

Richard Nixon Presidential Library
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Folder List

<u>Box Number</u>	<u>Folder Number</u>	<u>Document Date</u>	<u>Document Type</u>	<u>Document Description</u>
17	14	06/04/1968	Report	The Age of Affluence in the Congressional Record- Extensions of Remarks. 4 pgs.
17	14	05/31/1968	Newsletter	Here's the Issue Volume 7, Number 10. State Standards or Federal Standards? 6 pgs.
17	14	n.d.	Report	Recommendations by Don Clausen. 3 pgs.
17	14	n.d.	Report	Report on flooding and water. 7 pgs.
17	14	09/24/1968	Letter	Letter from Mark Hatfield to Dick. 6 pgs.
17	14	06/1966	Brochure	Republican Coordinating Committee- Transportation in Modern America. 24 pgs. Only cover scanned. Duplicate not scanned.

<u>Box Number</u>	<u>Folder Number</u>	<u>Document Date</u>	<u>Document Type</u>	<u>Document Description</u>
17	14	1968	Brochure	National Associated Businessmen's Economy Voting Record, US Senate and House of Representatives. Only cover scanned. Duplicate not scanned.
17	14	1966	Brochure	National Associated Businessmen Economy Voting Record, US Senate and House of Representatives. Only Cover Scanned.
17	14	1964	Brochure	National Associated Businessmen Economy Voting Record, US House of Representatives. Only cover scanned.
17	14	06/13/1968	Newspaper	"A Marginal Slap on the Wrist" in the Journal of Commerce. 1 pg. Not scanned.
17	14	05/28/1968	Newspaper	"US Surplus In Trade Up Trailing '67" by Richard Lawrence in the Journal of Commerce. 2 pgs. Not scanned.
17	14	1965	Brochure	The Balance of Payments, The Gold Drain, and Your Dollar. Republican Coordinating Committee Task Force on Federal Fiscal and Monetary Policies. 31 pgs. Only cover scanned.

In the semi-finals Saturday afternoon Tom took on Walker Stevenson of Sandusky Perkins. In the first period Tom had a takedown, but Stevenson escaped. In the second frame Stevenson got a reverse, which was followed by an escape by Milkovich which left the match at three all after two periods. But in the third Tom turned on the steam, and got an escape, a takedown, and two near-pins for a 12-3 win.

In the championship bout Tom took on John Meros of Euclid in a repeat of their district final. Tom won again as he got two takedowns, and a reverse for the 6-2 victory.

Lon Hicks at 120 won his two matches Friday as he rolled up a 12-1 win over George Follinger of Toledo DeVillbis, and then trounced Randy Breit of Marlinton 11-3.

In the semi's Lon met Bob Mason of Parma and scored the first takedown, but Mason escaped and got a takedown of his own. In the second period Lon got a reverse which was followed by a Mason escape leaving the score at 4-4. Mason got two more points in the third period with a reverse to give him a 6-4 win. Mason was eventually the state champ.

In a consolation round bout Lon defeated Wayne Hardy of Huron 7-3. He took third place in the state with a 4-2 decision of Frank Yoo of Eastlake North. Lon had a takedown and a reverse in that one.

Tom Barrett scored a 3-2 win over Leroy Noyd in his opening match Friday. Tom got a late reverse to wrap up a 9-6 decision of Derek Bartlett of Huron in the quarter final match.

Then Saturday afternoon he met Bob Lade of Valley Forge. In that one Barrett got the first takedown and rode Lade out. Lade got an escape and a penalty point in the third period to tie the score. Late in the match Lade was on his back, but no points were awarded to Barrett. In the overtime that followed Lade got the only escape for a 1-0 win. He won the state crown that evening.

In consolations Tom beat Bob Johnson of Dayton Meadowdale 5-3.

Then in the finals of the consolation rounds he beat what was left of Beaver Creek, Logan Martinez, 3-1. He had an escape and a penalty point, along with riding time for his third place finish.

That win wrapped up the state crown for the Mustangs.

At 133 Bill Black breezed through his class for the state championship. In his first bout he beat Bill Fisher of Toledo Rogers 10-1. Then later on that day he pinned Larry Branson of Lorain in 2:53.

On Saturday he beat Don Akerman of Martins Ferry 13-3.

Then in the championship finals he beat Bob Tschool of Toledo St. Francis. Bill had three takedowns, a predicament, and an escape for a 9-3 win.

Derek Bekeny also won his first two matches beating Rick Greene of Columbus DeSalles 7-5, and then decisively Bruce Witzke of Strongsville 5-2.

Saturday afternoon he lost an overtime referee's decision to the future state champ Dennis Toffler of St. Francis. The score was 1-1 at the end of the overtime. It was a split decision, with the referee and one judge voting for Toffler, and the other judge voting for Bekeny.

Derek lost a close match to the third place finisher Bruce Hrycyk of Copley in a consolation round bout.

Paul E. Landis the Commissioner of the O.H.S.A.A. awarded the first place trophy to Coach Mike Milkovich and his crew amidst the cheers of the Mustang followers.

RESOLUTION 1968-47

A resolution commending the Maple Heights High School wrestling team, its coaches, and the administrative officers of the Maple Heights city school system, upon the attainment of the third consecutive Ohio State wrestling championship for the 1967-1968 season

Whereas, the 1967-1968 Wrestling Team of Maple Heights High School was proclaimed Ohio State Wrestling Champion for the third consecutive year in Columbus, Ohio, on February 24, 1968, in competition with teams representing high schools throughout the State of Ohio, and

Whereas, this Council recognizes that such achievement is the result of steady application of exercise, practice, and training while maintaining scholastic studies, and that such achievement of necessity reflects the inspirational leadership of the team's coaches, Mr. Michael Milkovich, Mr. Patrick J. Palumbo and Mr. William Barrett, and the Athletic Director Mr. T. Donovan White, and

Whereas, this Council further recognizes that even though two of the members of the team were individual titlists, the season's record is a team product, and accordingly this Council desires to commend all of the team members and the Coaches on behalf of itself, the Administrative and Judicial Departments of and for Maple Heights, and the citizens of Maple Heights, and

Whereas, on behalf of the same agencies and individuals, this Council desires further to express its commendation to the representatives and of the Maple Heights City School District for their cooperation in assisting the Coaches and members of the Wrestling Team in carrying out the wrestling program while first providing and requiring compliance with educational standards.

Now, therefore, be it resolved by the Council of the City of Maple Heights, State of Ohio:

SECTION 1. On Behalf of the City of Maple Heights, the Council and the Administrative and Judicial Departments of and for the City of Maple Heights, and the people of the City of Maple Heights, do herewith express their commendation and congratulations to the Coaches and students of the Maple Heights High School Wrestling Team for the honor and recognition accorded this City through their efforts as hereinbefore expressed.

Be it further resolved, that the Clerk of Council be and he is hereby authorized and directed to forward certified copies of this Resolution to the following persons: Mr. Harry Salisbury, Superintendent of Schools; Mr. Michael Milkovich, Head Coach; Mr. William T. Barrett and Mr. Patrick J. Palumbo, Assistant Coaches; Mr. Charles Pickens, Principal, Maple Heights High School; Mr. T. Donovan Wylie, Athletic Director.

MEMBERS OF THE 1967-68 WRESTLING TEAM

Thomas Barrett, Derek Bekeny, William Black, John Blank, Pat Bowen, Conrad Calander, Frank Cikach, Lon Hicks, Mark Hicks, Dale Hlavin, Jim Jedlicka, John Morrell, Thomas Milkovich, Cliff Radi, and Louis Churney, Manager.

