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such information as the Secretary shall prescribe by regulation.

"(e) Payment of grants under this section may be made in advance or by way of reimbursement, or in installments as the Secretary may determine.

"(f) There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out the purposes of this section such sums as may be necessary. Funds appropriated under this subsection for any fiscal year shall remain available until expended."

SEC. 3. (a) Part D of title VII of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 201) is amended by inserting after section 767 the following new section:

"GRANTS FOR TRAINING OF PERSONNEL TO PROVIDE HOME HEALTH SERVICES

"SEC. 767A. (a) From the funds appropriated to carry out this section, the Secretary is authorized to make grants to public and nonprofit private agencies and institutions to assist them in initiating, developing, and maintaining programs for the training of professional and paraprofessional personnel to provide home health services (as defined in section 1861(m) of the Social Security Act).

"(b) Applications for grants under this section shall be in such form and contain such information as the Secretary shall by regulations prescribe.

"(c) Payment of grants under this section may be made in advance or by way of reimbursement, or in installments as the Secretary shall determine.

"(d) There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out the purposes of this section such sums as may be necessary. Funds appropriated under this section shall remain available until expended."

(b) The caption for Part D of title VII of such Act is amended by adding at the end thereof:

"AND TRAINING OF PERSONNEL TO PROVIDE HOME HEALTH SERVICES"

By Mr. MONDALE (for himself, Mr. HUMPHREY, Mr. NELSON, and Mr. PROXMIRE):

S. 2691. A bill to designate the Kettle River, in the State of Minnesota, as a component of the National 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 Kettle River in the State of Minnesota as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

The Kettle is one of the few still primitive rivers in the United States which lie within easy access of a major population center. It is a river of extraordinary scenic beauty, located midway between Duluth and the Twin Cities metropolitan area. More than 2 million people—or over half the population of Minnesota—could reach this untouched scenic and recreational area by 1 hour's drive.

Since the mid-1960's the tremendous potential of the Kettle for river-related recreational opportunities has been recognized by the State of Minnesota. It was first designated by the Minnesota Department of Conservation as a State canoe route, and earlier this year the Kettle was among those rivers cited for study under the new Minnesota Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. The Minnesota Department of Natural Resources is currently conducting a study of the Kettle to identify methods to protect this unique natural resource for future generations.

But with limited State resources, I

believe Federal help is necessary to insure an effective preservation program. There is a strong Federal interest in seeking to safeguard the Kettle, an interest that is intensified by the fact that it is a tributary of the St. Croix River, a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

On its own merits, however, I have no doubt that the Kettle would qualify for protection under the criteria set forth in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

The Kettle is a fascinatingly wild and picturesque river with rapids interspaced with long pools providing a challenge as well as a chance for relaxation and quiet reflection to its visitors.

The glacial geology of the area, as reflected in the river corridor, is also a strong point of interest. Moraines, glacial outwash plains, gorges, kettle holes, and caves can be seen along the river.

Wide varieties of wildlife roam the riverway. Deer, beavers, muskrats, herons, and hawks all inhabit the area. Fishing is excellent, especially for walleyes, sturgeon, and small mouth bass. Northern pike, red horse, suckers, and trout are also caught in the Kettle's clear waters.

The Kettle River has its headwaters in Carlton County and flows in a generally north-south direction, crossing Pine County and emptying into the St. Croix roughly 53 miles away.

Along the northern part of the river, for the first 6 miles, the river flows through an area of glacial moraine. Pools and rapids are closely spaced and do not exceed 50 yards in length. The rapids are very difficult to canoe even in high water.

The river banks are gravel with heavy forests of small aspen and birch and with an occasional stand of larger Norway pine, white pine, and black spruce. The magnificent forest growth extends very near the water's edge enclosing the river.

Starting at mile 6.9 a large open field on the left bank signifies a change in the river's characteristics. The mouth of the Kettle widens so that pools and rapids become longer—100 yards—and deeper. Rapids are more easily traversed because of the gravel bottom, and the banks of the river are higher and grassy, leveling out on top.

From mile 10 to 13 the river broadens out among islands, grass areas with low banks of sand and gravel. Distinguishing the main channel is difficult. Maple and elm are the dominant species of hardwoods, but there are a few pine visible. At mile 12.8 the Moose River joins the Kettle contributing a great deal of water which could be the reason for the strange behavior of the Kettle River directly above.

Below the confluence with the Moose River, the Kettle becomes entrenched and narrows down once more. Pine are intermingled with hardwoods; farmland extends down to the edge of the river. The open woods, caused by grazing, are peaceful and scenic. There are no rapids in this stretch.

