

U.S. Congress
UNITED STATES



OF AMERICA

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 92^d CONGRESS
SECOND SESSION

VOLUME 118—PART 19

JULY 17, 1972 TO JULY 25, 1972

(PAGES 23915 TO 25346)

carpeting, the latest in mechanical devices, every conceivable audio-visual aide, highly paid personnel, psychological services, guidance directors, social workers, remedial programs . . . what results?

"Complete turbulence and upheaval everywhere—our schools, churches, federal institutions—formerly pillars of strength, are crumbling before our very eyes.

"Satisfying children's appetites for material things has taken priority in our homes; laws without teeth and liberal attitudes toward all aspects of life are part and parcel of the chaos, confusion, vandalism, riots, protests, drug abuse, disrespect, disobedience, disinterest in morality, etc.," Mrs. Kmetz emphasized.

"These not only are rampant, but are glorified on the TV screen along with crime and horror movies of the worst calibre—and we say a picture is worth a thousand words!"

The veteran educator acknowledged, "Education, like our society, must change and be flexible, but we still must separate the wheat from the chaff, or are we throwing away destroying the complete sheaves?"

BACKGROUND

Mrs. Kmetz, who is a native of this city, completed elementary and secondary study in local schools and then teacher training at Montclair Normal School.

She later earned her bachelor of science and master of arts degrees at Paterson State College, which is now William Paterson College.

She taught kindergarten and primary grades for 18 years and served as principal of Schools 9 and 3 for the last 13 years.

Mrs. Kmetz also has directed the Child Care Center of East Paterson, which operates under the Lanham Act, and was a Girl Scout leader for eight years.

She directed the Passaic YMHA day camp; various summer and after school recreation programs; is a member of the board of management of the Garfield YMCA and chairman of its women's division; served as secretary of the Friends of the Library and was president of the Board of Education.

COMMUNITY ORIENTED

She also has been chairman of various groups and programs of the Garfield Woman's Club; a member of the local assistance board of the city; and she has served as organizer, Sunday school teacher, superintendent of the primary department, leader of the Young People's Society and member of the Parish Renewal Program board at the Holy Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church.

The retiring principal is wife of George Kmetz, a retired postal employe. They have three children: Mrs. Carl (Marjorie) Krupacs who is a kindergarten teacher in Frankfort Township, Sussex; George E., an instrumental music teacher, and Mrs. Jack (Nowl Gay) Boling, who operates a school of dance in Carmel, N.Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Kmetz plan to spend the summer at Lake Walkkill in Sussex, at which they have been residents for 24 years and then they will travel throughout the nation.

ST. CROIX

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, as a boy raised in the northwestern Wisconsin town of Clear Lake, GAYLORD NELSON early came to appreciate the values of a decent environment both for the human spirit and for the ecological balance of nature. Only a few miles from his home, the St. Croix River flowed unpolluted, little developed, a wilderness gem in the midst of a developing region.

Soon after he came to Congress, the Wisconsin Senator started legislative

action to protect the St. Croix for future generations, introducing a bill in 1965, which I cosponsored, to establish a St. Croix National Scenic Riverway.

As a result of these efforts, the upper St. Croix and the Namekagon Rivers were included for just such protection in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act passed in 1968. The lower St. Croix was designated for final study, although it was understood at the time that the lower stretch was well qualified for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

Now, legislation introduced by Senator NELSON and myself would give national protection under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act to the 52 miles lower St. Croix River. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee hearings have been held on this measure (S. 1928), and the broad local, State, and regional support the proposal has received is almost unprecedented.

Senator NELSON's statement on behalf of this measure, the lower St. Croix River Act, outlines the history of the efforts to protect the St. Croix River and presents the compelling arguments for congressional action now to add the lower St. Croix to the national system.

I ask unanimous consent that Senator NELSON's excellent statement be printed in the RECORD.

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

STATEMENT BY SENATOR GAYLORD NELSON

Mr. Chairman, thank you for this opportunity to testify today in support of committee approval of the Lower St. Croix River Act, S. 1928.

This bill would add the 52 mile lower St. Croix River of Wisconsin and Minnesota to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

As a little developed, scenic and recreational river near a major metropolitan area, Minneapolis and St. Paul, the lower St. Croix is almost unique in the nation.

Because of its immediate access to a large urban area, the riverway would seem especially well qualified under the President's emphasis on providing parks where the people are. The lower St. Croix is within the day-use zone of well over two million people, and within the weekend use zone of nearly 10 million people.

Just this year, in his environmental message to Congress, the President said, "The need to provide breathing space and recreational opportunities in our major urban centers is a major concern of this Administration."