SECTION 2. This Resolution shall take effect immediately.

Passed March 6, 1968.

ROBERT J. LOUGH,
President of Council.
EMIL J. LISY, Jr.,
Mayor.

Attest:

JOHN J. WETZELL,
Clerk of Council.

Natural Resources
Pollution

THE AGE OF EFFLUENCE

HON. F. BRADFORD MORSE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 1968

Mr. MORSE of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, while benefits of our increasingly industrialized and technological society are vast, so are the problems. It is becoming clear and more and more urgent to realize that as we have made great gains for the good of mankind, we are also in dire danger of destroying the very source of our wealth. Despite magnificent technological achievements in space, our air and water are unfit for consumption or recreation.

The degree of environmental pollution that has occurred in our Nation is alarming, and is increasing. It cannot continue. Yet we cannot expect to be effective in halting this trend while we continue to use archaic and uncoordinated methods to solve such complex problems as exist in our urban areas. The methods of problem solving must keep pace with the problems.

In 1966, I introduced a bill, now H.R. 20, to create a Commission on Public Management to study the application of technology—the comprehensive approach that systems analysis can offer—to find effective solutions to the vastly complicated public problems which include housing, transportation, and education, as well as the problem of pollution. A systems approach would involve a computer analysis of the total environment. As the editorial comments from Time magazine of May 10 points out well, only then can cities adequately and effectively make the necessary cost-benefit choices and balance the system. They will be able to get a complete picture of the problem and the alternative solutions—and the advantages and disadvantages in each one—to take action best suited to the problems and the facilities at hand.

I urge my colleagues to take to heart the seriousness of the situation and give their consideration to the urgency for new concepts of problem solving. The Time article is an excellent commentary on this critical issue, and I commend it for careful reading.

The article follows:

THE AGE OF EFFLUENCE

What ever happened to America the Beautiful? While quite a bit of it is still visible, the recurring question reflects rising and spreading frustration over the nation's increasingly dirty air, filthy streets and malodorous rivers—the relentless degradations of a once virgin continent. This man-made pollution is bad enough in itself, but it reflects something even worse: a dangerous illusion that technological man can build bigger and bigger industrial societies with little regard for the iron laws of nature.

The problem is much bigger than the U.S. The whole industrialized world is getting polluted, and emerging nations are unlikely to slow their own development in the interest of clearer air and cleaner water. The fantastic

effluence of affluence is overwhelming natural decay—the vital process that balances life in the natural world. All living things produce toxic wastes, including their own corpses. But whereas nature efficiently decays—and thus reuses—the wastes of other creatures, man alone produces huge quantities of synthetic materials that almost totally resist natural decay. And more and more such waste is poisonous to man's fellow creatures, to say nothing of himself.

Man has tended to ignore the fact that he is utterly dependent on the biosphere: a vast web of interacting processes and organisms that form the rhythmic cycles and food chains in which one part of the living environment feeds on another. The biosphere is no immutable feature of the earth. Roughly 400 million years ago, terrestrial life consisted of some primitive organisms that consumed oxygen as fast as green plants manufactured it. Only by some primeval accident were the greedy organisms buried in sedimentary rock (as the source of crude oil, for example), thus permitting the atmosphere to become enriched to a life-sustaining mix of 20% oxygen, plus nitrogen, argon, carbon dioxide and water vapor. With miraculous precision, the mix was then maintained by plants, animals and bacteria, which used and returned the gases at equal rates. About 70% of the earth's oxygen is thus produced by ocean phytoplankton: passively floating plants. All this modulated temperatures, curbed floods and nurtured man a mere 1,000,000 or so years ago.

To primitive man, nature was so harsh and powerful that he deeply respected and even worshiped it. He did the environment very little damage. But technological man, master of the atom and soon the moon, is so aware of his strength that he is unaware of his weakness—the fact that his pressure on nature may provoke revenge. Although sensational cries of impending doom have overstated the case, modern man has reached the stage where he must recognize that real dangers exist. Indeed, many scholars of the biosphere are now seriously concerned that human pollution may trigger some ecological disaster.

CONSUMING NOTHING

For one thing, the impact of human pollutants on nature can be vastly amplified by food chains, the serial process by which weak creatures are typically eaten by stronger ones in ascending order. The most closely studied example is the effect of pesticides, which have sharply improved farm crops but also caused spectacular kills of fish and wildlife. In the Canadian province of New Brunswick, for example, the application of only one-half pound of DDT per acre of forest to control the spruce budworm has twice wiped out almost an entire year's production of young salmon in the Miramichi River. In this process, rain washes the DDT off the ground and into the plankton of lakes and streams. Fish eat the DDT-tainted plankton; the pesticide becomes concentrated in their bodies, and the original dose ultimately reaches multifold strength in fish-eating birds, which then often die or stop reproducing. DDT is almost certainly to blame for the alarming decrease in New England's once flourishing peregrine falcons, northern red-shouldered hawks and black-crowned night herons.

In the polluting sense, man is the dirtiest animal, and he must learn that he can no longer afford to vent smoke casually into the sky and sewage into rivers as he did in an earlier day, when vast reserves of pure air and water easily diluted the pollutants. The earth is basically a closed system with a waste-disposal process that clearly has limits. The winds that ventilate earth are only six miles high; toxic garbage can kill the tiny organisms that normally clean rivers. Today, industrial America is straining the limits.

One massively important factor is that the U.S. consumer actually consumes nothing;

he merely uses things, and though he burns, buries, grinds or flushes his wastes, the material survives in some form, and technology adds to its longevity. The tin can used to rust away; now comes the immortal aluminum can, which may outlast the Pyramids. Each year, the U.S. produces 48 billion cans, plus 28 billion long-lived bottles and jars. Paced by hardy plastic containers, the average American's annual output of 1,600 lbs. of solid waste is rising by more than 4% a year. Disposal already costs \$3 billion a year.

All this effluence is infinitely multiplied in big cities—and 70% of Americans live on only 10% of the country's total land area. Every day, New York City dumps 200 million gallons of raw sewage into the Hudson River. Each square mile of Manhattan produces 375,000 lbs. of waste a day; the capital cost of incinerating that 1-sq.-mi.-output is \$1.87 million, and 30% of the residue drifts in the air as fly ash until it settles on the citizens.

The sheer bulk of big cities slows the cleansing winds, at the same time, rising city heat helps to create thermal inversions (warm air above cold) that can trap smog for days—a crisis that in 1963 killed 400 New Yorkers. Cars complete the deadly picture. While U.S. chimneys belch 100,000 tons of sulfur dioxide every day, 90 million motor vehicles add 230,000 tons of carbon monoxide (52% of smog) and other lethal gases, which then form ozone and peroxyacetyl nitrate that kill or stunt many plants, ranging from orchids to oranges. Tetraethyl lead in auto exhausts affects human nerves, increasing irritability and decreasing normal brain function. Like any metal poison, lead is fatal if enough is ingested. In the auto's 70-year history, the average American's lead content has risen an estimated 125-fold, to near maximum tolerance levels. Arctic glaciers now contain wind-wafted lead.

