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served or is serving in the Armed Forces is eligible to become a member of the American War Mothers. Under my amendment certain stepmothers and adoptive mothers would be allowed to become members of this fine organization.

It was in my own State of Indiana, that the American War Mothers was founded on September 29, 1917—

To keep alive and develop the spirit that prompted world service; to maintain the ties of fellowship born of that service and to assist and further any patriotic work; to inculcate a sense of individual obligation to the community, State and Nation; to work for the welfare of the Army and Navy; to assist in any way in their power, men and women, who served and were wounded or incapacitated in the World War; to foster and promote friendship and understanding between America and the Allies of the World War.

The American War Mothers was incorporated in 1925, but Congress has since amended its charter with the result that the blood mother of any person who has served in the Armed Forces is now eligible to be a member. Now the American War Mothers are requesting that Congress again amend their charter. Neither the original charter nor the amended version made provision for the membership of women whose stepsons or stepdaughters or adopted sons or daughters performed military service for the United States. The bill I am introducing today would correct that oversight.

Throughout its history, the American War Mothers have worked extensively to ease the specific and sometimes special problems faced by veterans. Their work has been most appreciated by those veterans who have suffered physical and emotional problems as a result of their service or who experienced severe financial or housing problems following their service.

Currently, the American War Mothers' principal work is in the Veterans' Administration hospitals. More than 2,500 of these dedicated women volunteer their time to provide the comfort and kindness which hospitalized veterans need and deserve. Moreover, the American War Mothers has donated televisions and radios for the use and enjoyment of hospitalized veterans; and, occasionally, it has even been able to contribute substantially to improving the medical facilities at these VA hospitals. For example, in 1968 the American War Mothers collected donations from across the country and purchased a kidney machine for the VA hospital here in Washington, D.C.

I sincerely hope that the Senate will take quick action on this significant improvement to the charter incorporating the American War Mothers so that more mothers will be able to participate in their many worthwhile public service projects.

By Mr. MCINTYRE:

S. 2442. A bill to amend the Export Administration Act of 1969 to prohibit the export of crude oil and petroleum products during any period when prices in the petroleum industry are subject to economic controls. Referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs.

Mr. MCINTYRE. Mr. President, I am introducing legislation today which would prohibit the export of any refined petroleum product.

The failure of the President to establish a mandatory allocation system, coupled with the Cost of Living Council's phase IV petroleum pricing regulations, has resulted in the export in the last few weeks of substantial quantities of domestically refined home heating oil.

In the last month, over 42-million gallons of heating oil refined in the United States has been exported primarily to European markets. The export of this essential product and the failure to establish mandatory allocations will only assure a widespread heating oil shortage for this upcoming winter.

Mr. President, all indications are that this country will experience a heating oil shortage this winter. If mandatory allocations of petroleum products had been implemented earlier this summer then the needed heating oil supplies so essential to our country's health and safety would have been available for domestic use rather than being exported to overseas markets. This is an intolerable situation that cannot be allowed to continue.

Phase IV pricing regulations issued by the Cost of Living Council are literally riddled with loopholes and inconsistencies. We now face a situation where petroleum price regulations issued and enforced by the Federal Government are resulting in the substantial export of home heating oil while, at the same time, the President has refused to implement a mandatory allocation system.

The export of this essential commodity in such substantial quantities reflect the total failure of the voluntary allocation system for petroleum products instituted in May of this year.

If home heating oil exports are allowed to continue under the present circumstances, shortages of unbelievable magnitude will surely develop this winter.

In introducing this legislation, I also call on the President to exercise existing legislative authority to immediately impose a ban on the further export of home heating oil and other domestically refined petroleum products.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be printed at this point in the RECORD.

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

S. 2442

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 4 of the Export Administration Act of 1969 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:*

"(f) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the authority conferred by this section shall be exercised to prohibit the export of crude oil and petroleum products during any period when crude oil or any petroleum product is subject to price controls under regulations or orders issued pursuant to the Economic Stabilization Act of 1970."

By Mr. MONDALE:

S. 2443. A bill to amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act by designating a seg-

ment of the Upper Mississippi River in the State of Minnesota as a study river for potential addition to the Wild and Scenic Rivers System. Referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, I am today introducing a bill to designate the Upper Mississippi River in the State of Minnesota for study as a potential addition to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

Originating at Lake Itasca in northwestern Minnesota, the Mississippi flows 2,350 miles south to the Gulf of Mexico. Its importance to the history and economic development of the United States is unsurpassed by any other river in our country, and the Mississippi has also won a special place in the hearts of all Americans through the celebrated writings of Mark Twain.

