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Future maintenance dredging will be required to keep channels open and navigation moving. We are seeking ways to dispose of the soil dredged from the channel without adverse effect on esthetic and ecological values. Timely and effective planning, and the cooperative effort of all interests will be required to assure the availability of suitable spoil disposal sites when and as they are needed. This involves a very important responsibility of civic leadership.

Supplying the pressing need for greatly increased outdoor recreational opportunities of all kinds, especially for the many millions who live and work in our crowded cities, is a function of water resources development which is of increasing national importance. During recent years there has been a phenomenal rise in public recreational enjoyment of water resource projects—particularly reservoirs. During 1966, we had 190 million visitors at our Corps of Engineers reservoirs.

The growing demand for more and more water-related recreation is reflected in fundamental changes in Federal water programs. In plan formulation, economic evaluation, and cost allocation, recreation is now treated as a full partner with other purposes of water resources development. Recent legislation has provided strong incentives for greater participation by State and local agencies in recreation planning and development. Where one feature of a multiple-purpose project serves recreation and all other authorized purposes across the board, the Federal government bears the full cost. It also bears up to half of the added cost of features which serve recreation exclusively—as well as of fish and wildlife enhancement measures—when they are sponsored by, and cooperatively planned by, State and local governments.

The many steps which are being taken to develop the tremendous recreational potential of the Arkansas Valley promise to pay handsome dividends. They will benefit not only this region, but people living far beyond its boundaries. The two beautiful lodges at Lake Eufaula sponsored by the State of Oklahoma, together with other recreational development going forward at Keystone, Dardanelle, and elsewhere in the headwater areas and along the river, will help to make the valley a playground of wide renown. Webbers Falls and Robert S. Kerr Reservoirs on the main stem have an excellent potential for the establishment of major parks. We expect these reservoirs to attract more than 2½ million visitors annually.

Fish and wildlife resources are being greatly enhanced by the Arkansas project. Migrating ducks are already stopping at project reservoirs in increasing numbers. Fish will benefit from reduced turbidity, stabilized banks and channels, controlled flows, and deeper pools. The Fish and Game Commissions of Oklahoma and Arkansas are cooperating fully in the conservation of these resources. The stocking of Dardanelle reservoir with large-mouth bass, bream, crappie, and catfish is a good example. The experimental introduction of half a million highly prized striped bass—which we call rock fish on the Atlantic Coast—is an innovation I know sport fishermen will welcome.

Water pollution is a national problem which has a major impact on all our water resources planning and development today. We Americans have compounded our water troubles by disregard for good water management. A substantial part of the water available to us is limited for general use because once beautiful streams have been turned into open sewers to flush away the wastes of our cities and industries. Good stewardship of our water resources demands that to the maximum practicable extent pollutants be kept out of them, and we are seeking to do so through intensified State and Federal waste treatment programs. But

despite the best we can hope to accomplish through treatment at the source, the menace of pollution will have to be combatted also—and to an increasingly large extent—through the substantial augmentation of stream flows during low-flow periods. This means that, nationwide, much more reservoir capacity must be constructed and earmarked for this purpose.

The salt content of the Arkansas River presents a serious problem which is being attacked vigorously both by the Federal government and the States involved. The Corps of Engineers has devised and recommended a \$270 million program to minimize brine pollution from natural sources. That resulting from petroleum and natural gas operations is being dealt with through State action. Otherwise, your Valley is in a particularly advantageous position with respect to pollution. Your great upstream reservoirs impound plentiful water for low-flow regulation. By comparison with many of our other major river basins, you have little contamination from municipal or industrial wastes to contend with. Your slate is relatively clean. Keep it that way. Make it a matter of high priority as new population centers and industry develop along the waterway to see that adequate regulatory safeguards are provided—and strictly enforced.

It has been a real pleasure to be with you, and to discuss some of the problems with which you and people throughout the United States are deeply concerned these days. No matter how much is accomplished, there is always another beckoning horizon just beyond. I am confident that you will continue in the vanguard of leadership toward new goals. We of the Corps of Engineers are proud to work with you, and with all the people of the Arkansas Basin dedicated to the good stewardship of the water resources of this great part of our Nation.

SEIZURES OF U.S. TUNA VESSELS BY PERU AND ECUADOR

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. President, I have long been a firm advocate of inter-American cooperation and brotherhood; consequently, my hopes and prayers are with our President as he meets with officials of our Latin American neighbors in Punta del Este. I know that every effort will be made on our part to insure a long and productive future for the Alliance for Progress.

At the same time, I sincerely hope that the nations of Latin America will remember that cooperation is a two-way street, and I address this comment particularly to the representatives of Peru and Ecuador, each of which countries now has an extraordinary opportunity to exhibit good will by offering positive, realistic solutions to the problems which have arisen from their seizures of United States tuna vessels. These problems are not new, and proper attention to them is long overdue. Now is the time for such attention. Indicative of the sentiment which surrounds this issue is a resolution passed recently by the Board of Harbor Commissioners of the City of Los Angeles and I ask unanimous consent that the text of the resolution be printed in the RECORD.

