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tion of hurricanes. We also have equipment that can recognize and predict earthquakes, volcanic activity, mineral deposits, and weather changes up to 48 hours in advance.

The business and industrial community has also benefited by making use of NASA's data bank which is made available to them by NASA through informal and formal procedures.

For the agricultural community NASA has developed the earth resources satellite program which, by continuous surveillance, can inform a farmer about the condition of his crop and, therefore, assess its probable yield. The satellite can also detect plant disease which is of considerable destruction to the farmer. This program is expected to produce similar results for the U.S. forest service.

In the area of communications NASA has supplied us with the satellite which allows us to view live broadcasts from foreign countries. This is how we were able to follow the up-to-the-minute activities of President and Mrs. Nixon in both China and on their recent trip to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

New fabrics for the consumer have been made available which include lightweight blankets, sleeping bags, sportsmen's apparel, and other applications are being made for the development of such products as bedcovers, draperies, tents, and awnings. With knowledge acquired from the principles of heat transfer, NASA has originated a cooking pin which permits the highly efficient cooking of roasts and other meats by heating from the inside out. Nutritional research has been expanded so that quick energy foods and highly nutritional foodstuffs have been devised.

In the area of environmental control, besides the aforementioned weather predicting expansion, NASA projects have made achievements in the control of airplane engine emissions and aircraft noise. Underwater cameras have been invented which are capable of clicking off one frame an hour for more than 10 days unattended to take pictures of algae. This, of course, is a program which has been and can be expanded to bring about other beneficial results. Means for detecting the size of oil slicks via sensing tools is another accomplishment of the NASA research program.

In the future the NASA data bank will no doubt provide additional worthwhile information for the American people and the world.

Last week the President announced the formation of a joint agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States whereby our two countries will cooperate to achieve improvements in the existing exchange of weather satellite data; cooperation to advance weather research from space; the development of a global meteorological sounding rocket network with the collaboration of other countries; efforts to advance the techniques of surveying the natural environment from space; exchanges on data and future scientific objectives for near-earth, lunar and planetary exploration; and ex-

changes on space biology and medicine. In addition, plans have been made to launch a two-stage Apollo Saturn rocket from Cape Kennedy in 1975. The essential purpose of this mission will be to develop rescue capability in the future.

At this point the United States is far ahead of other nations in its space efforts and this superiority is only tentative. We must look to the future when our dependence upon and cooperation with nations will be necessary and more productive. At present we are working with more than 70 other countries in our space program and it is only natural that the United States and the Soviet Union, leaders in the field, should unite in order to coordinate knowledge, resources, and talent. The cost of the mission described earlier could run as high as \$300 million for one country, but with a combined effort costs will be significantly reduced. This is the only hope for the future of the space program.

I congratulate NASA and the President on the decision for a new partnership in space exploration with the Soviet Union and am hopeful that our two nations can begin to develop greater understanding and a more cooperative disposition. Nations everywhere must begin to recognize that it is only through mutual interdependence that this world can exist peacefully for many tomorrows to come. Our goals must be to work for the benefit of man on earth.

As Jawaharlal Nehru said:

The law of life should not be the competition of acquisitiveness, but the cooperation, the good of each contributing to the good of all.

#### PRESERVATION OF LOWER ST. CROIX RIVER

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, a few weeks ago, the Subcommittee on Public Lands of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs held a hearing on S. 1928, the bill the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. MONDALE) and I introduced to preserve the Lower St. Croix River as a national scenic and recreational riverway.

Minnesota and Wisconsin witnesses who appeared at the hearing unanimously urged Congress to pass S. 1928, and thereby protect the Lower St. Croix from the impending danger of uncontrolled commercial development. Testimony was offered in support of the bill by representatives of both State Governors, local government officials, property owners, and conservation groups.

In speaking before the subcommittee, Senator MONDALE presented an excellent summary of the many reasons why Federal protection is essential for the Lower St. Croix River to retain its unspoiled natural character. The Minnesota Senator also explained the strong Federal interest in saving this nationally important scenic and recreational asset.

I believe it is absolutely clear that the Senate should move swiftly to approve S. 1928. Upon reading Senator MONDALE's testimony, I believe that Senators will reach the same conclusion.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous con-

sent that Senator MONDALE's statement be printed in the RECORD.

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

REMARKS BY SENATOR WALTER F. MONDALE

Thank you Mr. Chairman.