Beginning at mile 21, the Kettle River widens to more than 150 feet with the average depth about 4 feet. The banks slope up and away from the river and are covered with pine and hardwoods. At mile 23.9 a short set of rapids

with a speed pitch occurs and running them in high water is possible. A magnificent rock outcrop stands more than 10 feet above the water on the right bank, and there is a campsite on top of the rock outcrop. Directly below these rapids, interstate 35W crosses the river, but there is no road access to the river. Downstream, high hills begin to appear, and the river's characteristics remain much the same until entering Banning State Park.

The Kettle River flows through Banning State Park in a gorge approximately 130 feet deep, which forms the Hells Gate Rapids. These rapids are about 1 mile long and consist of four major drops of about 5 feet each. There is no portage and running the rapids is exciting and challenging. The river remains entrenched for more than 100 feet until it reaches the remains of the Kettle River Dam 33 miles from its northern beginning.

Below the Kettle River Dam, the river passes through several short rapids of moderate difficulty and through numerous pools, one of which is more than 20 feet deep. At mile 36.1 skillful, swiftly flowing rapids about one-half mile long appear.

From mile 37 to 46 the river once again, becomes more than 200 feet wide and placid: Flood plains develop on both sides with open hardwood forests. At this point the lower Kettle River Rapids begin. These rapids are moderate in difficulty and very popular with canoeists. They are, however, wide and shallow and, like other Kettle rapids, cannot be run in low water.

The Kettle basin is largely in the central and northern part of Pine County, but headwaters are partly in Carlton County and to a lesser degree in Aitkin and Kanabec Counties. There are some farms, but roughly two-thirds of the basin is forested. Pine County in 1964 included nearly 2,000 farms, predominantly in the southern part, outside the Kettle basin. Forest industries are important, but there is no national forest.

There are several communities near the river—Sandstone and Moose Lake each have populations of about 1,500 persons. Barnum and Willow River, each less than 500, and Kettle River, about 230. In addition to the St. Croix State Park near the mouth of the river, Banning State Park, a tract of about 2,700 acres near Sandstone, was added in 1963. There are three small municipal parks with a few picnic tables; one or more of these parks provide access to the Kettle. There are monuments to historic events, surrounded by numerous trout streams, northern pike spawning areas, and five official fish and game areas.

By nature it is an excellent recreation area, not yet overdeveloped. Pine County in the mid-1960's contained 5 hotels, 6 motels, and 19 resorts. The area is thinly populated and has not begun to reach its recreational potential.

There are 17 homes located along the river's edge although only 5 may be seen from the river. Two of the five are old farmsteads while the remainder are homes which have penetrated the wilderness setting. Fourteen bridges and two trestles cross the river.

There are developed access points at

miles 21, 33, 40.5, and 47; however, access is also possible at other bridge crossings. There are no developed campsites on the Kettle River.

Approximately 26 miles of the Kettle River are already in public ownership of one form or another. The Gen. C. C. Andrews State Forest abuts on the east side of the river from mile 13 to mile 15.2. The undeveloped Banning State Park abuts both sides of the river from mile 24.2 to mile 30.8. The Sandstone Game Refuge abuts the east side of the river from mile 31.5 to mile 40.5.

Chengwatan State Forest and St. Croix State Park abut the river from mile 42.6 to mile 51. Other stretches of the river are within the municipalities of Kettle River, Rutledge, and Sandstone. Finally, the State and county own small parcels of land on the river, which have not been declared parks, game refuges, et cetera.

This description can hardly touch upon the actual beauty of the Kettle, but it is a truly magnificent river which deserves the protection of the wild rivers system.

In too many cases, escalating pressures for development have ruined natural areas before local citizens and Government agencies have been able to respond. With the Kettle I believe action by the Federal Government, cooperation with the State of Minnesota and units of local government, can prevent such a tragedy. The bill I offer today is designed to achieve this objective, and I am hopeful of its favorable consideration by the Senate.

By Mr. CASE:

S. 2692. A bill to provide emergency security assistance authorizations for Israel and Cambodia. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, I introduce legislation to provide \$2.2 billion to replace equipment lost by Israel in the recent fighting.

The bill authorizes the President to use the funds for emergency military assistance grants or for military sales credits, or for both as the President may determine. This is in accordance with President Nixon's recommendation. Identical legislation has been introduced in the House of Representatives.

The purpose of the measure is to restore the balance of forces in the Middle East, without which peace is impossible. It will not, when enacted, expand Israel's military capacity beyond that level.