AIR, WATER AND THE SEWER

By the year 2000, an estimated 90% of Americans will live in urban areas and drive perhaps twice as many cars as they do now. The hope is that Detroit will have long since designed exhaust-free electric or steam motors. Another hope is nuclear power to generate electricity in place of smoggy "fossil fuels" (oil, coal), but even with 50% nuclear power, U.S. energy needs will so increase by 2000 that fossil-fuel use may quadruple. Moreover, nuclear plants emit pollution: not only radioactive wastes, which must be buried, but also extremely hot water that has to go somewhere and can become a serious threat to marine life.

Industry already devours water on a vast scale—600,000 gal. to make one ton of synthetic rubber, for example—and the resultant hot water releases the dissolved oxygen in rivers and lakes. This kills the oxygen-dependent bacteria that degrade sewage. Meanwhile, the country's ever-mounting sewage is causing other oxygen-robbing process. By 1980, these burdens may well dangerously deplete the oxygen in all 22 U.S. river basins. The first massive warning is what happened to Lake Erie, where overwhelming sewage from Detroit and other cities cut the oxygen content of most of the lake's center to zero, turning a once magnificently productive inland sea into a sink where life is catastrophically diminished. With state and federal aid, the cities that turned Erie's tributaries into open sewers are now taking steps to police the pollution, and if all goes well, Erie may be restored to reasonable life in five or ten years.

But the problem goes on. Though one-third of U.S. sewage systems are below health standards, improving them may also kill lakes. The problem is that treated sewage contains nitrate and phosphate, fertilizing substances widely used in agriculture that make things worse in overfertilized lakes. Though nitrate is normally harmless in the

body, intestinal bacteria can turn it into nitrite, a compound that hinders hemoglobin from transporting oxygen to the tissues, causing labored breathing and even suffocation.

THE SYSTEMS APPROACH

It seems undeniable that some disaster may be lurking in all this, but laymen hardly know which scientists to believe. As a result of fossil-fuel burning, for example, carbon dioxide in the atmosphere has risen about 14% since 1860. According to Ecologist Lamont C. Cole, man is thus reducing the rate of oxygen regeneration, and Cole envisions a crisis in which the amount of oxygen on earth might disastrously decline. Other scientists fret that rising carbon dioxide will prevent heat from escaping into space. They foresee a hotter earth that could melt the polar icecaps, raise oceans as much as 400 ft., and drown many cities. Still other scientists forecast a colder earth (the recent trend) because man is blocking sunlight with ever more dust, smog and jet contrails. The cold promises more rain and hail, even a possible cut in world food. Whatever the theories may be, it is an established fact that three poisons now flood the landscapes: smog, pesticides, nuclear fallout.

Finding effective antidotes will take a lot more alertness to ecological consequences. What cities sorely need is a systems approach to pollution: a computer analysis of everything that a total environment—greater Los Angeles, for example—is taking in and giving out via air, land, water. Only then can cities make cost-benefit choices and balance the system. Equally vital are economic incentives, such as taxing specific pollutants so that factories stop using them. Since local governments may be loath to levy effluence charges, fearing loss of industry, the obvious need is regional cooperation, such as interstate river-basin authorities to enforce scientific water use. Germany's Ruhr River is ably governed this way. A shining U.S. example is the eight-state Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Commission, which persuaded 3,000 cities and industries to spend \$1 billion diverting 99% of their effluent to sewage plants.

Similar "air shed" action is starting between some smog-bound states and is considered preferable to federally imposed air standards, which might not fit local climate conditions. Still, far greater federal action—especially money—is urgently needed to help cities build all kinds of waste-treating facilities. In fact, the Secretary of the Interior really ought to be the Secretary of the Environment. To unify federal leadership, he might well be given charge of the maze of rival federal agencies that now absurdly nibble only at their own slice of the pollution mess.

One of the prime goals in attacking pollution ought to be a vast shrinkage of the human impact on other creatures. The war on insects, for example, might actually go a lot better without chemical pesticides that kill the pests' natural enemies, such as birds. One of the best strategies is to nurture the enemies so they can attack the pests; more insect-resistant crops can also be developed. Florida eliminated the screw-worm fly not by spraying but by sterilizing hoes of the male flies, then liberating them to produce infertile eggs. A still newer method is the use of sex attractants to lure male insects into traps and thus to their death.

Above all, man should strive to parallel natural decay by recycling—reusing as much waste as possible. Resalvaging already keeps 80% of all mined copper in circulation. But U.S. city incinerators now destroy about 3,000,000 metric tons of other valuable metals a year; magnetic extractors could save the metal and reduce incineration by 10%. The packaging industry could do a profound service by switching to materials that rot—fast.

The perfect container for mankind is the edible ice-cream cone. How about a beer container that is something like a pretzel? Or the soft-drink bottle that, when placed in the refrigerator, turns into a kind of tasty artificial ice? Soft drinks could also come in frozen form, as popsicles with edible sticks.

To cut air pollution, a Japanese process can be used to convert fly ash into cinder blocks. Since the market is too small for commercial success, public subsidies would make sense; recovering waste at the source is almost always cheaper than cleanup later. There are some real prospects of profit in reconstituting other waste. Take sulfur, for example, which is in short supply around the world. While 26 million tons are mined a year, smokestacks belch 28 million tons of wasted sulfur dioxide, which could easily be trapped in the stack and converted to sulfuric acid or even fertilizer. Standard Oil of California is already profitably recovering the refinery sulfur waste that pollutes streams.

To reduce smog over cities, one of the most visible and worst forms of pollution, smog-causing power plants might be eliminated from densely populated areas. Why not generate electricity at the fuel source—distant oil or coal fields—and then wire it to cities? On the other hand, industrialization must not be taken to distant places that can be better used for other purposes. Industrializing Appalachia, for example, would smogify a naturally hazy region that settlers aptly named the Smokies. The right business for Appalachia is recreation; federal money could spur a really sizable tourist industry.

Sometimes pollution can even help recreation. In flat northeastern Illinois, for instance, the handsomest recreation area will soon be Du Page County's fast-rising 118-ft. hill and 65-acre lake—artfully built on garbage fill. One form of pollution could even enhance—rather than spoil—water sports. Much of the nation's coastline is too cold for swimming, if marine life can be protected why not use nuclear plant heat to warm the water? Or even create underwater national parks for scuba campers?

IN HARMONY WITH NATURE

Ideally, every city should be a closed loop, like a space capsule in which astronauts reconstitute even their own waste. This concept is at the base of the federally aided "Experimental City" being planned by Geophysicist Athelstan Spilhaus, president of Philadelphia's Franklin Institute, who dreams of solving the pollution problem by dispersing millions of Americans into brand-new cities limited to perhaps 250,000 people on 2,500 acres of now vacant land. The pilot city, to be built by a quasi-public corporation, will try everything from reusable buildings to underground factories and horizontal elevators to eliminate air-burning cars and buses. The goal is a completely recycled, noise-free, pure-air city surrounded by as many as 40,000 acres of insulating open countryside. "We need urban dispersal," says Spilhaus, "not urban renewal."

In the search for solutions, there is no point in attempting to take nature back to its pristine purity. The approach must look forward. There is no question that just as technology has polluted the country, it can also depollute it. The real question is whether enough citizens want action. The biggest need is for ordinary people to learn something about ecology, a humbling as well as fascinating way of viewing reality, that ought to get more attention in schools and colleges. The trouble with modern man is that he tends to yawn at the news that pesticides are threatening remote penguins or pelicans; perhaps he could do with some of the humility toward animals that St. Francis tried to graft onto Christianity. The false assumption that nature exists only to serve man is at the root of an ecological crisis that

ranges from the lowly litterbug to the lunacy of nuclear proliferation. At this hour, man's only choice is to live in harmony with nature, not conquer it.