Extending comprehensive protection to the lower St. Croix, as this bill would do, has broader support than almost any other similar natural area protection project I have ever seen.

Hearings have clearly demonstrated the wide public agreement that the action such as proposed in this bill is necessary to protect the lower St. Croix.

And the list of this measure's backers includes:

The governors of Wisconsin and Minnesota, the two states involved;

By formal action, the Wisconsin Legislature, and the Minnesota Resources Commission of the Minnesota Legislature;

The Minnesota-Wisconsin Boundary Area Commission, established by the legislatures of the two states, and representing local government as well;

The St. Croix Intergovernmental Planning

Conference, made up of the local governments of the lower St. Croix Valley;

A river study task force made up of regional Federal officials from the Department of the Interior and other agencies, representatives of the Governors, and of the local governments;

The Metropolitan Council of the Minneapolis-St. Paul area;

Local, state and national environmental organizations;

Major newspapers of the region, including the Milwaukee Journal, the Madison Capitol Times, the Minneapolis Tribune, the St. Paul Dispatch, and the Red Wing Republican Eagle.

In a second key aspect, this proposal has already had careful Congressional consideration extending back over the past seven years.

In 1965, I introduced the St. Croix National Scenic Riverway bill, which Senator Mondale co-authored with me. This measure would have extended national protection to the entire St. Croix River.

After Senate Committee hearings and favorable action, this measure passed the Senate in September of 1965. The proposal had the support of the Interior Department.

We introduced the St. Croix bill again in January 1967.

At about the same time, legislation was introduced to establish a National Wild and Scenic Rivers System and Senate and House hearings were held on all the riverway protection measures.

In the Wild and Scenic River bill, finally enacted in 1968, Congress actually included in the national system the upper St. Croix, the Namekagon and the Wolf Rivers in Wisconsin.

Because the House had not had an opportunity to become thoroughly familiar with the lower St. Croix, the Senate-House conference committee on the national system bill agreed to provide for a detailed study of the suitability of the lower St. Croix for addition to the system. It was recognized from the beginning though that the lower river was well qualified to be in the national system.

The study of the lower St. Croix directed by the 1968 Act was completed by the Federal-state-local task force last October and sent to Washington.

In the study, the task force strongly and without qualification recommended designation of the lower St. Croix in the National Wild and Scenic River System and recommended Federal management of the project with state and local cooperation.

Last summer, before completion of its study, the task force held a well-attended public information meeting in Stillwater, Minnesota, at which its recommendations were well received.

Last May, Senator Mondale and I introduced the pending bill. To obtain local views on the measure, the Senate Interior Committee held a hearing chaired by Senator Jackson at St. Croix Falls, Wisconsin, last October. Several hundred people attended, and the legislation received wide and enthusiastic support.

In the House, a similar bill has been introduced, and just recently, the House Interior Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation visited the area and discussed the proposal with local people.

In sum, the lower St. Croix bill has had thorough Congressional review, wide, enthusiastic backing by the public and environmentalists, and the nearly unanimous support of state and local government. In addition, it has been characterized by intergovernmental cooperation and public involvement to an unusual degree.

In my opinion, the unusually broad consensus in favor of this measure stems from the general awareness that without public

action now, the lower St. Croix will eventually become one more city river, its waters poisoned with pollution, its shorelines gutted with indiscriminate development.

The dangers are recognized by all. Today, \$134 million worth of private development is poised in the lower St. Croix River Valley.

Seven private projects involving both states are now planned. Altogether, they would involve more than 3000 acres, affect almost six miles of river frontage, and establish more than 4000 homes for more than 11,000 people.

But we still have a choice for the future of this river. We can establish plans and controls to assure that future growth is in harmony with the river's scenic and recreational values. Or we can, simply by doing nothing or walking away from it, let the river be swallowed up by the growing urban pressures and dollar-sign decisions.

Under the lower St. Croix Act, the lower river would simply be designated as part of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. This would involve the stretch from the dam near St. Croix Falls, Wisconsin, to the river's confluence with the Mississippi at Prescott.

The legislation provides that before implementing the river's national scenic and recreation status that would be established by Congressional passage, the Secretary of the Interior would have to prepare a plan with proposed boundaries and land easement, acquisition and zoning details.

This plan would have to be published in the Federal Register and submitted to Congress for a 90-day review within a year after enactment of the bill. If Congress had objections to the plan, it could not go into effect. If there were not Congressional objections, the Secretary could then proceed to implement the plan.

In addition, I recommend that the Committee make clear in language in the committee report that the Department of the Interior must hold a public hearing on the master plan before it is finalized and submitted to Congress.

Finally, I would like to stress the fact that in its report, the regional Federal-state-local task force recommended Federal management of the river, a concept which I strongly support.

