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Says one U.S. electronics maker: "The pressure was on Kurt Hubner [technical head of Ebauches Electronics] to do something fast."

Eight other Swiss watchmakers got the entire works for the solid-state models they showed at the fair from Optel Corp., a small Princeton (N.J.) company. And one of them will even assemble watches for the U.S. market in St. Louis.

Japanese watchmakers may face the same kind of problem as the Swiss. Japan's top watch producer, Seiko Watch-K. Hattori & Co., said earlier this year it would have a solid state digital watch ready to sell at less than \$400 by this fall. But U.S. electronics producers are supplying the circuits and displays for these, and they say that the Japanese company is still six to 12 months away from production.

U.S. watchmakers are trailing the Swiss in announcing their own solid-state digital watches, though they have been busy with other electronic models that use a quartz-crystal time base. Bulova Watch Co. has small quantities of its Accuquartz on the New York City market, selling for \$395, and expects to have a \$250 model ready for nationwide sales by yearend. Timex Corp., after talking about it for three years, is finally selling its quartz-crystal watch with a pin-lever mechanism for \$125.

But the new solid-state watches promise to bring prices far below any of these. Says Victor K. Kiam, president of Benrus Corp.: "They could be a golden opportunity for U.S. watch companies." And Larry Prigozen, president of Elgin's Time Products group, expects the result will be "some reversal of watchmaking back to the U.S. in the next year or two." Today, half of the watches sold in the U.S. are imported, and only a minuscule number of U.S.-made watches are exported.

Their predictions, though, are cautious compared to the shifts in the world market foreseen by the dozen or more electronics companies now making solid-state watch circuits and displays. "There's no question" that the U.S. will gain a large part of the world's watch component business as a result of the new technology, says Henry J. Boreen, chairman of Solid State Scientific Devices Corp. His company is working with Swiss and Japanese, as well as domestic, watchmakers on the circuits. Boreen predicts that the solid-state watches will "put 50,000 Swiss out of work."

STARTING TO SHIP

Aside from Optel, Microma Universal, Inc., of Mountain View, Calif., also is selling complete "movements" (the solid-state watches actually have no moving parts) to watchmakers. "There's a chance for an American company to become the Ebauches" of the electronic watch business, says Microma's marketing director, Donald Rogers. Switzerland's Ebauches is now the world's largest maker of watch components, but, says Rogers, "no watch company" will dominate in electronics.

Optel will ship the first production runs of its solid-state movements in July, and claims orders for 250,000 movements worth \$10-million.

Waltham Watch Co., owned by Swiss watch companies, will use the Optel movement in its Walchron watch, which will be in national distribution by the end of the year, priced at about \$185. Microma says it will ship its first 1,000 movements to a U.S. watch company by early summer, and expects that it can build more than 25,000 of them this year.

Motorola, Inc., though not assembling units, is selling kits of the major parts to producers who believe consumers will want electronic watches with conventional faces, not digital displays. The first watch on the market using a Motorola kit is a \$250 model made by Swiss-based Girard Perregaux. Mo-

torola is making only small quantities of the kits now, but it may get the price below \$20 if it can sell them in large quantities.

NEWCOMERS

The semiconductor makers like to point out the similarities between the electronic watch and the electronic calculator. Japanese producers took away the calculator market in the late 1960s by using low-cost labor to assemble U.S. made integrated circuits. But calculator production is returning to the U.S. because new American technology has vastly reduced labor content, wiping out the Japanese advantage. And the bulk of the reborn U.S. calculator business is winding up in the hands of industry newcomers. Whether this happens with electronic watches "depends on how aggressively the major companies pursue their opportunity," says Gene McFarland, IC marketing manager at Texas Instruments. "If they don't, small companies may get the business," he adds.

Microma is out to test that idea. It will announce in June that it plans to put a case around its solid-state movements and sell a complete watch to retailers, with a suggested tag of \$125.

John Bergey, research director at Hamilton Watch Co., agrees that some electronics companies will try to break into the business, but he feels they will succeed only if they can get the retail price under \$70. Benrus' Kiam says the private-label watches would run up against the watch companies' brandname advantage.

While nearly all of the watch industry is now pretty much agreed that electronic quartz watches will take the market away from mechanical movements once they become price competitive, there is a split on whether consumers will accept the digital display. Bergey sees rapid acceptance because of the large number of digital clocks being sold. He predicts that by 1980 "virtually all electronic watches will be digital because solid state will be the cheapest way to go."

SAFEGUARDING THE LOWER ST. CROIX RIVER, MINN. AND WIS.

Mr. MONDALE, Mr. President, the lower St. Croix River, bordering Minnesota and Wisconsin, has received national acclaim for its outstanding natural qualities. It is one of the few remaining unspoiled rivers located near a large metropolitan area. But this beautiful stretch of water is in immediate danger of being ruined by uncontrolled commercial exploitation.

The Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. NELSON) and I introduced a bill (S. 1928) to save the lower St. Croix River from irreparable destruction by designating it a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. For more than 8 years, Congress has been actively considering such designation for the lower St. Croix. The Senate passed legislation on two occasions in the past which would have established a lower St. Croix National Scenic and Recreational Riverway. However, enactment by the House, was deferred pending the findings of a joint Federal-State-local task force created to determine the suitability of the river for such designation. The task force completed its report last October and concluded that the lower St. Croix met every criteria for Federal protection.

A large bipartisan coalition of public officials in Congress and in the States of Minnesota and Wisconsin have enthusiastically endorsed S. 1928. It has the

support of local residents and environmental groups who understand that this is the only workable means to safeguard the river.

It therefore came as a shock to everyone concerned with the river, when the Department of the Interior announced at an April 14 Senate hearing that it would oppose this essential measure. The Department's report contradicted the findings of the joint study team and disputed the authoritative recommendations of State and local government officials. Since Interior's position was presented in a brief written statement delivered to the committee just a few minutes before the hearing began, many of us are anxious to obtain an explanation for this negative stance, and a reconsideration of the bill in light of the persuasive evidence for congressional enactment.

But people in Minnesota are more convinced than ever, that the Senate and House of Representative should not delay implementation of the proposal. Local residents, State government officials, local public agencies and conservation groups are urging swift congressional approval of the bill.

Letters have been pouring into my office since the April 14 hearing, reaffirming the extraordinary public support for action by Congress to preserve the lower St. Croix. People from Minnesota are also writing to officials at the Interior Department and to the Senate Interior Committee pressing for affirmative steps to save the river.

I would like to share with Senators a small sample of the correspondence I have received on this issue. It is persuasive evidence of the support for moving ahead now toward a favorable vote on S. 1928.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the following documents be printed in the RECORD.

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

STATE OF MINNESOTA,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
April 12, 1972.

HON. WALTER F. MONDALE,
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MONDALE: I am writing in regard to the hearings before the Senate Interior Committee relative to the Lower St. Croix National Scenic River Bill, which is to be heard on April 14.

It is obvious to those of us in the Metropolitan area of Minnesota that private development along the beautiful St. Croix River is a real and immediate threat to the recreational and scenic value of that area and to the Metropolitan area of Minnesota. In the strongest possible terms, I want to urge you to have this bill approved by the Interior Committee without further delay so that it may receive approval by the full Senate in the near future. I know that your sentiments are the same, but I hope that all others concerned on the committee will be aware of this real threat.

I hope that the form of this bill will also include such matters as regulations of the size of boats and motors and provide for supervision of such regulations. There is considerable bank erosion in this river which could cause it to be unusable, even for recreational purposes, if this trend were to continue. Likewise, there is an increasing use

of the river by canoeists, swimmers, and fishermen, whose safety and enjoyment is diminished and even threatened by large power boats using the river.

I believe that federal legislation would be most appropriate, inasmuch as this is an inter-state river, in order to come to grips with these matters as well as preserving the scenic and recreational values of the river.

If there is anything further that you feel the residents of this area can do in order to see that this bill is adopted into law, I hope that you will let me know.

Yours very truly,

FRED C. NORTON,
State Representative.

STRAUS KNITTING MILLS, INC.,
St. Paul, Minn., April 19, 1972.

HON. WALTER F. MONDALE,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

SIR: Recently there was an Editorial in the Minneapolis paper concerning opposition of the U.S. Interior Department to designate the Lower St. Croix River as part of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Systems.

A spokesman for the Interior Senate Subcommittee said the Lower St. Croix River 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.

Right now a proposal is before the city of Hudson, Wisconsin by private developers to put up high rise apartments.

I am not convinced that the local municipalities are capable of avoiding the economic pressures of private developers.

I ask you to do everything in your power to enlist the aid of your colleagues to protect this river in its natural state as it is one of the most beautiful recreational areas in the whole country.

With best wishes, I am
Sincerely,

ANTHONY M. STRAUS,
General Manager.

STATE OF MINNESOTA,
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR,
St. Paul, Minn., April 19, 1972.

HON. WALTER F. MONDALE,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR FRITZ: Enclosed is the testimony presented for me by Robert L. Herbst, Commissioner of the Department of Natural Resources, on April 14, 1972, before the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Subcommittee on Public Lands, concerning S.F. 1928, the Lower St. Croix Act of 1971.

It is apparent that the U.S. Department of the Interior opposes our position on adding the lower 52 miles of the St. Croix to the Scenic River Waterway System. The States of Minnesota and Wisconsin are in complete agreement on the necessity of adding this portion of the river to the portion already designated as part of the Scenic River Waterway System. Your support of our efforts to convince the Interior Department of the value of our proposal will be much appreciated.

With warmest personal regards,
Sincerely,

WENDELL R. ANDERSON.

LITTON E. S. FIELD,
Saint Paul, Minn., May 1, 1972.

WALTER F. MONDALE,
U.S. Senate, Old Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MONDALE: We strongly urge that the St. Croix River be kept in its natural, scenic state rather than to be unprotected and overrun by commercialism and real estate developments, etc., which will surely be inevitable should the department oppose inclusion of the Lower St. Croix.