I would like to express the deep gratitude felt by people from Stillwater, Marine and every Minnesota community for your concern to preserve the Lower St. Croix River. I am delighted that the Committee had an opportunity to visit the river valley last fall and to gain assurance that your efforts to save it are fully deserved.

The qualifications of the Lower St. Croix for addition to the Wild and Scenic Rivers system are undisputed. At the hearing last October you heard local residents, government officials and conservation groups repeatedly call for Federal action to protect the river.

Perhaps an incident, recently described to me by a longtime valley resident, would help the Committee understand the immediate danger posed by commercial exploitation to the natural integrity of the Lower St. Croix.

It is an account of what happened to a Minnesotan who owns a 300 acre farm along the river's edge. The land he farms was first cleared by his father, who built, with his father, who built, with his own hands, the home in which his son and family still live. Not long ago, the farmer was visited by a speculator, eager to purchase choice river-front acreage. Naturally, the farmer did not want to sell his home or the land where his children can swim and fish without fear of pollutants, restrictions and other hazards of congested urban life.

When the speculator inquired about the price of the property, the farmer replied he would never sell at any price. Pushing for an opening, the speculator insisted there must be some figure the farmer would accept.

"How about a million dollars?" the farmer answered jokingly.

"The speculator paused for a minute, then said, 'I'll talk with my accountant tomorrow.'"

Mr. Chairman, we have seen uncontrolled development destroy every other scenic river near metropolitan areas in this country. After the first quick profits, the attraction of unspoiled natural beauty fades with each new high-rise development. Ultimately, both the original natural values and the inflated speculative prices bottom out. Almost overnight a breathtaking scenic attraction is transformed into a polluted, over-crowded, and painful reminder of our misplaced values and our lack of foresight.

Incredibly, the farmer in the story I just described to you did not sell for a million dollar profit. I think his determination is a concrete indication of just how priceless the Lower St. Croix is to the people who have known and loved it.

The Senate recognized the remarkable character of the Lower St. Croix eight years ago, when we passed a bill to create the St. Croix National Scenic Riverway. Again in 1967, protection for the Lower St. Croix was provided under the Senate-passed version of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. Unfortunately, the House had not had an opportunity to become fully acquainted with the Lower St. Croix, but in conference committee on the Wild and Scenic Rivers bill, the House and Senate agreed to provide for a detailed study of the suitability of the Lower St. Croix for addition to the system.

The study required by the 1968 law was completed last October. Its major findings were that the Lower St. Croix meets every criteria for designation as a National Scenic and Recreational Riverway, and that it

should be protected for future generations by the National Park Service in the Department of Interior.

Abundant evidence has been supplied to the Committee of how perfectly the Lower St. Croix meets the criteria for recognition spelled out in the 1968 Act. There are outstanding geologic formations like the Dalles and nearby unique rock configurations. Spectacular, richly varied scenery extends from Taylor's Falls downstream to Prescott. Ancient Indian cultures . . . legendary voyagers . . . sawmills . . . paddle-wheelers . . . the birth of Minnesota as a State, all are intimately bound in the history of this magnificent river.

Today, the Lower St. Croix is best known as the last remaining unspoiled recreational river near a major metropolitan area. Its popularity among vacationers has grown steadily and continues to climb past the peak 1.7 million visitor days recorded in 1970. Boating enthusiasts are drawn by the pleasant, natural setting. Sportsmen are drawn by the abundance of fish and game. Hikers, campers . . . millions are drawn by the unsurpassed beauty of the valley. They come from Michigan, Indiana, Ohio and Iowa. Many come from more distant parts of the United States.

Remarkably, this river has maintained its natural character despite its proximity to the more than two million residents of the Twin Cities and surrounding region. But with visitor use increasing each year, and with mounting pressure for commercial development, local residents and public officials are convinced of the immediate need to protect the river—before it is too late.

The alternative is all too familiar—water fouled by sewage, air blackened by industrial fumes, a countryside violated with concrete, asphalt and neon.

Plans for commercial development of the Lower St. Croix are now on the drawing boards. In some cases, only swift Congressional action will prevent plan implementation by late spring or early summer.

Multi-million dollar housing complexes . . . thousands of cliff-dwelling units along the river's edge . . . these are not pipe dreams. Architectural designs already exist, and developers await only a sign that Washington doesn't care. Let's take a closer look at some of these developments . . .

One, called Sunnyside-on-the-St. Croix, costing roughly \$3.5 million, would be comprised of 160 townhouses and apartments right on the riverfront. This proposal is now pending before the Oak Park Heights village council. Another, a \$50 million housing complex promoted by Calder Corporation, would construct bluff top terraced apartments and twelve story high-rises at Hudson, Wisconsin. If plans are approved, developers contemplate a population of 3,000 people.

