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the ears; for your patience with those who seek to steal the world and enslave its people; for keeping your cool even when the Trojan horse mounts the steps of the White House to insolently spew forth its treason.

"Thank you for keeping alive the concept of individual liberty and faith in God in a world wallowing in humanistic collectivism.

"For these reasons and so much more, I say: 'Thank you America and God bless you.'

"PATRICIA YOUNG.

"VANCOUVER, B. C."

M. W. BEAN,  
Editor.

### THE PESTICIDE PERIL—LXVI

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, more and more individuals are becoming alarmed about the threat to our environment and to human health from the continued use of persistent pesticides, and more and more individuals are speaking out publicly to voice their concern to others throughout the country.

Miss Jean Roach of Milladore, Wis., wrote a letter to the Stevens Point Daily Journal in which she expressed her concern about the contamination of our environment from DDT. She cites the many species of wildlife which are near extinction because of high levels of DDT residues in their systems, and asks:

Are we not going to protest until after they become extinct?

The one characteristic that makes DDT and other persistent pesticides so harmful is biological magnification, which results in an increasing concentration of the pesticide progressively along the food chains until it reaches a serious and often lethal level. Now that the very insects which DDT is used against have built up an immunity to the pesticide, Miss Roach suggests that:

Given enough time, we may not have to worry about a third world war. We may not be here, and neither will many other species of plant and animal life be here. Except perhaps the bugs.

The bald eagle has already been added to the endangered species list, but a news article from the same October 11 Stevens Point Daily Journal reports that this American symbol cannot even find refuge in our national parks. DDT residues are destroying the bald eagle in Everglades National Park, the last U.S. refuge.

I ask unanimous consent that the letter and the article be printed in the RECORD.

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

#### ASKS FOR SUPPORT OF MOVE TO BAN DDT

ROUTE 1, MILLADORE.—How long are we as citizens going to stand by and watch plant and animal life disappearing because of the use of DDT on our fields? Scores of songbirds, water birds, fish and small animals have already died. Are we not going to protest until after they become extinct? How many people are we going to allow to die before asking, no, demanding that DDT be banned?

Of course we need pesticides, but surely there are some that will break down or disintegrate after a certain amount of time in the field which could be used instead. And besides, insects become more and more im-

mune to DDT anyway. It's too bad that birds such as songbirds, or the brown pelicans and cormorants off the coast of California, as a case in point, or human beings, don't develop this immunity. Certainly it isn't hard to believe that as minute forms of algae and plankton are absorbing DDT, the fruits and vegetables that we eat are also absorbing it. Given enough time, we may not have to worry about a third world war. We may not be here, and neither will many other species of plant and animal life be here. Except perhaps the bugs.

There are only two ways of stopping the use of DDT. One is through federal legislation and enforcement of laws banning the use of DDT, the other way is for those who now use DDT to stop using it, to in effect, boycott its producers. Only through law or a pain in the pocketbook will the DDT producers stop making it.

All I ask is that each of you who read this write just one letter to a congressman. One letter, multiplied by thousands, will let them know that we are concerned about our future and the future of countless birds and animals around us. Please write now.

Thank you,

MISS JEAN ROACH.

#### DDT INVADING LAST REFUGE OF BALD EAGLE

MIAMI.—DDT, the killer of birds as well as the insects it is sent out to fight, has invaded the last U.S. refuge of the bald eagle, a biologist says.

In fact, says Dr. William Robertson, a recent check shows that the level of DDT and similar pesticides is so high in the Everglades that the bald eagle may become extinct there.

Robertson, a biologist with the U.S. Park Services, said Friday the poison pollution is causing female eagles to lay eggs with shells so thin that they crack during incubation.

"The pesticide levels are much higher than we would have anticipated. I would call them alarming," Robertson told a group of scientists at the University of Miami.

"The levels are at the point where they are interfering with the reproductive process."

Robertson said the poisons interfere with the birds' formation of calcium, a basic ingredient in egg shells.

The remnants of a once-great bald eagle population nest in the southwest corner of the Everglades National Park, near Flamingo. Robertson has spent many hours studying the nests.