This area is one of the very few scenic spots left in the Eastern Minnesota-Wisconsin region that is appealing and enjoyable for residents of the area, as well as for weekend sightseers.

I strongly oppose the actions taken by Harrison Loesch and hope and trust that my feelings are shared by the majority and that the Lower St. Croix may be saved.

Respectfully yours,

LITTON E. S. FIELD.

SCANDIA, MINN., April 20, 1972.
SECRETARY OF INTERIOR,
Department of the Interior,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: Read in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press*, 4/15/72, of the decision by your department not to set aside the lower half of the St. Croix River (located on the Wisconsin-Minnesota border) for protection. Am very disappointed with this decision as I feel the only way to save its scenic beauty, natural resources, and recreational facilities is to protect this area NOW!

As a resident of Scandia, Mn., a community located on the lower St. Croix, I feel quite confident when I say there is much natural scenery here worth saving. I was born in Polk County, Wisconsin, and as a child a special favorite of mine was picnicking, hiking, and swimming in the Interstate Parks at Taylors Falls and St. Croix Falls. Especially nice were the boat rides through the Dalles and exploring the unusual rock formations.

Since then I have spent many enjoyable hours swimming, fishing, boating, and canoeing on the river in the Osceola, Ws., and Hudson, Ws., areas, never ceasing to be amazed at the relaxed and leisurely pace of the river as it flows between its majestic banks which harbor so many unique rock formations and quiet forests. It seems a shame if the hills surrounding the river basin should ever lose their lovely green splendor in summer, or their brightly hued magnificence of autumn (which is the highlight of the entire year) or their gleaming white, icy elegance of winter. They are comparable to the Cumberlands of Tennessee and the Ozarks of Missouri.

As far as the historical significance of the lower half of the St. Croix River is concerned, the following two volume publication might point out additional information on this subject: Easton, A. B., editor: *History of the St. Croix Valley*, Cooper, Chicago, 1909.

I hope that my letter will help influence you to re-evaluate this decision and that sometime in the near future the lower St. Croix will be part of the same protected area as the upper St. Croix.

Very truly yours,

Mrs. CARL RASMUSSEN.

MINNESOTA CONSERVATION FEDERATION,
Hopkins, Minn., April 19, 1972.

Assistant Secretary HAROLD LOESCH,
U.S. Department of the Interior,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. LOESCH: The Minnesota Conservation Federation has long supported state and federal studies and recommendations leading to the designation of the St. Croix River from its source to its confluence with the Mississippi as a wild and scenic river.

The effort was taken by the Minnesota Conservation Federation to preserve and protect the environmental and aesthetic characteristics of this pristine stream for future generations.

Three agencies of the U.S. Department of the Interior and the states of Wisconsin and Minnesota have recommended such designation to the Secretary of the Interior. Senator Mondale introduced legislation to establish its designation as a wild and scenic river.

On April 14, Assistant Secretary of the Interior Harold Loesch announced that the De-

partment of the Interior has withdrawn its support of this designation.

This was done arbitrarily without prior counsel with state, citizen, and Congressional groups supporting such designation and in apparent opposition to three U.S. Department of the Interior agencies which have recommended such designation.

The Minnesota Conservation Federation now asks for an immediate Congressional investigation of the Department of the Interior's unilateral and arbitrary action in withdrawing its support; and that the investigation provides for public hearings in Minnesota and Wisconsin at which time any and all citizens, groups, and agencies interested in the future use and wise management of the lower St. Croix may appear and make their views known.

Sincerely,

AL FARMES,
Chairman, Legislative Committee.

APRIL 10, 1972.

HON. WALTER F. MONDALE,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MONDALE: Thanks for your letters of December 15th and April 3d relating to the St. Croix River.

As a lifetime resident of Minnesota, a Senior Citizen, and a long time member of that enthusiastic group of St. Croixites, I am writing to urge your continued and strong support of the efforts to include the lower St. Croix in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

I want this beautiful stretch of waterway to be seen and enjoyed by future generations of potential lovers of the St. Croix. I hope we meet with success on this most important environmental venture.

Thank you for your efforts.

Sincerely yours,

LOUISE W. GILFILLAN.

SLOPPY JOURNALISM

Mr. McGEE, Mr. President, this morning's Washington Post contains an interesting article entitled "A Case of Sloppy Journalism."

The author is Russel Nye, a professor of English at Michigan State University. Mr. Nye's article deals with his efforts since 1968 to determine, through the media, how many war resisters had fled this country to seek refuge in Canada.

The author noted that over a 2-year period newspaper and television reports on draft evaders and deserters in Canada had varied from 10,000 to 100,000. He further noted that this was "a margin of error that ought to have stirred a twinge of doubt in some newspaperman's breast somewhere. Most striking in the stories was the almost complete lack of plain legwork."

I think Mr. Nye's observations concerning this particular area of reporting raises some poignant questions about the quality of journalism we in this country are confronted with, at times. Such incidents demand that the media do a little "soul-searching" in an effort to live up to the responsibilities that come with our first amendment guarantees.

I ask unanimous consent that Mr. Nye's article be printed in the RECORD.

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