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will be pleased with the progress we have made since your previous visit.

Sincerely yours,

L. V. SWANSON,

Rear Admiral, U.S. Navy, Commander.

Mr. MONTROYA. Mr. President, a National Nuclear Museum could take advantage of what Congress already has provided for the development of finer museums. I urge action on this measure during this session of Congress. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of my 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. 3017

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Atomic Energy Commission is authorized and directed to provide for the establishment and maintenance, at a suitable site or sites in the State of New Mexico, of a National Nuclear Museum for the advancement of public knowledge with respect to matters pertaining to the uses and development of nuclear energy. The Commission is authorized to acquire the site for such museum by purchase, gift, condemnation, or otherwise, and to make all necessary improvements thereto. Items displayed in such museum shall be selected to reflect their historical interest and educational value, subject to such limitations as the Commission in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, determines are necessary to the interests of the national security.

SEC. 2. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I am pleased to join today with the distinguished senior Senator from New Mexico (Mr. MONTROYA) in the introduction of a bill to establish and maintain a National Nuclear Museum at a suitable site or sites in the State of New Mexico. The purpose for such a museum would be for the advancement of public knowledge regarding the history, the development, and the uses of nuclear energy.

As the distinguished senior Senator has so well described in his introductory remarks, the State of New Mexico is uniquely situated as the State for such a national attraction. It is altogether fitting, then, that the very important and impressive history of nuclear energy development and its great potential for benefit to the human race be permanently available for public view at the scene of its inception.

I am also particularly pleased that this bill is flexible enough to permit the most effective utilization of existing facilities and previous activities. I agree with Senator MONTROYA that these provide a firm foundation on which to build and that the U.S. Congress has not yet met its obligation to preserve and present to the American public this material of such historical and cultural importance. I am pleased that the sites presently located at Los Alamos and Sandia will be continued and improved and that the significant work already done there by dedicated and qualified people will be continued and upgraded.

For these reasons, Mr. President, I urge swift action on this bill so that it may

quickly become the law of the land for the advancement of public knowledge of the history, development, uses, and vast potential of nuclear energy.

By Mr. FULBRIGHT:

S. 3018. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Army to convey certain lands to the city of Charleston, Ark. Referred to the Committee on Armed Services.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I am today introducing legislation to authorize the Secretary of the Army to convey certain lands to the city of Charleston, Ark., and ask for its appropriate referral.

The purpose of this bill is to transfer land from the Fort Chaffee Military Reservation to the city of Charleston, which land would be used for water impoundment for municipal and industrial needs, or for flood control purposes. The lake which would be created as a result of this legislation would be developed by the city of Charleston in conjunction with the Soil Conservation Service. It would significantly benefit residents of Franklin, Sebastian, and Logan Counties by insuring against a water shortage in the event of a drought, and by attracting industry to this area of Arkansas.

Mr. President, many citizens in this area of Arkansas have been working diligently for some time in an effort to meet the water resource needs of this locale, but it appears that the administrative difficulties presented make it unlikely that adequate relief can be obtained without legislation to accomplish this purpose. So, in view of the urgent need for an adequate water supply in this area, I respectfully request that the Senate Armed Services Committee and the Senate give prompt consideration to a matter which will mean so much to the economic and social progress of this area of my State.

Mr. President, I ask that the text of 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. 3018

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Army is authorized and directed to convey, by quitclaim deed or other appropriate instrument to the city of Charleston, Arkansas, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the following described property, together with any improvements thereon, comprising a portion of Fort Chaffee Military Reservation: Part of Sections 17, 19, 20, 21, 28, 29, 30, 31 and 32, T-7-N; R-29-W, Sebastian County, Arkansas, and being more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at the Northwest corner of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of said Section 17, T-7-N; R-29-W; thence East 100 feet; thence South 5280 feet more or less to a point on the North line of said Section 20; thence East 1220 feet; thence South 3000 feet; thence East 1100 feet; thence North 1300 feet; thence East 1870 feet; thence South 940 feet; thence East 990 feet; thence South 1650 feet; thence East 990 feet; thence South 2310 feet; thence West 4710 feet; thence South 2460 feet; thence East 1100 feet; thence Southeasterly 1985 feet more or less to the Northeast corner of Section 32; thence South 660 feet; thence West 1320 feet; thence

North 660 feet; thence West 1320 feet; thence South 870 feet; thence West 2310 feet; thence South 2100 feet; thence West 2310 feet; thence North 1650 feet; thence East 660 feet; thence North 2170 feet; thence East 1980 feet; thence North 1790 feet; thence West 1980 feet; thence North 1320 feet; thence West 1320 feet; thence North 2970 feet; thence West 920 feet; thence North 3630 feet more or less to a point on the North line of Section 19; thence East 4880 feet more or less to the Southwest corner of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of said Section 17; thence North 5280 feet more or less to the point of beginning, containing 1,900 acres.