### THE PEOPLE SQUEEZE

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, today's public awareness and debate on domestic issues has many facets involving numerous problem areas.

We hear a great deal about the urban ghetto and its difficult problems of bad housing and unemployment and discrimination. We have seen riots on television and we know the grim facts of crime in city streets.

The problems of rural America have also been brought home to us. We know that one-fourth of rural Americans are poor, that one out of three of their homes are substandard, and that their health and educational facilities are seriously deficient.

In reacting to urgent human problems which do enlist the sympathy of most Americans there is the danger that we are directing too little attention to our nonmetropolitan areas—the hinterland of small cities and rural communities. And yet these are the places where many Americans now live, where unplanned

and uncontrolled growth is underway, and where many of the decisions affecting our urban future are being decided.

I feel that we are coming to realize, much too slowly, the single most important obstacle to improved growth, and that is the lack of a national land use policy.

One of the most recent articles which point to this need was published in the October issue of Better Homes & Gardens.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the RECORD.

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

#### THE PEOPLE SQUEEZE

(By George Bush)

Already, seven out of ten Americans live on little more than one percent of our land. Unless something happens to stop this trend our future promises to be a nightmare.

By 1980, calling cities by their traditional names will be an idle exercise: ten of our 21 major urban centers will have merged into four sprawling super-cities. The New York megalopolis, stretching from Boston to Washington, will be a living hell for 51 million people. The strip from Chicago to Pittsburgh will have 37 million; the California coast, 27 million; and the most rapidly growing of our urban concentration's, Florida's coast-to-coast colossus, will have tripled its population to more than 10 million.

That's a total of 125 million in just those four super-cities—nearly as many now live in all our major urban centers combined.

There are still people who point to this growth as progress. After all, we think Big in this country. Why shouldn't big cities get bigger? Sure, concentration brings problems, but aren't we Americans the greatest problem-solvers ever put on the face of the earth? We'll find a way.

Such wishful thinking does little to console the millions who suffer loss of health, sanity, and human dignity trying to make a life in and around the cities as they are today, let alone as they will be tomorrow.

At worst, we face social collapse; at best, a constant struggle that saps us, stifles our humanism, takes all the real pleasure out of living, and offers only synthetic rewards.

#### LOST VALUES

Reflect, if you will, on some very basic benefits which life in America should offer—benefits that our nation took pretty much for granted until recent years:

Warmth of communal spirit, friendliness of our neighbors, respect of our fellow citizens, common courtesy in everyday transactions, a feeling of safety in our streets and homes.

And more: schools shaped by our wishes rather than by political mandates, taxation with the least waste, a daily life free from harassment by special-interest groups, the opportunity to work hard without squandering our strength on getting to and from our jobs, the opportunity to breathe clean air—and even the chance just to be alone when we want to.

#### WORSE THAN A JUNGLE

All this becomes a utopian dream when people are put together like animals in a cage. Life then is stripped of its simplest graces and even lacks the natural logic of the jungle to which big cities, in their ruthlessness, have often been compared.

Stand outside Chicago's O'Hare airport and you'll see freeways choked in all directions—to the city and out of the city. Where is everyone going? Well, those who come from the inner city are streaming to factory jobs in the suburbs. And those who live in the suburbs are pouring back to white collar

jobs downtown. It's a ludicrous juxtaposition of where individuals live and where they work.

In New York, the Long Island Expressway has earned the sobriquet, "The world's longest parking lot." During rush hour, in the dank, urine-scented caverns under Times Square, policemen yell, "Keep it moving" to the faceless, shuffling crush.

It's night, and a man lies in the middle of fancy Fifth Avenue. He may be drunk, he may be sick, he may be dead; your taxi driver swerves to avoid him but doesn't stop to help. "I mind my own business," he snarls.

A scream in Detroit's darkness, and people quicken their steps. Like most U.S. city dwellers, they are scared and don't want to be involved. Last year in the "Motor City" you were twice as likely to be murdered as to be killed in a traffic accident (423 homicides versus 235 traffic deaths).