OCCUPATIONAL EDUCATION

HON. ROMAN C. PUCINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 1968

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, the Chicago Tribune, in an excellent editorial on occupational education, has made a meaningful contribution toward the current dialog on preparing young people for gainful employment.

I recommend this editorial to my colleagues for a better understanding of how junior colleges can play a key role in developing a post secondary system of education which will compliment training programs started by youngsters in lower grades to develop marketable skills.

I have said time and again that the basis for our effort to eliminate poverty in America and to prevent phenomena like the Poor People's Campaign in Washington is to develop a system of education in this Nation where every single American youngster will develop a marketable skill in his elementary and secondary education process. The Chicago Tribune's emphasis on postsecondary education fortifies the arguments for a greater emphasis in occupational education.

The Chicago Tribune editorial follows:

EDUCATING FOR JOBS

The Illinois State Chamber of Commerce has just published a survey entitled "Occupational Education in Illinois Public Junior Colleges." This useful brochure spells out in here-and-now terms what our state's rapidly growing junior college system is offering [and has planned for the near future] in terminal courses of study aimed at specific job markets. The showing is extensive, with tremendous potential for further growth. There are 101 different programs listed, from accounting to X-ray technician, from air conditioning to welding. In Illinois there are 34 public junior colleges in being, with more due to open next fall.

Economy and convenience are probably the ideas that junior colleges suggest to most people. Those are powerful considerations, especially for young people with means too limited to permit leaving home or paying high tuitions. But occupational education—qualifying people to hold jobs that call for less than a college degree but more than a high school diploma—is probably the biggest idea involving the junior colleges.

The chamber of commerce states three uses of its new publication—to inform employers of sources of new trained personnel; to inform employers of job-related curricula to which they can direct present employees; and to direct attention to gaps in existing curricula, gaps which business initiative might help fill. It all boils down to matching qualified people with job opportunities. Anything that does that helps not only the businesses and employees directly involved, but everyone.

Junior colleges do such matching. Without neglecting the preparation of students to transfer successfully to four-year colleges

elsewhere, junior colleges should and no doubt will give high priority to occupational education. Their most distinctive and probably most useful contribution is and will be in that kind of teaching.

ANOTHER DR. GODDARD NEEDED

HON. RICHARD T. HANNA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 1968

Mr. HANNA. Mr. Speaker, upon learning of the resignation of Dr. James L. Goddard, I wrote a letter to the President expressing our disappointment and at the same time recommending for his consideration the appointment of Dr. Herbert Ley, Director of the Bureau of Medicine.

I include my letter in the RECORD at this point and following my letter I insert an editorial from the Fullerton, Calif., Tribune in the RECORD. This editorial expresses the sentiments of many in the medical field regarding Dr. Goddard's work. He will be sorely missed by his colleagues in the Food and Drug Administration as well as by those who worked with him outside the Administration.

The above-mentioned follows:

MAY 22, 1968.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: We learned with a regret we feel sure will be shared by all well informed citizens of the resignation of Dr. Goddard. That worthy gentleman has served with a distinction that ranks with the most dedicated of a long line of outstanding public servants but beyond that with a courage and dedication matched by only a few.

Dr. Goddard's tenure in office has highlighted the importance of the Food and Drug Administration and its critical position in safeguarding the health and lives of our citizenry. The great record he has established needs to be continued, I am sure you will agree.

May we strongly and sincerely support by our voice and office the recommendation of Dr. Herbert Ley as a new leader with the Goddard spirit. We are informed that Dr. Goddard himself has indicated his support for Dr. Ley and I am sure you are impressed by such confidence far above any such feeling I could hope to inspire.

The public needs and looks for our continued best efforts and closest surveillance in this vital field of government activity. We know you will give the selection of the new Administrator your sober and considered study. We thank you for your kind attention and patience.

Very respectfully,

RICHARD T. HANNA,
Member of Congress.

[From the Fullerton, Calif., Tribune,
May 23, 1968]

ANOTHER DR. GODDARD NEEDED

It is unfortunate for the country, and for the American people, that Dr. James L. Goddard could not see his way clear to remain as commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration.

He has been the strongest, most conscientious and most dedicated chief since the late

Harvey W. Wiley, the "father" and first head of the FDA.

Dr. Goddard correctly interpreted the responsibility of his post as being to safeguard the health of the people to the fullest extent possible. When the inevitable conflicts with vested interests, notably the pharmaceutical manufacturers, occurred, Dr. Goddard stood up and was counted on the side of the public. He put into effect recommendations of the Kefauver Committee, and subsequent congressional investigative bodies, to apply stronger standards in the testing and marketing of new drugs and in measuring the efficacy and safety of others already being dispensed to the public.

Countless lives were saved because of these measures, for looseness and abuse were far too prevalent before Dr. Goddard assumed his office. The tragedies stemming from use of Thalidomide, a tranquilizer that resulted in deformities to unborn children, serve as one example of negligent practices in the department.

We are all in Dr. Goddard's debt. While we deeply regret his decision to return to private life, we wish him well in whatever endeavors he may undertake.

Unanswered at this point is the question of a successor to head the Food and Drug Administration. Because of the extreme importance of the office of commissioner, who must rule on matters of life and death and resist all efforts to exploit the public for monetary gain, the White House should not settle for less than the best-qualified person, a man of caliber comparable to that of Dr. Goddard.

We believe there is such a man in the department's Bureau of Medicine—its director, Dr. Herbert Ley.

We strongly urge his appointment and hope that members of Congress and others who may have influence with the administration will exert it in Dr. Ley's behalf.

TO THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER

HON. JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 1968

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, Memorial Day, May 30, 1968, has a special significance, as we all know, due to the war in Vietnam and the great crisis we face in America and throughout the world. It is refreshing to pick up a newspaper, as I did the Sevier County News Record, published on Memorial Day, and read such a moving tribute to the Unknown Soldier.

The tribute was written by James R. Howard, a 17-year-old senior in the Granite High School in Salt Lake City, Utah, who was among the students chosen to visit Washington, D.C., in January 1968, to observe the work of the U.S. Government. Their visit was sponsored by the William Randolph Hearst Foundation for Youth. After visiting the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, James wrote this tribute which we feel is a remarkable revelation of a depth of perceptive patriotism that is exemplary of true Americanism.

It was carried on the front page of this fine newspaper and the words speak out clearly, as follows:

You lie in your cold grave—triumphant in death because you defeated tyranny, peaceful in death because you died a free man.

And I wonder what tribute can I pay to you—a patriot who loved freedom and country enough to forfeit life and name on a foreign battlefield?

I would thank you—but words of thanks cannot penetrate the grave.

I would weep for you—but tears can neither stir your silent body nor warm your still heart.

I would laugh for you but laughter would disintegrate against the walls of your joyless tomb.

I would comfort you as a brother—but brotherhood cannot surmount the obstacle of eternity.

I would show you the free land you helped to save—but your vision is blocked by the curtain of death.

So I will offer you the one tribute which makes your death meaningful and my life worthwhile. I will honor your memory by pledging myself to the perpetuation of those ideals for which you fought and died—the defense of freedom, the love of liberty, and a peaceful future.

Thus will your death enrich my life, thus will my actions honor your unknown name.