SEC. 2. The conveyance authorized by the first section of this Act shall be made without consideration, but shall be made subject to the condition that such property so conveyed shall be utilized by the city of Charleston, Arkansas, for water impoundment for municipal and industrial needs of the area, or for flood control purposes. Upon a determination by the Secretary of the Army that any such property so conveyed is not being so used, all right, title, and interest in and to that property shall, upon such determination, revert to the United States.

By Mr. GRAVEL (for himself and Mr. STEVENS):

S. 3019. A bill to make available to the city of Ketchikan, Alaska, certain lands necessary to the replacement of the Carlanna Creek Dam. Referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Mr. GRAVEL. Mr. President, in November 1973 the city of Ketchikan, Alaska, suffered a disaster with the break of the Carlanna Creek Dam, threatening the water supply for that city. The dam loss was declared a disaster by the President on November 7, 1973.

It is urgent that work begin on construction of a new dam. The land required is now in Federal hands as provided by the act of July 27, 1939 (53 Stat. 1131, which was passed to protect the Carlanna Lakes watershed area). In order for the construction to proceed, it is necessary for these lands (congressional setaside USS 1281 and 1282), be transferred to the State of Alaska which will, in turn, be turned over to the city of Ketchikan.

I send to the desk for appropriate referral a bill which would make these lands available to the city of Ketchikan, Alaska, for replacement of the dam.

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

S. 3022. A bill to amend the Lower Saint Croix River Act of 1972. Referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, on behalf of myself and the distinguished Senators MONDALE and HUMPHREY of Minnesota, I am introducing legislation which will affirm the commitment of the Federal Government to fully protect the Lower St. Croix River as a segment of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

Probably unique in the Nation, the Lower St. Croix flows near a major metropolitan area, Minneapolis-St. Paul, yet still retains much of its original natural beauty and pleasant, pastoral character.

Situated 52 miles along the Minnesota-Wisconsin border, the Lower St. Croix was originally included as a "study

river" in the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968. The Upper St. Croix was made an "instant river" in that same legislation.

Studies conducted pursuant to that designation determined that a different form of administration would be necessary, because of the urban-rural transition of the river. Because of the desire to both fully protect the river and to adhere to established principles of local jurisdiction in urbanized areas, half of the Lower St. Croix is to be administered by the States of Wisconsin and Minnesota, and the other half is to be administered by the Department of the Interior—National Park Service.

The Lower St. Croix River Act of 1972 took the official step of adding the Lower St. Croix—under the dual administration plan—to the Wild and Scenic Rivers System. The initial studies had determined that \$7.275 million would be needed for the purpose of land and scenic easement purchase along the Federal segment of the river. That amount was authorized in the 1972 legislation.

However, since the inclusion of the river in the Wild and Scenic Rivers System, the Department of the Interior has prepared an advance master plan. That master plan has revealed that the Department feels that only about one-third of the Federal segment can be adequately safeguarded with the \$7.275 million authorization. The plan as prepared provides for the land and easement purchase along 10.3 miles, leaving the remaining 16.7 miles virtually unprotected.

For their part, the States of Wisconsin and Minnesota, through Governors Lucey and Anderson and their respective departments of natural resources, have already demonstrated their willingness to protect the 25-mile State segments. Legislation has already been passed or is on the way toward passage providing for a significant State effort in land purchase and the development of State parks and recreation areas.

The extent of potential development along the Lower St. Croix makes a reaffirmation of the intention of the Federal Government to meet its obligation under the act all the more important. Already, 17 sites have been set out as possible housing or commercial development locations.

The Interior Department has determined that an additional \$11.725 million will be necessary if the entire Federal segment is to be adequately protected for the use and enjoyment of future generations. This sum would be used for similar land and scenic easements along the lower portion of the Federal segment.

The legislation we are introducing today provides that additional authorization in the Lower St. Croix River Act of 1972, to reflect the updated estimates. It is my hope that through this legislation and cooperation from all parties involved in the administration of the Lower St. Croix that the original intent of the Congress can be met.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a statement submitted for the RECORD by the distinguished Senator from Minnesota (Mr. MONDALE) and a

copy of the legislation, be printed in the RECORD at this point.

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

S. 3022

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 6(a) of the Lower Saint Croix River Act of 1972 (86 Stat. 1174) is amended by deleting "7,275,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "19,000,000".