#### MURDER IN FUN CITY

Manhattan Island, sophisticated hub of John Lindsay's "Fun City," with a population of less than 2 million, counts more murders per year than England and Wales, with a population of 49 million. In Chicago during the next ten-year period, a Negro slum-dweller faces one chance out of eight of being mugged, beaten, raped, or murdered. In San Francisco, robberies (mostly by juveniles) zoomed 65 percent last year. In Los Angeles, homicide was up 25 percent.

Polluted air engulfs all our urban centers and the adjoining countryside. California's agricultural losses alone are estimated at \$100 million a year. Chicagoans get 40 percent less sunlight because of their smog. The Eastern seaboard from Boston to Washington suffers on the same scale. On the north shore of Staten Island, which is directly in the path of New Jersey's industrial fumes, the male death rate from lung cancer is almost 40 percent more than that on the relatively unpolluted south shore—and among women, it is twice as high.

Cities by their very nature have always fostered slums. Today, these slums are the cradles of unrest and public violence. Detroit burned and looted itself in an almost masochistic orgy. And there was Watts. And Newark. And Washington. And Pittsburgh.

And not only the slums are involved. The new campus violence also had its seed in the big cities: New York's Columbia University, the Bay Area's University of California at Berkeley, and San Francisco State.

#### SUBURBS ARE NO ANSWER

Escape to the nearby suburbs is of little help. Many are no longer peaceful havens, industry and business, in their own flight from the inner city, have invaded them. Overpriced and underbuilt housing developments stretch ever farther outward, adding commuting time and commuting confusion. Fathers spend less time at home and have less energy, less patience with their families. Women feel alone, bored, deserted. More than most of us care to admit, family life is breaking down.

Suburbs touch each other and fuse, all the while threatening to become future slums. Already, 40 percent of the nation's poor (with incomes of less than \$3,000 a year for a family of four) are living in suburbs. Los Angeles actually has fewer poor in center-city than in its outskirts. Pittsburgh counts more substandard dwellings in its suburbs than in town.

Former President Johnson's Task Force on Suburban Problems last year reported a "quiet, slowly building crisis" and a lack of "community sense." The Task Force put the blame on the hurried, unplanned, piecemeal building of industry, housing, and service facilities.

This, plus the cultural isolation of bedroom developments, the confidential (but hardly surprising) report stated, has created

a "dullness of existence, acutely felt by many older suburbanites and often tragically reflected in the behavior of their children. Suburban vandalism, drug offenses, and larceny by the young are on the rise."

One major cause of suburban deterioration—the move of business from core city to suburbs—shows a pitiful lack of long-range thinking. Such relocations accomplish little except to make life temporarily more convenient for executives who live in the suburbs and thus can put in less commuting time. Although these moves do increase suburban tax bases, they serve only to compound suburban congestion problems, without gaining business any of the advantages of decentralization.

#### THE SAD STATE OF WELFARE

In turn, the center city suffers when it is deprived of the tax revenue it sorely needs. As the business exodus to suburbia gains momentum, an increasing tax burden falls on the city's wage earners. This is often the final straw: they flee to the suburbs too, making core city more and more a welfare state. Hard-pressed for funds, the cities then seek help from state and federal governments—so in the end, all of us are paying for this snowballing calamity.

Already in New York City, more than one million persons are on welfare. In 1955, the city's welfare population increased by about 60,000. Last August, just three years later, 50,000 persons were added to the rolls in one single month. As Dr. Paul Ylvisaker, neighboring New Jersey's commissioner of community affairs once put it: "We have concentrated those least capable of helping themselves where it is least possible for them to help themselves." And the end is not in sight.

Meanwhile, with taxes, rents, and prices rising, only the rich can afford to share the city with the poor. The average man is sorely squeezed: if unionized, he strikes, and if it's a public-service strike, it can bring a giant city crashing to its knees.