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

"Whereas, the Port of Los Angeles serves as the home base port for the largest commercial fishing fleet in the United States; and

"Whereas, the owners of the fishing vessels operating from this Port pioneered and developed the long-range fishing capabilities of this fleet, which enabled such fleet to fish in international waters of the South American Coast; and

"Whereas, the economic advantages that flow from the prosperity of the fishing fleet inure to the benefit of the business and individuals throughout the entire United States, from the transportation industry to food processors, distributors, wholesalers and retailers, to the ultimate housewife consumer; and

"Whereas, the Board of Harbor Commissioners of the City of Los Angeles is vitally interested and concerned in the welfare and safety of the crews manning such vessels and in the prosperity of the commercial fishing fleet;

"Now, therefore, be it resolved, That the Board of Harbor Commissioners of the City of Los Angeles hereby expresses its growing concern to the State Department of the United States of America for the welfare, safety and prosperity of the crews and vessels of the commercial fishing fleet operating from the Port in view of the antagonistic acts recently perpetrated by a certain South American country, and urges that the matter be given careful study and resolved in a manner satisfactory to the economic interests of the affected businesses and individuals in the United States; and

"Be it further resolved, That the Secretary of the board be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to transmit a copy of this Resolution to the State Department of the United States and to interested Senators and Representatives serving in the Congress of the United States."

I hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution was adopted by the Board of Harbor Commissioners at its meeting held Mar. 8, 1967.

J. F. PARKINSON,
Secretary.

Approved as to form March 6, 1967.

ROGER ARNEBERGH,
City Attorney.

E. C. FAUVELL,
Assistant.

NATIONAL TEACHER CORPS

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, one of the most valuable of the Great Society programs has been the National Teacher Corps, which has done much to break down the resistance to education in poverty-stricken areas, in spite of inadequate funding by Congress.

This program has been well accepted in the educational community. Not only does it provide additional help to strengthen present programs of the schools which employ Teacher Corps interns, but also the program looks to the future by developing young, dedicated teachers to continue to work in the schools where the task is most difficult.

Last week the Minneapolis Tribune published an article concerning the Teacher Corps program at Harrison Elementary and Franklin Junior High School in Minneapolis. It is an excellent article which both describes the operation of the Teacher Corps program in general and documents its effectiveness in Minneapolis.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the article entitled "Teacher Corps Wins Friends in City," published in the Minneapolis Tribune of Thursday, April 6, 1967, be printed in the RECORD.

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

[From the Minneapolis Tribune, Apr. 6, 1967]
TEACHER CORPS WINS FRIENDS IN CITY—15
LEARNING CENTERS AID POOR PUPILS

(By Fred Johnson)

Nestled in nooks and crannies around Harrison School in Minneapolis are 15 unconventional classrooms that teaching professionals call "learning centers."

One of their purposes is to teach youngsters in small groups. They provide both "remedial" and "enrichment" instruction.

The idea is to break down the resistance to education offered by children from poverty-stricken families.

Most of the 1,100 children at Harrison have participated in a learning center at one time or another.

According to Mrs. Edna A. Anderson, Harrison's principal, the centers have revolutionized the school's curriculum this year.

They were made possible, she said, by a National Teacher Corps (NTC) team at Harrison.

Two NTC teams came to Minneapolis last fall. Each consists of six persons—a leader and five interns.

The other team is at Franklin Junior High, another school where many of the children are considered disadvantaged.

The Minneapolis schools requested 46 NTC workers for the current school year, but only 12 were available.

Donald Bevis, director of special federal projects for the schools, said Minneapolis could use 50 NTC members next year.

"It's a very effective program in my judgment," said Supt. John B. Davis Jr.

School officials in many cities are reported to feel the same way about the federally sponsored program, which aims to develop teachers with special expertise in dealing with disadvantaged children.

The NTC, in fact, seems to have plenty of friends except where it counts most—in Congress.

Though the 89th Congress was extraordinarily generous to education, it almost left the NTC out in the cold.

Congress reluctantly established the program, supported by President Johnson, in 1965. Since then the NTC has had a difficult time getting money to operate, and the program is said to be in serious trouble in the present Congress.

Through the program, interns, or trainees, work in poverty-area schools under the guidance of team leaders, who are experienced teachers.

In addition to receiving on-the-job training, an intern is expected to enroll in a nearby university to work toward a master's degree and to seek teacher certification, if he doesn't have it.

Besides this, said David Ferrens, NTC member at Harrison, interns do "community work aimed at bringing the people of the community in closer contact with the school."

The federal government pays 90 per cent of the salaries of NTC members, the local school district 10 per cent.