The full extent of Israel's losses still remains unknown. We do know that many jet aircraft and tanks were either destroyed or damaged during the conflict. Personnel carriers, trucks, communications equipment, and other military items were damaged or destroyed. A U.S. military mission is now on the scene assessing the damage and estimating what must be replaced and what can be repaired. It is expected this mission will be reporting in a matter of days and it is my hope hearings can then be held by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

All of us are enormously encouraged by what appears to be progress in moving toward a peace settlement in the Middle East. This does not, however,

take away the necessity of maintaining military balance in the area and insuring that Israel can defend herself. Indeed, maintenance of the balance is the essential condition for continuing progress in reaching a settlement.

By Mr. COOK (for himself, Mr. BAKER and Mr. BARTLETT):

S. 2694. A bill to establish an Energy Research, Development, and Demonstration Administration, and to reorganize, consolidate, and supplement within it, Federal responsibility, authority, funding, and financing for conducting a national program for scientific research, development, and demonstration in energy and energy-related technologies designed to resolve critical energy shortages. Referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Mr. COOK. Mr. President, I am cosponsor of S. 1283, introduced by Senator JACKSON, an energy conservation measure. On review, however, I find that this bill makes no permanent requirements for funding, thus leaving it to Congress to appropriate at any level of funding after the first year, or at no level of funding at all.

Second, it fragments the research as follows:

Coal gasification, \$6 million per year for 10 years.

Coal liquification, \$7,500,000 per year for 12 years.

Geothermal, \$8 million for 15 years.

Advanced power cycle development, \$6,500,000 per year for 10 years.

Shale oil development, \$5 million per year for 8 years.

Each category has its own corporation and functions independently of the others. On reflection then, the Jackson bill has two serious shortcomings:

First. No trust is established, and funding is thus left to succeeding Congresses.

Second. Separate corporate structures to accomplish the same end is cumbersome, and will not work.

We in this country solved our highway problems with the highway trust—no one doubts that this would never have been accomplished without such a trust.

R. & D. in the energy field will never solve the problems of this Nation without the essentials of a uniform facility to attack the problem and a specific energy trust to allow such a massive program to unequivocally meet a deadline of absolute accomplishment.

Therefore, Mr. President, on July 13 of this year for myself, Senator ROBERT BYRD and Senator HOWARD BAKER, I introduced S. 2167, a bill to accelerate energy research and development by providing adequate funding over a continuing period of time through the creation of an energy research and development fund. The fund would draw its support from those moneys received by the Federal Government from its lease sales of public lands on the Outer Continental Shelf. I reasoned that as it was the shortage of energy which now enhanced the value of these public assets, this new revenue should in turn be used to find relief to the energy problem itself. I still believe that this reasoning is sound and am more than ever convinced that we will never achieve our R. & D. goals by year to year financing and must adopt some type of trust fund concept. How-

ever, there is good argument for broadening the base of this fund by including receipts from Federal lease sales and all other sales or grants of development rights of energy sources on Federal lands.

It has now been 4 months since I introduced this bill and while I have been promised by the chairman of the Senate Interior Committee that hearings will be held at an early date, this date has as yet not been set.

In my original concept I envisioned that the fund would be managed and coordinated by the Interior Department. However, in my introductory remarks, I recognized that new organizational concepts were being considered and suggested that should the President's reorganization reach fruition, that there may be a new office better suited for this purpose.

In his address to the Nation last Wednesday, the President put forward several programs to deal with the immediate energy problems we face today. I support his intent and applaud the rapid action being taken by the Interior Committee to develop the necessary legislation to implement these programs. However, as necessary as these programs are, they are all in the form of a fire fighting stop gap nature and do not address the long-term problem which this Nation must solve.

One program advanced by the President is of particular interest to me and this is the creation of an Energy Resource and Development Administration to control the Nation's efforts in this area. The idea is not new as it is found in the President's earlier program to create a Department of Natural Resources. What is new is the suggestion that we remove R. & D. from the proposed department and create a new independent administration. I think this is sound and I support it.

The President has compared the need for such an effort to the Manhattan project of World War II, which made this Nation the major nuclear power at that time. He also compared this need to the space program of the 1950's which made America the first nation to put a man on the Moon.

I might say there is one that he forgot, Mr. President, and that is that when World War II started, we all thought there was not going to be an automobile in the country that could get any more rubber tires.

It took this Nation 1 year to come up with synthetic rubber, and the only thing we care about rubber trees for today is that they give somebody shade somewhere in the world.

As the President expressed it:

Whenever the American people are faced with a clear goal and they are challenged to meet it, we can do extraordinary things.

This then is the backdrop for the initiation of "project independence." However, much as I agree with the stated objectives of energy sufficiency by 1980, I am not convinced that the proposal as now being considered can attain this goal. I still hold that we need the energy trust fund. I believe that we need an independent agency to manage this fund and insure that we direct our efforts to programs ranging from the exotic—such as wind and tidal or ocean current power,