Not surprisingly, New York has had the worst of this, as of most everything. Three years ago, the city was paralyzed and its horrendous traffic jams compounded when subways and buses stopped for several weeks. Last spring, the stink of refuse pervaded its concrete canyons when the garbage workers went on strike. Last fall, the teachers walked out precisely at a time when everybody was yea-saying the need for improved education in the slums. Over a million kids couldn't go to school until almost Thanksgiving time.

And even when there's no strike, the inefficiency of public services and their administrators is so stupendous that things never work well and often don't work at all. One snowfall, and New York stops dead for days.

In the last eight years, our farm population has declined more than five million. Rural centers have lost their vitality. Small towns are dying as their young people, lacking opportunities at home, follow unskilled farm labor to the cities.

The problem grows in geometric proportions, for when young people begin to leave, other young people soon follow. Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, is typical of what's happening all over the country. That little prairie town now has almost twice as many residents over the age of 65 than between the ages of 20 and 40.

Social momentum is history's toboggan ride: you get going faster and faster, and it's harder and harder to jump off. Perhaps we are doomed to lose our values, our freedom of choice, our good life. Until now, no society has been able to control inherent trends.

The question is whether this helplessness must still hold true today. Modern social science is observant; it quantifies and analyzes. Modern business is aware of social imperatives, if only for the excellent reason that tomorrow's profits depend on what happens to-

day. Modern communications can prompt and guide the cooperation of individuals and groups across a whole continent. Modern government has become a social manager. We have the tools. We have seen the warnings.

But is there still time to reverse the trend, or at least control it? Can we do all the right things fast enough? What are the right things to do?

#### WE MUST STOP BOONDOGLING

One thing is certain: disjointed, haphazard efforts will accomplish nothing. All the cries for law and order, all the speeches condemning "mod" immorality and juvenile delinquency, all the government studies and finger-in-the-dike programs float in a void.

"Black Capitalism," commendable as it may be, will not wipe out ghetto poverty. Welfare funds are wasted if they merely perpetuate existing conditions. Slum education leads nowhere when its recipients must stay in the slums. City-center beautification is an absurdity when the area all around decays. It hasn't helped Detroit, for instance, where brave new downtown buildings loom over terrorized, deserted streets at night. Equally futile in its limited scope is the federal "Model Cities" program, which would help rehabilitate one urban neighborhood in each city just to demonstrate what can be done.

New freeways are worse than useless if they result in further uncontrolled expansion of urban centers and thus bring additional traffic into congested areas. It now costs an estimated \$20,000 for the additional facilities required to cram just one more car per day into Chicago or New York.

Government advisory committees are a laugh when, as happened last year, two such groups were hard at work duplicating each other's research. One was studying urban problems, the other suburban problems, and neither knew what the other was doing.

As Dr. Linley E. Juers, deputy administrator for economic research at the Department of Agriculture, says, "We have been living with a crisis orientation rather than with a planning orientation."

It goes without saying that our future is worth an all-out coordinated program. But how can we accomplish such a program when, as today, thousands of tiny governmental units all have their own say? When urban development is in the hands of countless entrepreneurs, each acting independently? When local zoning boards perpetuate ordinances that rule out intelligent design and effective action?

#### LACK OF CENTRAL AUTHORITY

It is evident that we cannot have an overall (or even regional) plan that actually works unless we accept some measure of overall (or regional) authority. Megalopolitan Chicago, with its more than 1,000 governmental units, simply cannot function as a whole. Nor can most cities over 50,000, with their astounding average of 90 different jurisdictions.

Of all our states, only Hawaii can—and does—exercise central authority to control the location and extent of urbanization throughout the entire state. Before any non-urban land is sacrificed to industry or mass housing, the State Land Use Commission passes on the project. If the proposed development encroaches on prime agricultural land, or land having recreational opportunities, or just plain scenic land, it is turned down.

A state relying as heavily on tourism as does Hawaii has a special incentive to preserve its natural splendors. But if such a procedure is workable in Hawaii, it can be employed with equal success elsewhere, even on a national scale.