Yet another proposal has just come to the attention of public officials in the valley. This project involves 200 acres of land just north of Stillwater lining a spectacular gorge carved by the river. Developers are plotting the area into a subdivision of houses which would be built right on top or into the side of the bluff.

But the project with the greatest potential impact on the river is sponsored by the Cottonwood Land Company. A recent newspaper account of this project drives home the acute dilemma facing the Lower St. Croix:

"David H. Preuss's 1,300 acres along the Lower St. Croix River include choice wooded bluff land just south of Osceola, Wisconsin."

"Tumbling down to the broad, beautiful stream, the expanse might be ideal for a golf course, ski resort and marina—near the Twin Cities, yet with a naturalness rare in any metropolitan area."

"But, 'we are in a kind of limbo now', said Preuss, a Minneapolis lawyer."

"While his Cottonwood Land Co., would make more money with such a development, he'd rather see the river preserved as a federal scenic and recreational waterway."

"Bills to do just that have been pending in one form or another for eight years."

"The question then becomes how long—with rising taxes and burgeoning demand for housing and recreation—can potential developers wait for Federal action?"

Against this formidable pressure, individuals and communities cannot hold out much longer. That is why the hearing today is so critical, and why we can risk no delay in Federal action.

The purpose of the bill Senator Nelson and I introduced is not to turn back the clock and return the river to its pristine condition. Rather, it is an effort to maintain the status quo—to assure that future development along the Lower St. Croix will be planned, orderly, and consistent with the public's right to use and enjoy the river.

Fortunately, in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, we have a mechanism specifically designed to preserve rivers like the Lower St. Croix. In fact, for a number of reasons, National Park Service management pursuant to the 1968 Act is essential to any plan for protecting the river. Permit me to explain those reasons.

First, the Lower St. Croix is an *interstate* waterway. There is a uniquely Federal interest in this river. Other than the Federal government, no other structure exists with the authority or the ability to regulate development along the river's interstate boundaries.

Second, in the two states currently there are some 37 separate local government jurisdictions—each of which retains zoning and other powers relating to use of land in the riverbed vicinity. For these 37 jurisdictions to arrive at a unanimous agreement on land use and planning would be a virtual impossibility—yet without such a plan the mistake of any one could jeopardize the success of all the rest.

We have witnessed the practice of economic blackmail over environmental decisions by state and local governments. Faced with the threat of losing a major revenue producing project to rival jurisdictions, communities have frequently been pressured into relaxing standards for the protection of treasured natural resources.

No community in the St. Croix valley wants this to happen. But without Federal muscle to back them up, it would be inevitable.

Fourth, even assuming that the two States and 37 separate local governments could agree to adopt and enforce identical ordinances to preserve the river, they have neither the expertise nor the resources to develop and administer such a plan.

The National Park Service has this expertise. It has the resources. The Interior Department has been in the business of protecting rivers like the Lower St. Croix for five years and could easily prefect and carry out a plan to safeguard the river while permitting development which is consistent with the plan.

There is broad agreement among local residents, representatives, and state officials that Park Service administration is the *only* logical, sensible way to achieve the goal of preserving the Lower St. Croix.

In the joint Federal-State-Local task force report we have the preliminary recommendations for the type of management the Park Service might provide.

I would like to stress my view—shared by Senator Nelson and local residents of the valley—that wherever possible protection ought to be accomplished through zoning

and easements rather than fee simple acquisition. As I pointed out earlier, local property owners have done an outstanding job of preserving the river—even when this has meant substantial personal economic losses. I feel strongly that they should be able to continue to own and maintain their property so long as their stewardship remains consistent with the long-standing tradition of wise and thoughtful uses of this important national asset.

I also think concerned residents and groups are entitled to a public hearing on the "master plan" for the Lower St. Croix prior to implementation by the Park Service. This hearing would ensure maximum citizen participation in the program for protection. Senator Nelson and I, with the help of this Committee, have tried to build extensive local participation into the legislative process. I think this approach should be continued by the National Park Service, once Congressional action is complete.

The bill before the Committee today presents a rare opportunity for concerned action to preserve America's last remaining unspoiled river near a great metropolitan center. It is consistent with the President's publicly announced intention to protect exactly this type of area. According to a Presidential message on this subject:

"The demand for urban open space, recreation, wilderness and other natural areas continues to accelerate. In the face of rapid urban development, the acquisition and development of open space, recreation lands, and natural areas accessible to urban centers is often thwarted by escalating land values and development pressures."