Since the early voyages of Lewis and Clark and the later stories of life on the river authored by Samuel Clemens, pioneering vessels have given way to the legendary paddlewheelers and today to modern ships and barges hauling millions of tons each day in cargo.

Nevertheless in Minnesota today, it is possible to canoe down stretches of the Mississippi's still serene waters to enjoy untouched forests and plains and to swim and fish without fear of pollution.

With fast mounting pressures for development, however, the scenic and recreational values of the Upper Mississippi may soon be lost. Potential threats to the river include the physical destruction of the river shorelands, especially the loss of protective vegetation, overdevelopment resulting from the construction of industries and housing projects along its banks, and the discharge of harmful effluents into its waters.

In recognition of these dangers, the State of Minnesota has adopted legislation such as the 1969 Shoreland Management Act, the Flood Plain Management Act, and most recently the 1973 Minnesota Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. Through a combination of these measures the State and local jurisdictions are making every effort to provide essential interim protection for the Mississippi River. But with heavy pressures for development, rising land values, and limited State and local resources, without Federal help there is a growing danger that critical stretches of the Upper Mississippi may soon be lost.

The National Wild and Scenic Rivers System was created to preserve rivers of outstanding historic, scenic, recreational, geologic, and other values. Utilizing a combination of zoning, easements, and land acquisition, the system provides the financial and management tools needed to safeguard America's endangered wild, scenic, and recreational riverways.

I believe that there is ample evidence to show that the Upper Mississippi is worthy of addition to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. The bill I introduce today is designed to provide for a study to evaluate the qualifications of the riverway and to develop a preliminary plan for its preservation. This proposal includes the segment of the Upper

Mississippi from its source at Lake Itasca to the point where it borders the city of Anoka.

From nearly every standpoint in the criteria set forth in the 1968 Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, the Upper Mississippi merits national protection.

Winding from its source at Lake Itasca to the point where it meets the Crow Wing River, much of the Mississippi is forested with jack pine and hardwood forests with excellent stands of white and Norway pine in the heavier soils. Included in this region are three-fourths of the Chippewa National Forest, parts of 12 State forests, and the Leech Lake Indian Reservation. Itasca State Park embraces roughly 50 square miles of scenic wilderness at the source of the Mississippi. Downstream near McGregor, the river passes the Rice Lake Federal Wildlife Refuge. Existing parklands provide opportunities for hiking and camping; and the Chippewa National Forest is one of the finest recreational areas in the country, offering miles of clear northern water, excellent stands of pines, and an abundance of wildlife.

Downstream from Lake Itasca, the Mississippi crosses Winnibigoshish Lake, encompassing an area of 114,800 acres. On the shore are the Turtle and Snake Indian Mounds, the site of ancient battles between the Chippewa and Sioux in 1748.

Southeast of Lake Winnibigoshish, the Mississippi passes Ball Club Lake and then changes in character, becoming exceedingly tortuous. A double stream of water encloses a series of large islands in its sinuous folds.

Below White Oak Point, the Mississippi enters Schoolcraft State Park, named for Henry Schoolcraft, who on July 13, 1832, first discovered the source of the Mississippi at Lake Itasca.

Moving past Lake Pokegama, down Pokegama Falls and through the Kibikons Rapids, the Mississippi reaches Grand Rapids, the historic site of Grant's Northwest Company, and the ghost town of La Prairie. It next traverses the ancient bed of glacial Lake Aitken, where the river meanders widely across a broad, alluvial plain. The Aitkin area is famous for the steamboats that provided passenger and freight service from 1870 to 1920.

Near the point where Sandy Lake discharges into the Mississippi, the old Northwest Company trading post and an Indian village were located. This area was a region of utmost importance connecting closely with a branch of the St. Louis River that links the Mississippi with the Lake Superior Basin. This route was used by the early voyagers, and further south remains of ancient settlements can still be found. The area was a point of major commercial and even political importance long before the 1800's—and it was such at the pivotal date, 1763, in the history of the French-English occupancy of the Upper Mississippi.

Below Aitkin, the river channel is straight and the valley deeper, running parallel to the Cuyvna Iron Range. Just south of the Mississippi's confluence with the Crow Wing River is the old site of the town of Crow Wing, one of Minnesota's oldest ghost towns. Here were lo-

cated the crossing of the Red River Oxcart Trail and a fur trading post, dating back to the 1700's.