Former Mayor Arthur Naftalin of Minneapolis has suggested a "national urban policy" that would provide for the "revitalization, expansion, and new growth of many

of our existing small towns." It would also build "New Towns" from the ground up, such as Columbia, Maryland, and Jonathan, Minnesota. (Better Homes and Gardens reported fully on these New Towns in our September issue.)

As a first step, however, Naftalin believes such a policy must concern itself with the reconstruction of our big cities. "They and their metropolitan areas . . . are going to grow larger," he says. "We will not be able to reverse the trend of urban settlement."

This may be so. God help us if it is. But the editors of Better Homes and Gardens believe every effort must be made to slow and control the population implosion.

Most crucial in the overall picture is migration from the country to the big city, which has involved nearly 20 million people since 1940. Calvin L. Beale, the Agriculture Department's chief demographer, sees some encouragement because the size of the rural population did not change much last year. He thinks the major postwar adjustments are behind us, and that the farm population may well stabilize at its current 10 million.

#### RURAL PROGRAMS

However, Senator James Pearson from Kansas has projected that it takes 500,000 new jobs a year in our rural communities just to stay even. Pearson and about 30 other senators and representatives are sponsoring a Rural Job Development Act which would allow far-reaching tax incentives—including additional depreciation allowances—to businesses creating new jobs in our less-populated areas.

This is certainly a step in the right direction, as is the Department of Agriculture's new "Plant Location Center" under the direction of John R. Fernstrom. The Center has amassed pertinent information on rural areas for use by manufacturers interested in building new plants. More than 6,000 letters have gone out to small businesses, alerting them to this service. But the response so far has been less than encouraging. At this writing, only two companies have acted: a chocolate-drink manufacturer and a maker of steel joists.

#### WHERE OUR MEDIA FAIL

To get to the root of the problem requires not only a stronger government stance, but a deep involvement by industry, the public, and our communicators. The media—newspapers, magazines, television, radio, the movies—have created a national awareness of the city slum crisis, but they are still glamorizing big-city life, as if the two had nothing to do with each other.

Our young people are totally ignorant of the drab and difficult day-to-day existence facing urban residents when their wild-oat years are over and they finally settle down. At the same time, the media have failed to stimulate our young people's interest in smaller communities—failed to show how easy and pleasant, and yet how challenging, life in such circumstances can be.

Government, in turn, cannot make quelling ghetto misery its only major aim, any more than a doctor can cure an illness by merely alleviating its symptoms. Instead of pouring all its money into hopeful stopgap measures, the government in Washington must allocate significant funds to the planning and execution of a countrywide rejuvenation.

It must put its weight through the Congress, behind a simplified system of local jurisdictions. It must work with the private sector in building New Towns. It must enlarge the funding of the Economic Development Administration, one of whose jobs is to make public-project grants and loans to rural communities so they may find new life. It must encourage industry through tax incentives, and perhaps even direct subsidies, to locate in our smaller cities and towns.

The major support should go to loca-

tions that have an available labor supply and can grow to the point where investment makes modern community life possible. In addition to the basic industrial requirements of power, water, and transportation, this means sanitation, medical services, schools, libraries, churches, and a variety of cultural and recreational facilities. Without such incentives, communities just cannot hold or attract today's young people.

#### HOW BIG SHOULD A CITY BE?

At the same time, our sociologists must study the problem of optimum city size. What is the level of population and dollar investment at which a city works best? No community should be supported in its growth, or allow itself to grow, beyond that point.

But of all the forces that can combat the super-citification of American life, *business* offers by far the greatest promise, since conditions today actually favor decentralization. Long-distance communication and transportation have become easier and faster. There has been a burgeoning of light industry, which doesn't depend on proximity to raw materials. Local labor is available in greater numbers than ever before, due to the decline of agriculture, mining, and other industries that depend on local resources. The country is wide open for business!

Indeed, more and more forward-looking companies have found they can operate advantageously by expanding, perhaps even relocating, to areas outside the perimeters of our larger urban complexes. Of the 1.2 million jobs added each year to our economy since the early 1960s, fully one third were created in counties with no city as large as 50,000 population.