And in President Nixon's 1972 Environmental Program we find the following declaration of policy, "The need to provide breathing space and recreational opportunities in our major urban centers is a major concern of this Administration."

I know assuring this vital space is a major concern of this Committee, of myself, and Senator Nelson, and of the countless individuals and local groups in Minnesota who have urged prompt enactment of S. 1928.

Last fall, the Committee had an opportunity to hear from local residents directly in St. Croix Falls, Wisconsin. You heard warm endorsements of S. 1928, from the St. Croix River Association, the St. Croix River Inter-governmental Planning Conference and the Minnesota-Wisconsin Boundary Area Commission. We also have favorable resolutions passed by the Washington County Board of Commissioners, the Minnesota Resources Commission representing State legislators, and the City of Stillwater. I don't believe I need to list the scores of mayors, environmental groups and local residents, who have also spoken out in support of the bill. Later today, you will be hearing from representatives of the two governors.

I am profoundly grateful for the tremendous help and encouragement these people have provided to me in working toward Senate approval of this legislation. Never before in my public career have I seen such widespread agreement and deep personal commitment on the part of private citizens and groups as I have witnessed with this piece of legislation.

At a time when public disillusion with government tops every opinion poll in the country, two states, dozens of communities, and how many individuals are looking to Washington—for a commitment to save natural values, and to stop short-sighted, wasteful exploitation.

In the Lower St. Croix, we have a chance to break the chain of destruction that has claimed other urban rivers. We should make our commitment, . . . protect the river . . . and . . . for once, take heart in the saying

... how we care for our natural treasures will someday determine our worth as a nation.

### GRAND JURY INVESTIGATIONS INTO HOUSING FRAUDS IN CHICAGO

Mr. PERCY. Mr. President, I have spoken out recently about the well documented abuses in certain housing programs administered by the Federal Housing Administration.

Grand jury investigations into charges of fraud and corruption in the operation of such mortgage insurance programs as 203, 221(d) (2), and 235 are proceeding in several cities, including Chicago.

Every effort must be made to root out the unscrupulous operators and fast-buck artists who are defrauding the low-income family and robbing the public Treasury. Those guilty of wrongdoing, be they public officials or private businessmen, must be identified and, where appropriate, brought to trial.

I recently wrote to both the acting Attorney General and the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development urging that they attach the highest priority possible to the ongoing investigation in Illinois. I have received assurances from both that all the resources of the Departments of Justice, and Housing and Urban Development are at the disposal of the U.S. attorney in Chicago, Mr. James P. Thompson.

I trust that this coordinated effort to rid these valuable housing programs of all vestiges of fraud and corruption will soon reach a successful conclusion.

I ask unanimous consent that my exchange of correspondence with the Departments of Justice, and Housing and Urban Development be printed in the RECORD.

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

APRIL 23, 1972.

HON. GEORGE ROMNEY,  
*Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR GEORGE: I know you share my deep concern about the problems plaguing the operation of the Section 235 home ownership program and the Section 236 rental and co-operative housing program. Your words and actions over the last few months indicate you are dedicated to ridding these programs of their obvious faults so that the Congress's original and still worthwhile goals may be achieved.

You are no doubt aware of the investigation of these programs now being conducted by the U.S. Attorney's Office in Chicago. I know that you, George Vavoullis, John Waner and all the employees of the Department of Housing and Urban Development are cooperating in every possible way in this investigation. We must identify and prosecute any public official or private citizen, be he builder, developer, real estate broker, or mortgage banker, who may have been involved in a conspiracy to defraud the poor and to misuse Federal funds.

I can assure you of my own cooperation in every effort to end the infiltration of these valuable programs by those interested only in quick profits at the expense of the poor.

Sincerely,

CHARLES H. PERCY,  
*U.S. Senator.*

THE SECRETARY OF  
HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT,  
*Washington, D.C., May 16, 1972.*

HON. CHARLES H. PERCY,  
*U.S. Senator, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR CHUCK: In reference to your letter of April 27, 1972 regarding the pending investigation by the U.S. Attorney in Chicago into the operation of HUD programs, let me assure you of my desire to cooperate fully. As you may know, we are presently working very closely with the Justice Department and grand juries in five cities. Our cooperation, without question, has contributed to the indictment of numerous individuals, including several FHA employees in these cities.