—JAMES R. HOWARD.

IMPROVED STREET LIGHTING DETERS CRIME

HON. BERTRAM L. PODELL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 1968

Mr. PODELL. Mr. Speaker, life in my own community is encapsulated in fear for life, limb, and property because of the rising incidence of crime. This is true of communities throughout the Nation. Improved street lighting can serve as an effective deterrent to crime by eliminating the dark and the shadows which provide cover and concealment for the criminal element. The Flatbush Chamber of Commerce in my district has taken leadership in programs to improve municipal street lighting systems. As a guide to other civic organizations, I am calling attention to the text of a resolution on this subject adopted by the Flatbush Chamber of Commerce and addressed to responsible officials of New York City. The text of the resolution follows:

We are very much distressed to read the latest report issued by the Police Department on the increase of major crimes. In our city, in fact throughout the state, the problem of crime prevention and enforcement of law are becoming more and more exacting.

The members of the Board of Directors, after an extensive study, respectfully want to present for your consideration, some changes in our street lighting system to improve street conditions, to illuminate the dark area where crime is most likely to be rampant at night.

The present city law requires outside lights at each entrance to large buildings, but these lights do not extend further than the immediate entrance. There are at present many areas of one and two family homes that do not come under this category. We believe that lights deter crime. The thug, the robber, the rapist, shrink from the glare of bright street lights. Thefts of motor vehicles showed the highest rate increase.

The present street lighting system consists, in most instances, of 30 foot high street lighting standards, usually 120 to 160 feet on

centers, complete with a bracket arm assembly to support a mercury vapor type luminaire. Nothing but spill light is available for the sidewalk area adjoining the street, with the result that most streets in the city are dark and dismal, creating an atmosphere ideal for muggers and rapists.

To correct this hazardous condition, we are outlining the following three ideas for your consideration to improve our lighting system:

(a) Equip each of the present street lighting standards with an additional bracket arm assembly and luminaire, similar to the one presently installed and located on poles 180 degrees from the present luminaire. This additional luminaire will provide adequate illumination for the sidewalk area directly under and on either side of the street lighting standard.

(b) Equip each of the present street lighting standards with twin mercury vapor floodlight assemblies mounted on top of the pole. These pole mounted floodlights should, of necessity, be placed back to back with their floodlight beams directed towards and parallel to the sidewalk below to provide the required illumination. This scheme is presently being utilized by the Street Lighting Division of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity of the City of New York to illuminate public schools and Park Department playgrounds that adjoin city streets.

(c) Change the distribution of illumination of the present street lighting luminaires to a distribution, which will redirect some of the light from the luminaire to the adjoining sidewalk and at the same time provide illumination for the street. This change in type of distribution can be accomplished by a simple adjustment of the adjustable lamp socket within the luminaire, without necessity of replacing the refractor lens. It is true that the amount of illumination in the street will be reduced, and it is for this reason we strongly recommend that, if at all possible, the present 400-watt luminaires be replaced with their 1,000-watt companion versions. This proposed 1,000-watt luminaire will provide adequate illumination for the street as well as the adjoining sidewalks.

It is our feeling that scheme (c) is the most beneficial as well as the most economical of the three ideas proposed. However, due to the fact that certain locations of the city require the selection of various lighting equipment, we leave this matter to the best judgment of our city engineers to improve the present performance of our street lighting system.

We ask your response to this expression of our observation, approved by the unanimous vote of our Board of Directors, and hope you can give us some indication of what steps, if any, you advise will be taken on your part to cure this unsatisfactory condition and improve the street lighting system.

A TIME FOR CONFIDENCE, NOT WORRY

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 1968

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, in view of all of the black pictures painted recently of the state of our national economy which have led to the pushing of the panic button demonstrated most recently by the actions of the conference committee in tying the proposed surtax to a \$6 billion reduction in the President's current budget, I felt

HERE'S THE ISSUE

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Water Quality Control: An Object Lesson

State Standards or Federal Standards?

Many major legislative battles involve proposals to impose Federal "standards" that must be complied with by the States.

Such standards have either been imposed or proposed in such widely divergent areas as meat inspection, unemployment compensation, welfare payments, water and air pollution control, and safety and health areas, and many others.

These battles over the respective rights and responsibilities of the Federal Government vs. State governments are now following a pattern. Federal standards are proposed. Opposition is expressed. An apparent compromise is reached which utilizes a "time-limit" technique.

Under this technique, States are given a certain amount of time in which to act before the Federal Government moves in to impose its own standards.

It is widely speculated, for example, that the Occupational Safety and Health Act (H.R. 14816), which grants the Secretary of Labor authority to impose safety and health standards, will be revised so as to grant the States two years in which to act.

At first glance, such an approach has much to recommend it. It recognizes, implicitly, the primary responsibility of the States and gives the Federal Government the authority of stepping into areas only after the States refuse to act.

In practice, however, it is becoming increasingly apparent that the time-limit technique involves some dangers as a result of what may be a fundamental flaw.

This flaw lies in the fact that in most cases the State must submit plans or proposed standards to a Government agency for approval. The Federal agency can use this process of granting or withholding approval to achieve its original goal—Federal standards.

A Case Study—Water Pollution

A useful study of how the review process can be used to achieve national standards is provided in the operations of the Department of Interior under the Water Quality Control Act of 1965.

John J. Coffey, Secretary of the Environmental Pollution Advisory Panel of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, in testimony on April 23 before the House Committee on Public Works put the purposes of that Act in perspective:

Water is our most important resource. The demand for

water is ever increasing, while the supply remains constant. To resolve the conflict between supply and demand, effective water management programs need to be established and directed toward increasing the uses which man can make of his available water supply.

The Water Quality Act provided that the States should set water quality standards for their interstate waters, such quality standards to be based upon the uses to be made of those waters.

These uses were to be determined only after a series of public hearings where all interested parties could present their views. State standards set in accordance with this procedure were then subject to review by the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare (since enactment, this authority has been transferred to the Secretary of the Interior.)

The purpose of this review by the Secretary was to assure that the State standards of quality would serve the purposes of the Act and that they would be consistent with the particular water uses determined by the State.

The Secretary of the Interior, however, has gone beyond this purpose to impose, in effect, National water standards—although Congress made it abundantly clear during consideration of the Act that it was not in favor of National water quality standards.

The law firm of Covington and Burling advised the National Chamber:

A reading of the legislative history of the 1965 Act brings sharply into focus the fact that Congress did not contemplate the setting of arbitrary, uniform National standards of water quality. Rather, it clearly rejected such a concept.

Indeed, during the three-year period in which hearings were held, Administration spokesmen continually rejected any notion of setting uniform National standards. . . .

Through Congressional consideration of the legislation and as recently as a year ago, the Federal authority directly concerned with enforcement of the standards provisions of the Water Quality Act were speaking in terms of broad general guidelines, as opposed to arbitrary Federal standards. This view was widely and consistently reflected in Congress and in the language of the Act.

One basic reason for shying away from any system of National standards lies in the fact that the quality of water in the Nation's streams varies greatly, and the needed level of quality also varies.

The need for this variation was well explained by former Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Celebrezze in an exchange in 1963 with Senator Jack Miller (R-Iowa).

Senator Miller: Do you foresee, or do you think we ought to have flexibility so that varying standards can be provided in regions, for example? Is there some kind of guideline that Congress should establish within which limits an administrative agency should work?

