defense.

An editorial entitled "Alaskan Pipeline—Action Needed," published in the March 22, 1972, San Francisco Examiner, points out the danger of continuing to rely on oil imports from the turbulent Middle East while the great national treasure trove lies undeveloped at Prudhoe Bay.

I ask unanimous consent that the article be printed in the RECORD.

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

#### ALASKAN PIPELINE—ACTION NEEDED

One of the world's richest oil strikes occurred in Alaska's ice-locked North Slope during the summer of 1968. The immense subterranean pool contains a proven 15 billion barrels of liquid black gold. Some estimates put the reserves in excess of 100 billion barrels—far more than all known United States reserves put together.

Exploitation of such a tremendous national treasure trove would have begun immediately in any other country. In our own much maligned democracy, however, careful consideration is given to all voices. The result, in this case, is that the treasure found in 1968 remains untapped because environmentalists claim its removal would damage America's last great wilderness.

There is no space here to discuss details of the controversy. In essence, a consortium of oil companies proposes to build a four-foot, \$2 billion pipeline to carry the oil from the North Slope to the southern shipping port of Valdez. But conservationists, challenging the pipeline's safety, have held up federal issuance of the needed construction permit.

Any reader of The Examiner or other Hearst newspapers should know that we have long been in the vanguard of forces battling to end pollution and other damage to the ecology. We surrender none of this vigilance in suggesting that opponents of the proposed