To indicate the seriousness with which I view this matter I recently wrote Acting Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst and indicated that I thought criminal matters referred to the Justice Department by HUD should receive top priority. When it is justified I intend to immediately suspend employees, lenders and contractors who cannot be relied upon to observe the law and whose future misdeeds may cause injury to individual citizens as well as the Government and the public in general.

Thank you for your interest and support.

Sincerely,

GEORGE ROMNEY.

APRIL 27, 1972.

HON. RICHARD KLEINDIENST,  
*Acting Attorney General, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. KLEINDIENST: The U.S. Attorney in Chicago, James R. Thompson, is moving ahead rapidly with his investigation of irregularities in various Federal housing programs, most notably the 235 and 236 programs. I know you have been as shocked as I have been by the revelations of widespread corruption in these programs, designed to provide low-income families with adequate housing. I know you feel as I do that those public employees and private citizens—the speculators, the brokers, the builders, the mortgage bankers, whomever they may be—who have conspired to defraud the poor as well as to misuse Federal funds must be rapidly identified and prosecuted.

I trust that the investigation in Chicago will be given the highest priority by the Department of Justice. I hope you will commit whatever resources are necessary to rid Illinois of the unscrupulous operators and "fast buck" artists as they have been called by George Romney, who are reaping illegitimate profits at the expense of the poor. We cannot tolerate this scandalous situation involving our housing programs to persist any longer, no matter who may be judged responsible.

I am sure you share my deep concern about this investigation. I hope that you will personally convey a sense of urgency to all those who are involved in the Chicago investigation and indicate your personal support of Mr. Thompson's investigation and urge him to conduct the resources available to him for a complete and thorough investigation.

Sincerely,

CHARLES H. PERCY,  
*U.S. Senator.*

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,  
*Washington, D.C., May 12, 1972.*

HON. CHARLES H. PERCY,  
*U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR: This is in response to your letter dated April 27, 1972, addressed to the Acting Attorney General concerning the investigations of Federal housing programs in

Chicago, which was referred to the Criminal Division for consideration.

This investigation in Chicago was inaugurated through the personal efforts of Mr. Kleindienst. Chicago was one of the first cities in which a task force consisting of Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Housing and Urban Development and Internal Revenue Service personnel was constituted to assist the United States Attorney in investigating these matters. It is contemplated that similar actions will be instituted in other troubled areas in the country and these investigations will continue to receive the highest priority.

On May 2, 1972, I appeared before the Legal and Monetary Affairs Subcommittee of the House Government Operations Committee which was considering inner city housing problems. A copy of my testimony at that hearing is enclosed for your information.

Sincerely,

HENRY E. PETERSEN,  
*Assistant Attorney General.*

### ADDRESS BY GEN. HAIM LASKOV AT ISRAEL DINNER OF STATE

Mr. PERCY. Mr. President, on April 30, I attended the Israel dinner of state in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph M. Mazer and Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell M. Rabb in New York. At that time Gen. Haim Laskov, former Director General of Israel's Port Authority and former Chief of the Israeli Army, delivered a thoughtful analysis of Israel's problems and opportunities.

I ask unanimous consent that his address be printed in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks. The general's speech eloquently describes the fragile nature of the present cease fire and discusses many of the obstacles which continue to thwart our efforts for peace. In light of last week's vicious attack on innocent civilians in the Tel Aviv airport, I believe that General Laskov's thoughts are particularly helpful.

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

ADDRESS BY GEN. HAIM LASKOV

Ladies and Gentlemen, it is indeed an honor to address the members of the Israeli Bond Community on the 24th independence year of the State of Israel. It is a pleasure yet a demanding duty. As a son of a small nation, pregnant with history, I learned that there is always a lower or a higher place awaiting you from the one on which you actually stand on now, and where as a nation we shall eventually land depends on what as a nation we choose to do now.

The spheres of activity include our security, our industrialization, our husbandry of human material resources, our social development, the creation of meaningful jobs for the new comers—quite a tall order for any nation.

The last time that I addressed a bonds gathering was May 1967 when we had the enemy camp fires bent on the final solution. Now I can speak of a different experience. We are bent on achieving peace, a secure peace.

Our aspirations for peace cannot be severed from the particular memories still with us, memories that no other people can fully share, memories of horror so vast and too bloody for words. It is those who refuse to negotiate, those who use peace against itself that bar the opening of the road to peace so that jointly we can overcome the hurdles to achieve the Peace prophesied by Isaiah.