Secretary Celebrezze: I believe you have to have a degree of flexibility because standards will vary. You will need extremely high standards, for example, in shellfish areas.

The standards that you would apply, for example, to a small community on top of a mountain on a stream . . . would probably be different than the standards that would apply in areas where eight million people are jammed together. . . .

. . . I don't think that you can set standards for the United States. You have to draw standards in the highly industrialized areas of this country which would be different than standards, as I say, in the lobster beds, shellfish beds, trout streams, or affecting the fishing industry—you would have to have different standards. So you have to maintain a degree of flexibility.

Another aspect of the standard-setting discussion was presented by Eugene D. Eaton, a Resources Program specialist in the Office of the Secretary of the Interior:

Theoretically, water quality standards might be set so that there would not be any discharge of any amount whatsoever of the offending substances. Desirable as this might be from the point of view of water purity, it is hardly a realistic approach in our highly urbanized society.

To be practical, in many cases, it may be necessary to formulate the standards in relation to . . . such things as the rate and volume of flow and the chemical and physical characteristics of the receiving waters.

National Nondegradation Standard

All of the States have now set their water standards and formulated plans and submitted them to the Secretary of the Interior for approval.

These standards have been set *on the basis of the use to which the water shall be put*, in accord with the principles outlined by Secretary Celebrezze.

Although Secretary of the Interior Udall has announced approval of some 35 State plans, he has made it clear that such approval is conditional on their meeting several additional demands.

These demands are rooted in a new interpretation of the law issued on February 8 by the Secretary, and are the basic cause of the controversy. The interpretation does not use the general water quality measurement standard of so "many parts per million," but it, in effect, imposes a national standard—a standard, moreover, that permits control over the economic and social development of any State by control over water quality.

This standard is known in technical terms as "nondegradation." It says that regardless of the use and present quality of the water in a river or stream, no standard can be set that lowers *existing* water quality.

Said the Secretary:

Waters whose existing quality is better than the established standards as of the date on which such standards become effective will be maintained at their existing high quality.

These and other waters of a State will not be lowered in quality unless and *until it has become affirmatively demonstrated to the State water pollution control agency and the Department of the Interior that such change is justifiable as a result of necessary economic or social development* and will not interfere with or become injurious to any assigned uses made of, or presently possible in, such waters. (Emphasis added.)

In other words, the Secretary assumes veto power over the economic and social development plans of the States.

To implement this standard of nondegradation of present water, the Secretary went on to establish a standard in the area known technically as "effluent control." The Secretary said:

This will require that any industrial, public, or private project or development which would constitute a new source of pollution or an increased source of pollution to high quality waters will be required, as part of the initial project design, to provide for the highest and best degree of waste treatment available under existing technology, and since these are also Federal standards, these waste treatment requirements will be developed cooperatively.

In sum, these provisions mean that the Secretary has set a standard that provides that water quality must be at the present, or better, level, and that the Department of the Interior will supervise the requirements that must be met in the construction of any waste treatment plants by any new industries.

The opinion by Covington and Burling pointed out that "such a 'nondegradation' standard cannot be justified under the provisions of the Act."

It pointed out that State authorities, in adopting water quality standards, must consider on the basis of the evidence presented at public hearings three possible alternatives:

- 1) Should the quality of the water be improved in order to permit uses not now possible?
- 2) Should the standards reflect existing level of water quality because it satisfactorily accounts for desired uses and values of the stream?
- 3) Should standards be set at levels below the existing quality in order to accommodate uses and values of importance to the citizens of the State and consistent with the purposes of the Act?

It added:

A nondegradation standard would in effect override any stream standard in this last category, for it would purport to require a water quality level above that specified in the standard. There is no basis in the Act for the Secretary summarily to disregard the decision of the State authorities, and to impose a general requirement unrelated to the hearing evidence.

The Secretary justifies his standards on the grounds that the general purpose of the Act is to "protect the public health or welfare, enhance the quality of water and serve the purposes of the Act."

Such a narrow reading, it is pointed out, nullifies the specific requirement that the Secretary and the States take into consideration in setting standards the "use and value for public water supplies, propagation of fish and wildlife, recreational purposes, and agricultural, industrial, and other legitimate uses."

The Act, moreover, carefully prescribes the role of the Secretary in the establishment and enforcement of water quality standards, limiting his authority to the approval of State standards, the promulgation of standards if State standards are not consistent with the Act, and the initiation of court enforcement proceedings. He has no statutory authority to require prior Federal approval of discharges into a stream or the nature of the treatment facilities that must be used.

The Covington and Burling opinion concluded:

... the requirement that new or increased pollution of "high quality waters" can be permitted only if the installation will have the highest and best degree of waste treatment available under existing technology is an attempt to impose a degree of treatment that is inconsistent with the enforcement tests of "practicability" and "physical and economic feasibility."

A treatment method that is technically available may well be impracticable and totally unfeasible economically. Under any circumstances, a violation of the Act must be predicated on discharge that reduces the quality of the receiving waters below the stream standard, and not on any failure to install any particular type of degree of treatment facility.

State Reaction

The sharp reaction to the Secretary's actions is epitomized in a resolution adopted by the Western Governors on May 18 of this year.

Referring to the "confusion and friction resulting from the present course of affairs that can end only in acrimonious litigation," a delay in the implementation of water quality programs, and "a serious deterioration of Federal-State relations," the resolution said in part:

WHEREAS, recent efforts of the Secretary of the Interior have been to obtain State adoption of water quality standards which go beyond the uses for which particular water bodies are intended, and beyond acceptable stream standards for those water bodies; . . .

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Western Governors' Conference that the States be urged to stand together in adherence to and defense of water quality standards made pursuant to proper legal process, and which take into account the uses and values of particular waters to serve the social and economic needs of local populations, as determined by appropriate State authorities, and to stand together in their rejection of improper and unauthorized

Federal intervention in States' water pollution control programs. . . .

The Importance of the Issue

The question as to the respective roles of the State and the Federal Government in setting water quality standards based on use is not basically a question of prestige or bruised ego.

The importance of the issue lies, rather, in the fact that water quality standards are directly related to water resources planning and, as a result, to economic development.

The principal objection to the bill as originally introduced was, in the words of Senator John S. Cooper (R-Ky.), that it gave the Secretary "a power which . . . is not matched, in my opinion, by the power of any other official of the Federal Government."

He said:

It is a power which would enable the Secretary to determine what portion of a stream should be set aside for industry, what portion should be used for agricultural purposes, what portion for recreation, and what portion for the development of fish and wildlife, and for such other uses as he may determine.

Witness after witness was obviously afraid that machinery was being set up that would permit some future Secretary to dictate the use of a State's water resources and thereby guide the State's economic development under centralized planning.

They urged that amendments be written into the proposal that would assure the people in a given region or water basin an authoritative voice in the decisions that are made on the use of its water.

The bill was amended prior to passage in the obvious belief that the States were retaining that voice.

In adopting his nondegradation policy and policies on effluent control plants, however, the Secretary has, in effect, seized the power that Congress did not give him over economic and social development.

Effect on Other Legislation

As important as the water quality standards may be, however, the important lesson lies in the application of the experience to proposed legislation in other fields where the same "time-limit" technique is proposed.

James Watt, Secretary of the Chamber's Natural Resources Committee, told the Chairman of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, while commenting on a similar proposal to impose standards on surface mining:

Based upon the experiences the States are now having with the Department of Interior in submitting (water quality) plans for the Secretary's approval, it is apparent that more restrictive guidelines must be included in any legislation if the intent of Congress is to be properly reflected in the administration of such legislation.