#### PIONEERS IN DECENTRALIZATION

Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing of St. Paul, for instance, has plants scattered throughout the country, mostly in small cities such as Medford, Oregon.

Baxter Laboratories, a major drug manufacturer headquartered in the Chicago area, started a plant in Mountain Home, Arkansas, in 1963, with less than 50 employees. Now almost 800 employees, drawn from a 50-mile radius, make hospital disposables, blood bags, and drugs.

Dow Chemical of Midland, Michigan, considered buying a New York skyscraper but then decided against it. With some exceptions, its branches have been located in non-urban communities such as Freeport, Texas; Russellville, Arkansas; and Findlay, Ohio. Overall, it now employs about 22,000 people in areas outside of super-cities.

Phillips Petroleum, of Bartlesville, Oklahoma—like Dow, one of the few billion-dollar American industries with a non-urban home base—has made it a point in the last three years to push development in rural areas that need employment opportunities. It has, for instance, established a plastic pipe plant in Pryor, Oklahoma, and assisted in developing a number of projects such as a tufted carpeting mill on the Crow Indian reservation in Montana.

McDonnell Douglas, the big aerospace manufacturer headquartered in St. Louis, has a specific program for locating parts plants in the rural areas of Tennessee, Arkansas, and South Carolina. It has trained and now employs up to 100 local people in each of eight small communities. If business conditions over the next few years permit, this program may be expanded.

Scovill Manufacturing Company is a major producer of housewares and other consumer items headquartered in Waterbury, Connecticut, but many of its branches are located in areas outside the super-city complexes. The Hamilton-Beach division, for example, recently moved from Racine, Wisconsin, to smaller towns; its manufacturing facilities, employing almost 1,600 people, are now in Clinton and Washington, North Caro-

lina. Another division, which originally made time valves, aerosol valves, and fluid power products in a ten-story building in Brooklyn, New York, was split up according to product and relocated in Wake Forest, North Carolina; Dickson, Tennessee; and Manchester, New Hampshire.

#### PLANS PROSPER IN SMALL COMMUNITIES

Location outside urban centers rarely seems to cause major problems. If anything, the general atmosphere is more conducive to good business and happy employee relationships. Winnebago Industries, Inc., a manufacturer of camper vehicles in Forest City, Iowa, is a case in point. In ten years, its payroll rose from 13 to 1,000; each of the last five years, the company's sales volume has doubled.

"I don't believe," says Edward H. Wilson, manager of Winnebago's marketing services, "that our team effort or team atmosphere is usual in the large cities, where most of the employees have very little personal attachment with the corporation."

Regardless of the size of a new industry, its contribution to the local economy and the resultant standard of living is significant. In fact, a new firm has vastly more economic impact than bare employment and company profit statistics ever indicate at first glance.

#### THE OWENS-CORNING STORY

Take the case of Waxahachie, Texas. Until six years ago, when Owens-Corning Fiberglas moved in, the little town had little to look forward to. It wasn't exactly sleeping, but it was certainly getting drowsier by the day.

The Owens-Corning invasion was relatively modest; even today it involves only 251 employees. But it provided enough adrenalin to perk up local enthusiasm for new enterprises. Waxahachie got a new bank, new school, new supermarket, an apartment area, and a new motel. The reborn city has now attracted an Armstrong Cork factory as well. "Owens-Corning sure did a lot for this town," says James Taylor, head of the chamber of commerce.

The Texas move was typical of the Owens-Corning penchant for wide-open spaces. Only two of its 12 planned locations—Kansas City and Santa Clara—are names familiar to most Americans. Conversely, among its biggest operations are Aiken and Anderson, South Carolina, both relatively unknown, each with nearly 2,000 employees of the Owens-Corning company.

"We like plenty of room for our plants," says William W. Boeschstein, the company's executive vice-president. "We avoid industrial parks or crowded industrial areas. We want easy expansion, without fear of butting up to neighbors or having to negotiate years later for adjoining property that has soared in value."