STATEMENT OF SENATOR MONDALE

Mr. President: I am privileged to introduce today with Senators Nelson and Humphrey a bill to amend the Lower St. Croix River Act to provide an additional \$11,725,000 to carry out the preservation program for the riverway.

The Lower St. Croix River is in many ways unique in the nation. It is essentially the only unspoiled natural river in the United States which is adjacent to a major metropolitan area. The Lower St. Croix provides a wide variety of scenic and recreational opportunities to the residents of the Upper Midwest, including boating, swimming, canoeing, fishing, hiking, camping and simple aesthetic enjoyment. But because it borders the two States of Minnesota and Wisconsin and flows through some 36 units of local government, the Lower St. Croix poses particularly complex problems of preservation and management.

It is therefore appropriate that the Lower St. Croix River should be protected by a program which is also rather unique. It is the only river within the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System to be preserved through a cooperative federal-state management program with administrative responsibilities shared by the Department of Interior and by the States of Minnesota and Wisconsin.

Under this program, the Department of Interior is responsible for preservation of the 27 miles of the river between Taylors Falls and Stillwater, Minnesota; and the States have responsibility for the 25 miles extending from Stillwater downriver to Prescott, Wisconsin.

Under the leadership of Governor Wendell R. Anderson of Minnesota and Patrick J. Lucey of Wisconsin, the States have developed plans for the acquisition of scenic easements on all lands outside of incorporated communities within the State management zone. Plans are also underway to expand existing State parks and to develop the new Afton State Park in Minnesota and the Kinnickinnic State Park in Wisconsin to accomplish the goals of preservation and public recreation. The States are therefore moving ahead responsibly toward full protection for the stretch of the river corridor falling under their jurisdiction.

When the Congress approved the Lower St. Croix River Act in 1972, it established the funding level on the basis of an estimate of \$7.275 million for acquisition and development along the 27 mile segment of the river to be administered by the Department of Interior. This funding level was considered to be adequate by the Administration and by the Congress at the time for the purchase of land and easements to protect the entire federal segment from Taylors Falls to the City of Stillwater.

However, on the basis of more detailed updated appraisals, the National Park Service now reports that the \$7.275 million would only allow acquisition of land and easements along the upper 10 miles of the river from Taylors Falls to the Chisago-Washington County line. An additional 11.4 million would be required to purchase necessary land and easements so that the remaining 17 miles

of the federal management zone can be preserved in perpetuity.

The legislation which Senator Nelson, Senator Humphrey and I introduce today is designed to accomplish this objective. We do not believe that preservation of any of the Lower St. Croix River should be compromised because of the current \$7.275 million ceiling on funding for the program. Clearly, it was the intent of Congress in passing the 1972 Act to assure perpetual protection for the river in its present condition.

Mr. President, I am hopeful that the Congress can move quickly on the proposal we introduce today to achieve this pressing objective.

By Mr. KENNEDY (for himself,
Mr. JAVITS, Mr. SCHWEIKER, and
Mr. BEALL):

S. 3023. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to strengthen the research programs of the National Institutes of Health, and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I am pleased to be able to introduce today legislation which proposes to create a President's Biomedical Research Panel. I wish it were not necessary to take this step. However, this Nation's biomedical research effort is now severely jeopardized. The recently submitted budget for 1975 tells the story. Funds for cancer research are proposed to increase by more than \$70 million. The President's budget for heart disease research is up by more than \$20 million.

Yet all of the rest of the National Institutes of Health is increased by only \$1 million. The President's budget in this respect is shortsighted. It is not in the interest of the Nation's biomedical research community, which is the finest in the world. And, more importantly, it is not in the interests of making the requisite progress in biomedical research which will be required to ultimately improve the health of the American people.

Mr. President, this bill is modeled after the legislation which was enacted in 1971 which created the President's Cancer Panel. The Cancer Panel has been remarkably effective in assuring that the cancer program go forward in the most effective way possible. To a remarkable extent the success of this Panel is directly attributable to the efforts of its chairman, Mr. Benno Schmidt.

The legislation which I am introducing today, with the cosponsorship of my friend and colleague from New York, Senator JAVITS, will assure the integration of the overall biomedical research program by requiring that the chairman of the President's Cancer Panel is always one of the three members of the President's Biomedical Research Panel.

I believe a mechanism like this is necessary if we are to continue to have confidence in the maintenance of this country's leadership in biomedical research. At the conclusion of my remarks, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to include a letter to the editor which appeared in this past Sunday's edition of the Washington Post concerning the very serious threat which now exists for the Nation's biomedical research program. As the letter makes clear, scientific inquiry cannot be the handmaiden