HOUSING

Congressional approval of comprehensive Federal housing legislation has moved closer with Senate approval, 67-4, of S. 3497. The House is expected to have its bill, H.R. 15624, ready for floor action late in June.

As approved by the Senate, which rejected all major moves to reduce the scope and funds included in the measure, the three-year, \$5.2 billion authorization bill was described by Senator John Sparkman (D-Ala.), Chairman of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, as "the most comprehensive housing and urban development bill" his Committee has brought to the Senate floor.

The bill provides:

-- Subsidies for mortgage-interest payments of families earning from \$2,500 to \$6,800 annually, with the income levels being increased \$300 for each child.

-- Expansion of existing Government rent-aid programs through a mortgage-interest rate subsidy to nonprofit organizations providing new or rehabilitated apartment units to lower-income families.

-- Establishment of a National Housing Corporation to try to attract private funds into slum-renewal projects.

-- Establishment of a new National Insurance Development Corporation to provide reinsurance to cover excessive property damage in ghetto areas.

-- Establishment of a flood insurance Federal fund.

-- Changes in the operation and ownership of the Federal National Mortgage Association. (Fannie Mae)

-- Federal guarantees for bonds or other debt obligations of developers of "New Towns."

-- The bill also includes funds for urban renewal, Model Cities, mass transit aid, and public housing.

The House bill varies in some particulars from the Senate version, and its passage through the House is not expected to be quite as smooth as the Senate action -- where the bill was passed in only three days. More amendments are expected to be offered and the voting on them is likely to be more evenly divided than in the Senate.

SPENDING-TAXES

Chairman Wilbur Mills (D-Ark.) of the House Ways and Means Committee, says that he expects the Conference Report on the proposed spending reduction-tax increase bill to be brought to the House floor on June 12 or 13. (H.R. 15414) The House Rules Committee will consider the measure on June 11.

Chairman Mills' remarks were made following rejection by the House of a motion by Rep. Burke (D-Mass.) to trim the required budget cut in the bill from the present proposed \$6 billion to \$4 billion. The motion was defeated 137-259.

Meanwhile, Winton M. Blount, President of the Chamber of Commerce, in an open letter to businessmen urged support of the bill.

Pointing out the many and varied problems created by the Nation's "fiscal crisis," Mr. Blount said:

"This is not the time, however, to seek reasons for opposing H.R. 15414.

"It is not a perfect bill, nor a permanent solution of our fiscal problems. It is a compromise. Almost anyone can find some features that he would oppose; certainly the National Chamber does.

"Despite this, it is time to recognize that the bill, whatever its shortcomings, does provide for cutting the 1969 deficit to a more manageable, less inflationary level -- and to understand that its passage is in the national interest.

"It is on that basis that I come to you to ask your active assistance in urging prompt enactment of H.R. 15414. Unless the business community shows its concern about the economic crisis facing this country and its willingness to pay the price for helping restore our national fiscal integrity, it is entirely possible that this corrective legislation will not be passed...I believe the Nation's businessmen care enough for the well-being of this country to insist upon prompt Congressional enactment of H.R. 15414."

He asked, therefore, that businessmen make a personal appeal to their Congressman and Senators to approve the bill to help "restore order to the national economy."

RENEGOTIATION ACT

Because the present Act expires June 30, the Senate Finance Committee is expected to consider soon the House-passed Renegotiation Act (H.R. 17324).

Under the Act, the Renegotiation Board has the power to order certain contractors to repay any profits the Board feels were excessive. The contractor may petition the Tax Court for a redetermination of the Board's findings; however, the burden is on him to prove the Board is in error.

The Act applies to contracts with various defense-oriented departments or agencies and covers selected contracts dealing with standard commercial articles and services, as well as various raw commodities. Certain classes of contractors (e.g., states, political subdivisions, and tax-exempt organizations) do not come within the scope of the Act.

H.R. 17324 proposes to extend the Act for three years and would narrow the application to the exemption for standard commercial articles and services. The exemptions would be limited as follows:

1) The level of nongovernmental sales of an item during the fiscal year would have to be at least 50% of the contractor's sales of the item. Presently the level is 35%, and sales to nondefense governmental units are included in this figure.

2) The goods would have to be offered to the Government and the public at the same unit price with the same delivery date.

3) The exemption for sales of a standard commercial article would no longer be self-executing where such exemption is the sole basis for the contractor not being required to file with the Board. In other words, many manufacturers who apply the commercial article exemption would be required to report to the Board and explain their reasons for using the exemption.

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY

The Select Subcommittee on Labor has finished marking up the Occupational Safety and Health bill (H. R. 14816) and ordered it reported to the full House Education and Labor Committee. Rapid action is expected by the full Committee in order to get the bill to the Rules Committee before July 8. A clean bill, with a new number will probably be reported.

Reliable reports indicate the much-revised bill will follow the formula of the Federal Metal and Non-Metallic Mine Act, passed in 1966, which, essentially, authorizes the Secretary of the Interior with the aid of advisory committees to establish Federal safety standards.

Similarly, it is understood, the bill will provide for industry by industry advisory committees to aid the Secretary of Labor in establishing Federal safety and health standards.

ANTI-CRIME LEGISLATION

Chairman Emmanuel Celler of the House Judiciary Committee has served notice that he will try to block the amendments to the omnibus crime bill that were added by the Senate. Rep. Celler will be the senior conferee on the Conference Committee that will try to iron out differences in the two versions.

The bill (H.R. 5037), as passed by the House and as requested by the Administration was essentially a program of grants to upgrade local police forces. The Senate added controversial amendments that would (1) overturn recent Supreme Court decisions on admissibility of voluntary confessions and eye-witness testimony; (2) permit Federal, state and local law officers, acting on court authority, to use wiretapping to obtain information in cases ranging from treason to murder, to kidnapping and robbery; (3) prohibit interstate mail order sales of handguns and impose a similar ban on over-the-counter sales of such handguns to non-residents of a state and to minors.

AGRICULTURE

The fate of the proposed legislation (H.R. 17126) which would extend the current price support and other farm programs for another year remains uncertain, following failure of the House Rules Committee to grant the measure a rule.

Although current law continues the present programs through the 1970 crop year, the House Agriculture Committee and the Agriculture Department has recommended an extension to eliminate any uncertainty for farmers as they prepare crop plantings.

Republicans, and others have suggested that action be delayed until early next year so as to permit a new Administration to recommend any desired changes.