According to a recent study in Venango County, in the long-impooverished northwestern corner of Pennsylvania, each 100 new jobs in a community result in employment for 74 other people. They also increase local retail sales by \$360,000 and add \$270,000 to local bank deposits. Such facts take one of the major arguments out of complete business relocation.

#### WHY NOT MOVE WHOLE INDUSTRIES?

Faced by union pressures and fear of urban payroll depletion, government so far has not looked favorably on moving whole plants. Even the new Pearson legislation requires that, except where exemption is granted through bureaucratic channels, a new plant must recruit at least half of its labor force locally to be eligible for tax benefits. Yet it's fairly-obvious that if you have a community with 1,000 unemployed, and you import 1,000 employees from outside, nearly all the local unemployed will soon find jobs in the service industries catering to the new population.

Nobody would suggest moving all or even most industry out of urban centers. So-called

heavy industry is made up of huge operations whose removal would be a true blow to the economy of their current locations. Furthermore, plant production often depends on local natural resources or local marketing position.

Even with smaller businesses, it's a costly process to relocate labor forces, involving far more than their mere transportation. When you talk about moving hundreds and thousands, it means building whole new housing and commercial developments. It also means making sure that none of the relocated families lose money in the process. Industry alone may not be able to afford such an ambitious enterprise; this is another area where government could step in constructively.

There are many human factors involved in such a forced migration, and we don't want to be glib about that aspect. But executives and assorted specialists have been shifted around for years (often to less pleasing locations than the ones they left), and we see little reason why labor can't be sold on the *very real living advantages* to be gained in escaping congestion.

Not that any of this would be easy to accomplish. To reverse a social trend is a monumental, unprecedented task. To shape history rather than to let it happen, to master change rather than to be its servant, requires great purpose and great strength. The troubles of transition are not a sacrifice when they lead to a new and better life. Better Homes and Gardens believes Americans can muster the will, and will find the way.

#### MORATORIUM DAY ON IDAHO CAMPUSES

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. President, as at colleges and universities in other parts of the country, moratorium day is being observed today with peaceful demonstrations and discussions on most campuses in Idaho. In all, thousands of Idaho students are expected to join these gatherings to show their deep concern with continued American participation in the war.

In some cases, the moratorium day activities at Idaho colleges and universities will be extensive; at others, they will simply include discussions of the implications of this war for our Nation. But, large or small, formal or informal, these demonstrations are a manifestation of the growing realization, shared not only by young people, but by all Americans, that the time has come for the United States to cease its participation in the Vietnam war and turn the fighting back to the Vietnamese.

At the University of Idaho, moratorium day observances began yesterday with canvassing by students in the city of Moscow to stimulate local action against the war. Today's activities were scheduled to begin with a breakfast discussion, to be followed by a panel discussion in the early afternoon featuring physicists, sociologists, and scientists from the University of Idaho and nearby Washington State University at Pullman. Later in the afternoon, an anti-war play—"The Summer Tree," by Ron Cowen—will be staged on campus, and this evening full feature teach-ins on the war in university dormitories.

At Idaho State University, Pocatello, activities also began yesterday with a peace march through the city, culminating in a rally. Today's observances will feature a morning forum discussion and a reading of the names of war dead

from Idaho. This afternoon, faculty members will lecture at the student union on various aspects of the war, then students will hold their own lecture series for members of the faculty on student concerns about the war.

At Boise State College, the day will be marked by an all-day open forum discussion of the war at the student union. In the early afternoon, there will be a silent vigil at the college's war memorial, and in the evening, a candlelight parade through Boise to the State capitol for a reading of the names of the Idaho war dead, to be followed by a prayer service at St. Michael's Episcopal Cathedral in which several other local churches will join.

At the College of Idaho, Caldwell, Moratorium Day was observed on Tuesday with a peaceful gathering of students to protest the war, and with discussion and singing.

At North Idaho Junior College, in Coeur d'Alene, today's observances will feature a panel discussion this afternoon on the implications of the war.

At the Lewis-Clark Normal School in Lewiston, activities will include discussions on the war in individual classrooms.