The local interns are receiving salaries equivalent to those of other beginning teachers in Minneapolis. Their leaders are paid according to their professional status.

Ferrens, 29, Philadelphia, Pa., said that interns expected to serve two years.

Implicit in the program is the idea that teachers need special training to do an effective job with poverty children.

At Harrison, Ferren said, NTC members have devoted much effort to improving children's reading skills.

"In all disadvantaged schools," he said, "it appears that reading is the big deficiency."

NTC members at Harrison and Franklin have helped develop programs to distribute paperback books among children. (Both schools have received substantial donations of paperbacks.)

The result, officials said, is that pupils have been doing a lot more reading.

THE USE OF BATTLESHIPS IN VIETNAM

Mr. MCINTYRE. Mr. President, I would like to associate myself with the remarks made last Monday on the floor of the Senate by my distinguished colleague, the chairman of the Committee on Armed Services, stressing the need and desirability for deploying battleships off the coast of Vietnam.

As Senator RUSSELL pointed out so well, many of the arguments which the Department of Defense has used in objecting to the proposal originated by Senator RUSSELL are "unconvincing at best."

I personally see no reason why one or two battleships should not be reactivated and made part of our fleet.

But one of the most important points that the distinguished chairman made in his remarks yesterday was that he intends to discuss this matter on every available opportunity until some good reason is given by the Department of Defense for its failure to reactivate a battleship.

I applaud Senator RUSSELL for his determination and his intention to speak out until his proposal is either accepted or some excellent reason is given for not accepting it.

I, too, have spoken on the floor of the Senate many times about the need to reactivate battleships for use in the Vietnam theater of operations.

And I, too, plan to use every opportunity to join Senator RUSSELL in support of this proposal.

F.D.R. AND L.B.J.: A LEGACY CONTINUES

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, 22 years ago today, Franklin Roosevelt passed into history.

He died in the midst of a terrible war that tested anew mankind's resolve to defend liberty against aggression and enslavement. America was never the same again because of Franklin Roosevelt.

He was the wise teacher who led us through difficult and perilous years. He taught us to be self-confident; he revived our Nation's spirit; and he reaffirmed our faith in democracy.

But most of all he taught us a mighty truth: That freedom is only as meaningful as the number who share in its blessings.

President Roosevelt helped us to face the inequities of life with boldness and courage. From him, we learned that poverty, illiteracy, and disease are conditions that result when a society becomes complacent or indifferent.

Above all, he proved that human destiny is shaped by man's willingness to push against those forces which hold him down.

That lesson guides us yet. We see today, in America in the 1960's, that a people responsive to the political and social needs of their time can create a new era of opportunity and progress.

President Johnson is committed to this task. Through his leadership the Roosevelt legacy is as meaningful and challenging today as it was a generation ago.

Both of these great Presidents shared

a vision of America that seeks to restore the full potential of our human and material resources.

Like Roosevelt, President Johnson sees America not in terms of what we are, but of what we are capable of becoming. This is the real meaning of the Great Society: That every man, in every place, can know the joys and satisfactions of realizing his skills and talents and ambitions.

One year before his death, President Roosevelt addressed Congress and articulated a second Bill of Rights for all Americans.

Among these rights were the right to a useful job; the right to earn enough to provide adequate food, clothing, and shelter; the right of every family to a decent home; the right to adequate medical care and the opportunity to achieve good health; the right to adequate protection from the economic fears of old age, sickness, and unemployment; and the right to a good education.

These are the basic rights of a free and enlightened people. And today, more Americans have secured these rights than ever before.

We are working today, in unity, to invest the benefits of our vast wealth and technology for human needs. Our goal is a quality of life—quality in education, in medical care, in our social and political institutions, in our great cities and in our rural communities. And we are striving for such qualities at a time of unprecedented prosperity and economic growth.

President Roosevelt awakened the Nation's social conscience during the difficult days of the great depression. President Johnson has prodded our conscience during these golden years of prosperity. For he knows, indeed, history has proven, that a democratic government is worthy of popular support only when it meets its obligations to all of its people.

I believe that the American people, regardless of party affiliation, can be proud of what we have accomplished in the past 5 years.

President Roosevelt was the great inspiration for much that we are doing today. His place in history is assured. And President Johnson's place is assured through his dedication to civil rights, education, and eliminating poverty.

And so, as we sadly acknowledge the passing of a beloved President 22 years ago, we are also comforted by the fact that all that he stood for and, all that he taught us, is alive and vital and significant today.

I think we can be hopeful about the future. As President Roosevelt observed, in a speech he was to have delivered on April 13, 1945:

The only limit to our realization of tomorrow will be our doubts of today. Let us move forward with strong and active faith.

President Johnson has made this commitment to our American tomorrow. And so have the American people.

OUR FOOD

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. President, the National Limestone Institute has re-