Glacial till stretches along the Mississippi from this area south. Downstream the river reaches the site of Fort Ripley, Minnesota's second oldest military post, built in 1848.

At St. Cloud the banks of the river are more developed. The community's rich history provides more evidence of the early commercial importance of the Mississippi. St. Cloud was a crossing where fur traders rested their oxen, built campfires and spent evenings sharing stories of the adventures and perils of pioneer life in America. A stageline first operated in this area in 1851, and by 1859 it was extended west to the Red River country. Furs were loaded on steamboats after supplies had been discharged for the wilderness forts and distant Canadian posts of the Hudson Bay Co.

Downriver, the Mississippi meets the Elk River, named by Zebulon Pike for the herds of elk he sighted there. It passes within view of the Anoka Sand Plain, where fine sand through the years has formed dunes up to 20-foot high and is preserved today in the Sand Dunes State Forest and Game Refuge.

The area around Anoka is interspersed with groves of native timber, and here the Mississippi is crossed by the Rum and Sunrise Rivers. The Rum provided an important water route for Jonathan Carver, Sieur du Luth, and Father Hennepin.

Thus, bound in the grandeur of the Upper Mississippi is the ancient history of Minnesota, its glacial origins, Chippewa and Sioux cultures, early exploration, settlement and burgeoning new industries.

Today, the Mississippi carries canoeists through parts of 10 counties in north central Minnesota, offering opportunities for excellent fishing, swimming, powerboating, and for those who like to hike, camp, or simply enjoy the beauty and serenity of this magnificent river.

Mr. President, to prevent the loss of this remarkable resource, I am hopeful that the Upper Mississippi will be added to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, for I believe it is without a doubt one of the most priceless symbols of our Nation's great heritage.

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

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

S. 2443

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 5(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1276(a)) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:*

"(28) Upper Mississippi River, Minnesota: The segment beginning at its source at the outlet of Itasca Lake to the point where it meets the Northern and Western Boundary of the City of Anoka."

By Mr. MONDALE (for himself,  
Mr. JAVITS, Mr. HUMPHREY, Mr.  
STAFFORD, and Mr. CRANSTON):

S. 2444. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to provide for prevention, identification, and treatment in cases of

abuse or neglect of children. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

#### CHILD ABUSE AMENDMENTS

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, for several months this year, I have devoted a substantial portion of my time to the study of the horrifying and depressing subject of child abuse.

My Subcommittee on Children and Youth held hearings in Washington and in the field. We heard from doctors and lawyers, social workers and lay therapists, psychologists, and parents and many other concerned citizens. I personally visited victims of child abuse in several hospitals; and I read stories about and looked at pictures of child abuse victims until they made me sick.

The most important message that came through to me in the visits, the testimony, the conversations, was: We must act immediately, and we must do everything within our power to combat the horrors of child abuse.

I am highly gratified that the Senate voted on July 14 to approve the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act, and that Representative JOHN BRADEMAS has indicated an interest in scheduled hearings on companion legislation before his House Select Subcommittee on Education this fall.

But I would also respectfully suggest to my colleagues that it is within our power to take another significant step toward eliminating this terrible problem. For that reason, I am introducing today the Child Abuse and Protective Services Amendments of 1973. The measures contained in this bill consist of amendments to title IV-A and IV-B of the Social Security Act, under which local social service agencies receive funds for a wide variety of human programs.

The purpose of the amendments is to buttress the efforts to combat child abuse already underway in these agencies; and to prod States that have not done all they could to strengthen and expand their programs. In order to support the additional activities which would be required by my amendments, I have personally requested that the Senate Appropriations Committee increase the funding level for protective services under title IV-B by \$10 million—to \$56 million—in 1974. This funding level would remain far below the authorized level of \$211 million.

I would like to stress that the amendments I offer today are a logical complement to the programs authorized by the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act which was approved by the Senate in July.

The purpose of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act is to provide support for any and all qualified agencies, institutions or individuals who are sincerely dedicated to improving current efforts to prevent, identify and treat child abuse. Under this legislation a school, a welfare department, a hospital, a nonprofit organization or other interested body could apply for funds to support an antichild abuse program. The program receiving the grant could be as broad as the multidisciplinary teams based in some hospitals or welfare departments around the country. Or it could be as narrow as a one-shot train-