Mr. President, the war in Vietnam was caused by no one man and no one party, but it is the responsibility of all men and both parties to bring this war to an end. In the light of the thousands of lives being lost, there can be no stop in discussion and no halt to the necessity for leadership in terminating further American participation in the combat.

By their peaceful protest, Idaho young people—joined by many other thoughtful citizens—are acting today to show their concern. I commend them for their action.

#### WATER POLLUTION

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, it is encouraging that public opinion and governmental action reflect the urgent need we have in this urbanized and industrialized country to come to grips with the problem of using and preserving the environment in which we live.

One area that is receiving particular attention in recent weeks is the area of water pollution. The species man is a land dweller, but is totally dependent on the vast amount of water on this planet for his survival. We are told that a man can survive without food for 3 weeks, but without water for only 3 days.

Until recently, however, man viewed the enormous supply of water available to him as an unlimited resource to be used for drinking, cleaning, recreation, and waste disposal without taking the precautions that would insure its continued use for future generations.

In regard to the problem of water pollution control, I would like to place several articles in the RECORD.

The article entitled "Lim Lab" describes the polluted condition of Lake Minnetonka and the efforts undertaken by Richard G. Gray, Sr., to create a \$4 million fresh water biology laboratory there.

The second article sketches the danger of dense algae concentration, specifically in the Fox River in Wisconsin.

The third article indicates the efforts of the Department of Interior to investigate possible industrial polluters, again on the Fox River.

Finally, I insert an article reporting a speech calling for new approaches in fighting pollution.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the four articles be printed in the RECORD.

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

[From the Minneapolis (Minn.) Tribune, Sept. 7, 1969]

LIM LAB

(By Skip Heine)

"I woke up one morning last year and the smell from Lake Minnetonka was terrible. The condition of the lake was deplorable. Everybody was talking about doing something—but nothing was getting done."

So Richard G. Gray, Sr., an industrialist who has a home on Lake Minnetonka, started looking around for help. One of his first steps, along with banding together with friends who have houses around the lake, was to see Dr. Allen J. Brook, head of the University of Minnesota's Department of Ecology and Behavioral Biology.

And Gray got another surprise. As he put it, "I found there was no horse's mouth to turn to for information." He learned that nowhere in the nation was there a group of scientists from every related discipline working together to study lake problems.

In particular, he found that for a state with more than 15,000 lakes (10 acres or more in size), Minnesota had little study of lakes and streams—the science known as limnology—until about five years ago.

Clearly, in Gray's mind, it was time to do something. Last year he formed a fund committee to find money for a \$4 million fresh water biology laboratory on Lake Minnetonka. The committee today is a long way from its goal. When the Lim Lab comes into existence, it will be staffed with University of Minnesota students and professors. Eventually, it will be turned over to the university.

"It's disappointing that Minnesota hasn't taken the lead in these studies," Dr. Brook said. "In fact, the world looked to Wisconsin and Indiana for answers."

The University of Wisconsin's limnology studies, unlike Gray's proposed program, are not totally devoted to solving the problems of lake pollution and accelerated aging.

But the Minnesotans had looked in the right direction. Members of the University of Wisconsin's Zoology department, now recognized nationally in their lake research, have been fighting to clean up the Madison, Wis., lakes since before the turn of the century. Madison's Lake Monona is a classic example of how persistent, and ultimately, how right the department's theories were.

In 1896 alarmed citizens of Madison asked advice to find effective means of stopping the growth of weeds and algae in Lake Monona. The scientists determined that municipal sewage would have to be diverted from that lake. For a while the advice went unheeded. Carloads of copper sulfate were used to poison the algae, but the program was curbed when dead fish floated to the surface. In the 1930s, the city got around to diverting the sewage into neighboring lakes Kegonsa and Waubesa. Enraged residents near those lakes sued the city and in 1941 the state legislature passed an anti-pollution bill aimed at that problem. Finally, in 1959, the effluent was diverted from those two lakes.

"It's interesting," said Dr. Arthur D. Hasler, director of the Limnology Lab in Madison, "how rapidly lake Monona began curing