

U.S. Congress.

UNITED STATES



OF AMERICA

# Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 90<sup>th</sup> CONGRESS  
FIRST SESSION

VOLUME 113—PART 6

MARCH 16, 1967, TO APRIL 4, 1967

(PAGES 6867 TO 8332)

Atlantic Seaboard, extending from Boston to Richmond, the Senator has become virtually the spokesman for that emerging American phenomenon, the 11-state Megalopolis Northeast. In effect, this projects the present-day problems of the great cities into their single common problems. The key to this is transportation.

Rapid inter-city transportation is his sole idea, and has already resulted in tremendous revitalization of the role of the railroads. Indeed, almost single-handedly, Senator Pell's persistence has resulted in the new Cabinet post of Secretary of Transportation. His new book, "Megalopolis Unbound," is a reassuringly thorough study, as unassuming and as solid as concrete. If it does nothing else, it should elevate the sights of those aiming at solution of the current big city problems in terms of easing local paroxysm.

Additionally, with the temerity of a Magellan, Senator Pell has literally embarked upon the oceans. The senator envisions the seas as vast reservoirs of energies untapped and indeed unimagined, and clearly believes man will tame the oceans and their sea water as man has tamed fire.

Almost compulsively addicted to doing his homework, he has produced another book, "The Challenge of the Seas." Actually, it adds up to a most readable thriller on the new science of oceanography. To augment this, Senator Pell has urged the idea of seagrant colleges, parallel to President Lincoln's land-grant colleges which are today the present state universities. Obviously, if any nation can convert the sea into farm, mine and chemical colossus, the know-how of American industry is preeminently qualified.

This is quite independent of his position on higher education generally. He conceives of higher education as a government investment, and has introduced a bill providing a government grant of \$1,000 a year for two years to every qualified student upon going to college. Again, this alone would revolutionize the budget of millions of American families.

Further, Senator Pell's philosophy of the expanding mind of man is such that when the Institute of Arts and Sciences was brought into being, the President handed him two pens, for it was largely Pell's brainchild.

Tall, young and handsome, he is all but maddeningly deliberate and undramatic—but so was Cordell Hull, his prototype. It is significant that Senator Mike Mansfield, majority leader, unqualifiedly declares that Pell of Rhode Island has one of the most massive first term records in senate history. Senator Pell is anything but a comet; but assuredly, in the national heavens, there is a slowly rising star of great magnitude.

#### INTERNATIONAL DAY FOR ELIMINATION OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, more than 7 years ago President John F. Kennedy pledged the best efforts of this Nation to those peoples in the huts and villages of half the globe struggling to break the bonds of mass misery.

One of the most cruel bonds faced by those millions of peoples is that of racial discrimination—whether it be in the reprehensible apartheid policy of South Africa, in the imposition of boycotts by some nations on the basis of race, or in the continuation of racial disabilities here in the United States. It is a scourge visited upon some peoples for reasons entirely outside their own control, and results in hopelessness, frustration, and violence.

It is one of the most grave threats to world peace, and exists as a threat on a

worldwide scale. It is properly a matter for the attention of the United Nations. Last year the U.N. General Assembly adopted a resolution establishing today, March 21, as International Day for Elimination of Racial Discrimination.

We must take the occasion on this day to take stock of our efforts to blot out racial prejudice and discrimination from the world. Moreover, while racial persecutions and bigotry have existed throughout the history of mankind, we must never concede that the problem is beyond human solution. It will be most difficult to achieve the goal of racial harmony and equality, because many nations, unlike the United States, do not have guarantees against such discrimination in their basic social fabric of constitution and statutes. In fact, some of the most glaring examples of racial discrimination are based on a State policy committed to that end.

But, in the words of President Johnson, if we as a nation, and I might add the world, take what appears to be the easy way out and abandon the long hard struggle for social and economic justice, there would be little hope of ending the chain of personal tragedies that began with ancient bigotry and continues to this hour.

#### NATIONAL FOREST TIMBER PRICES

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, for the past several months I have received many communications from the State of Oregon relating to the subject of the appraised prices of timber on the national forests in Oregon.

On February 28, the Forest Service wrote to me on this subject, supplying a current report. Because of the widespread interest in my State on the issue of national forest appraised timber prices, I ask unanimous consent that the February 28 report be printed in the RECORD.

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

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
FOREST SERVICE,

Washington, D. C.

HON. WAYNE MORSE,  
U. S. Senate,

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: We are writing to inform you about some things taking place in the Pacific Northwest Region of the Forest Service that relate to appraising National Forest timber for sale. The Forest Service constantly reviews, reinforces, and adjusts its timber sale appraisal data. The objective is to have appraisals of National Forest timber reflect the most current logging and marketing conditions.

Early in 1964, there were indications that our stumpage appraisals were getting out of line with bidding experience in western Oregon and Washington. We found that prices bid for National Forest stumpage were exceeding appraised prices by margins that exceeded justifiable expectations. A careful analysis of our appraisal premises and data led us to believe that the divergence was due to changes in market techniques that had affected product recoveries and costs. An extensive series of lumber and plywood mill recovery studies had been under way for some time. These were hastened to provide a possible solution to the pricing problem.

We completed the greater part of this series of studies during 1965. They were carefully designed to fully reflect the ex-

pected combination of recoveries of both veneer and lumber from logs of typical grades. They clearly disclosed that there had been significant increases in both lumber and plywood recoveries and costs since the time when our existing data had been developed. The results of these up-to-date studies are now being placed in effect.

Although this action is a routine one—a part of the constant effort to update appraisal data—we realize that it will generate comment and inquiry. We thought you would like to know about it and the reasons for it. One significant fact should be kept in mind: The change will tend to raise the estimated recovery value of timber stands that include a typical proportion of Douglas-fir. However, appraised prices during the current quarter are expected to be lower than during the fourth quarter of 1966 due to offsetting changes in market levels and cost estimates used in the standard appraisal method.

Should you have questions on the subject or a need for greater detail, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

A. W. GREELEY,  
Associate Chief.

#### FUTURE HOMEMAKERS OF AMERICA

Mr. BURDICK. Mr. President, the Future Homemakers of America have a week dedicated to recognition of their achievements, April 2-9, and I wish to invite particular attention to one of these achievements.

Women in 20th-century America play an important part in civic and community affairs, and the Future Homemakers of America, among their many achievements, provide practical training in participation in these affairs.

As an example of what is meant by practical training is the work which the 12 national officers of this organization have done in guiding the planning for the National Future Homemakers of America Week. One of these national officers is Brenda Holes, Hunter, N. Dak., a vice president. Her particular responsibility is the area of public relations.

This national association is made up of hundreds of local chapters along with State organizations which meet regularly and practice self-government by electing officers and planning and executing community and individual improvement programs. This is important training for the roles these young women will carry in their adult life. Tribute should also be paid to the State and local leaders, such as Janice Lindstrom, of Sheyenne, N. Dak., who is State president. She is the leader of 4,864 members in North Dakota.

These organizations which are training grounds for tomorrow's citizens and leaders are great bulwarks of democracy. They are carrying on important work which will be paying its dividends for years to come.

#### UTAH INTERMOUNTAIN BUSINESS LEADERS SUPPORT RESTORATION OF 7-PERCENT INVESTMENT TAX CREDIT

Mr. MOSS. Mr. President, on March 10, the Salt Lake Tribune published an article which indicates widespread support among business leaders in the intermountain area for the restoration of