From the point of the need for speedy action, the ease of administration, adequate funding, and comprehensive planning, Federal management of the river is the course that clearly should be followed.

Because they are already administering the upper St. Croix, which extends from St. Croix Falls northward, the National Park Service is in an excellent position to also manage the lower St. Croix.

In order to preserve the unique character of the St. Croix river corridor, it has long been recommended that a comprehensive public policy of management to protect its scenic and recreation resources is essential.

Federal management and administration would provide the necessary umbrella to guarantee a uniform approach to planning and management on both sides of the river. It should be noted again that the St. Croix is an interstate river, actually forming a major portion of the boundary between Wisconsin and Minnesota, another important justification from a Federal presence to achieve effective coordination of effort.

Furthermore, while there is strong local interest and commitment on the part of local government officials in protecting the river, there are thirty-six separate units of local government involved. These governments themselves, while organized in a river planning council to work together, recognize the difficulty in achieving a coordinated approach alone and subscribe to the need for broad authority to do the job.

To conclude, the lower St. Croix is a project with excellent credentials, careful Congressional review, and strong public and

local and state support at all levels. Time is not on our side, however. Major developments in the valley are posed, and action to protect this unique, national significant waterway is well justified and urgently needed now.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that several editorials supporting the Lower St. Croix River Act be included at this point in the hearing record, along with two excellent articles describing the features of the lower river, one by Mr. Alonzo W. Pond, and the second by Mr. Howard Mead.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE SOVIET INVASION OF THE BALTIC STATES

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, the Baltic peoples celebrated two historic anniversaries last month. Thirty two years ago in June 1940, Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia were invaded by the Soviet Union. Then, 1 year later, a free government was reestablished in Lithuania for a brief 6 weeks before the Nazis overran that nation. These states have experienced a history of repeated invasions brought about by their valuable strategic location. Despite many years of oppression and deprivation of basic rights, the Baltic peoples' sense of patriotism, and their determination to reestablish their own government has never faltered. We all appreciate the deep feelings occasioned by the current commemoration for those Americans whose ties to these lands remain strong.

During the 89th Congress, the House and Senate unanimously passed House Congressional Resolution 416. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be printed in the RECORD, to reaffirm our concern for these subjugated nations.

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

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Whereas the subjugation of peoples to alien subjugation, domination, and exploitation constitutes a denial of fundamental human rights, is contrary to the Charter of the United Nations, and is an impediment to the promotion of world peace and cooperation; and

Whereas all peoples have the right to self-determination; by virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social, cultural, and religious development; and

Whereas the Baltic peoples of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania have been forcibly deprived of these rights by the Government of the Soviet Union; and

Whereas the Government of the Soviet Union, through a program of deportations and resettlement of peoples, continues in its effort to change the ethnic character of the populations of the Baltic States; and

Whereas it has been the firm and consistent policy of the Government of the United States to support the aspirations of Baltic peoples for self-determination and national independence; and

Whereas there exist many historical, cultural, and family ties between the peoples of the Baltic States and the American people; Be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the House of Representatives of the United States urge the President of the United States—

(a) to direct the attention of world opinion at the United Nations and at other appropriate international forums and by such means as he deems appropriate, to the denial

of the rights of self-determination for the peoples of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, and

(b) to bring the force of world opinion to bear on behalf of the restoration of these rights to the Baltic peoples.

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ORDER OF AHEPA

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, 50 years ago this month, the order of the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association was founded in Atlanta, Ga. Today the organization's jurisdiction extends through 49 States, Canada, and Alaska, with 430 local chapters.

Over the past 50 years members of this worthy fraternal order have banded together to come to the aid of natural disaster victims and war refugees throughout our Nation and the world. In accordance with their objective of promoting a better and more comprehensive understanding of the attributes and ideals of Hellenism and Hellenic culture, they have sponsored scholarships and prizes for worthy students. To further world understanding, students are offered summer study in Greece through the AHEPA educational journey to Greece program.

The Hellenic heritage has served as a great model for our democratic traditions in this country. AHEPA's primary goal of improving social, moral, and family life is truly admirable and merits our recognition during this 50th anniversary month.

ORDER TO LAY ASIDE UNFINISHED BUSINESS EACH DAY UNTIL DISPOSITION OF MINIMUM WAGE BILL

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that, at no later than 4 o'clock p.m. today, and each day until the so-called minimum wage bill is disposed of, it be in order to lay aside S. 3390, the unfinished business, and proceed to the consideration of the minimum wage bill, and that the unfinished business remain in a temporarily set-aside status until the close of business each day or until the disposition of the minimum wage bill, whichever is the earlier.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The second assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1972

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business, S. 3390, which will be stated by title.