OTHER DEVELOPMENTS

The President has signed into law the controversial "Truth-in-Lending" bill (S. 5), which requires that anyone who borrows money or buys on credit must be told the cost of the credit in annual interest rate terms as well as in dollars-and-cents. The bill also restricts garnishment of wages, and includes a section designed to curb sharp practices in the home improvement industry.... Sen. Muskie (D-Me.), Chairman of the Subcommittee on Air and Water Pollution of the Senate Public Works Committee, has announced that the Committee will not take up this year, S. 1646, which is a massive Federal grant program to aid communities to construct solid waste disposal facilities. He said the hearings will await an Administration study of the problems. His committee is, however, considering S. 3201, which extends for one year a Federal aid program to help states and interstate groups carry on research in solid waste disposal.... On May 22, the President signed S.J. Res. 129, which provides for a comprehensive study of automobile insurance. The study will be conducted by the Secretary of Transportation over a two-year period.... The House has passed an amendment to Title I of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act which earmarks some 35%-40% of the receipts from the Outer Continental Shelf Act of 1953 for the Fund.... Sen. Magnuson (D-Wash.) has introduced S. 3547 that would give the HEW Secretary authority to establish minimum safety standards for the packaging of household products and products for personal care which the Secretary determined were toxic if taken internally. The packaging would have to be "child-resistant."... Meanwhile, the Senate Commerce Committee has reported out two other bills of the Senator. S.J. Res. 130 would direct the FTC to conduct a three-year, \$900,000 investigation of the home improvement industry. S. 3065 would permit the FTC to obtain temporary injunctions to stop unfair and deceptive practices.... House Rules has granted a rule to H.R. 16363,

the Poultry Inspection bill, but it has not yet been brought to the House floor. The measure provides a Federal-State poultry plant inspection system for intra-state plants similar to the meat inspection bill passed last year.

The House Banking and Currency Committee has reported out H.R. 16162, which would allocate \$500 million of Export-Import Bank funds to facilitate loans, guarantees and insurance on export transactions which cannot meet the test of reasonable assurance of repayment as provided in the Bank's charter, but can be considered feasible arrangements to help improve the balance of payments.... A somewhat different version (S. 3218) is on the Senate calendar....

A five-point Administration program to expand foreign trade has been introduced as H.R. 17551, by Rep. Mills (D-Ark.), whose Ways and Means Committee will start broad-scale hearings on the subject June 4. Among other things, the bill would extend the President's authority to lower tariffs through negotiations through June 30, 1970, and revamp the Government's program to aid industries injured by imports. The President opposed any proposals to erect trade barriers....

Observers are pessimistic about the chances of the House-passed interstate taxation bill (H.R. 2158) in the Senate Finance Committee. Before passage, 284-89, the bill which is designed to bring more uniformity into business taxation by various states was amended so as to prevent double taxation of an individual's income.... Senator Everett Dirksen (R-Ill.) has labeled the proposal to expand the powers of the EEOC (S. 3465), "one of the most offensive pieces of legislation that could come before Congress." He predicted a bi-partisan filibuster....

The Senate Commerce Committee has ordered reported a resolution that would clear the way for television debates among major candidates for the Presidency by suspending the present "equal time" requirement....

— Recommendations by
Rep. Don Clausen

Today, we stand at a crossroads. On one path, we can have more of the same. We can follow the unsuccessful programs of the past into more of the same kinds of programs into a more critical and threatening future.

Or, we can learn from the failures of the past. We can take a new path by redirecting our effort into new ideas and programs. We must motivate our greatest resource---the human resource--- to new heights of self improvement by giving our people opportunity. We must motivate our greatest source of wealth---private enterprise---into being a greater benefit to all of us by giving it incentive.

And we must improve our nation into a better place to live, work and play by providing the fullest development of our land and water resources to their greatest public benefit. This is the path we must take.

This new path, away from the mistakes and failures of the past, is the direction of the future. And we must have a change in leadership to do it --- all up and down the line. Not just in the White House, but in the Congress, too, where the stamp of partisan approval has been given to White House proposals.

In the Republican Party platform, we call for a revitalization of rural America. An expanding population and increasing material wealth require new public concern for the quality of our environment.

I ask you, where is the healthiest and finest place for our expanding population---in the cities or in our rural areas?

I think the answer is clear. We must direct a major portion of our efforts toward preparation for this wave of the future.

If we provide the needed public works---such as highways, water and sewer systems. If we provide the protection from natural disasters such as floods, hurricanes and landslides. If we build the dams to provide flood control and provide water, we will also provide water-based recreation never before available in many of these rural areas.

We must also improve education and vocational training. And if we do all of this while protecting and even enhancing our natural beauty, then we will have created an atmosphere to attract industry. We are accomplishing this very purpose in many areas of the nation right now.

With new industry moving into the rural areas, we will have created a positive program of decentralization. Not only will these rural areas be new opportunities for a good, productive life, for people in these areas, but they will attract from the city ghettos those who seek opportunity.

Resource conservation and development is one of the keys to this program of revitalization and decentralization. But what have we now? Our present administration is delaying 80% of our flood control and water conservation program while discredited Great Society programs continue with a higher priority.

During the past four years, practically every section of the United States suffered from either too little or too much water. Many of those which have water find it polluted.

My point is that the national priorities must be re-evaluated. While we give close and priority attention to the problems of the cities with improved programs, we should also look to this positive program of decentralization as a partial solution.

Water conservation, flood control, pollution abatement, recreation, fish and wildlife mitigation and enhancement and preservation of our natural beauty will attract people and industry. A scheduled, dependable program is needed to do this -- not an 80% cutback.

Another factor to be considered is a realistic improvement of methods by which our public works projects are evaluated. Water is wealth. And all of the benefits of projects to control and conserve water should be included in determining their justification.

It is proper that the Congress should have a broader voice in the recommendations for improving the establishing of criteria used in determining the cost/benefit ratio of projects. I would encourage the proper committees of both the House and Senate to hold hearings in the field and in Washington to make a full determination of what is required to more properly reflect the benefits, both primary and secondary, that accrue to the people of the nation as a result of the completion of recommended projects.

Only when this is accurately done can we eliminate the so-called "pork barrel" projects and concentrate our attention on truly beneficial projects.

Over the years, many sections of this country have been stricken with devastating floods, hurricanes, tidal waves and other natural disasters.

While strong bi-partisan support has been given to the improvement of Disaster Relief and Flood Insurance programs, a great deal needs to be done to accelerate the construction of much needed flood control and protective works.

Millions of dollars are spent annually after floods occur-- in rehabilitation and recovery efforts -- after the fact.

What is really required is a well coordinated, systematic and positive plan of water conservation and flood control for those areas of the country that are constantly plagued with this problem. These same areas will continue to be restricted from developing their full economic potential unless and until permanent relief and security from ravaging floods is provided.

This great land of opportunity can expand opportunities with the proper recognition being given to this type of public expenditure priority.

We must recognize that water is wealth. The untapped and unharnessed water resources, properly developed and diverted can add immeasurably to the gross national product, the economic and tax base of counties and our states. In my own State of California, and our neighboring states, we have seen arid lands converted into rich agricultural productive lands, by simply getting water to it.

The same is true in other sections of the country where water conservation projects are in place.

With this in mind, it is my strongly held opinion that water conservation, flood control, irrigation and similar programs must be given a much higher priority in our budgeting process.

While other budget items have risen over the years, water development, with all of its multiple-purpose benefits of water supply, irrigation, recreation, fishing, etc., have been kept at a comparative snails' pace, postponed, delayed or "studied to death", waiting to be given the needed high place on our public expenditure list of priorities.

In too many cases, excellent projects have taken nearly 10 years from the introduced resolution date to construction. This is ridiculous and cannot be tolerated.

These expenditures, properly screened and evaluated, can provide tremendous interim benefits. Many jobs are created during the construction stage, materials are purchased and the wages paid tends to inject new monies into the economy of the local area.

But once the project is in place, the benefits to a given area then really start to mount.

Security from flood damage immediately adds land value enhancement. The recreational potential usually stimulates broader land usage. Small enterprises, recreation or water oriented, tend to "spring up". All of these will substantially add to the local government and community's economic and tax base.

Throughout the years, inadequate attention has been given to the retention and recognition of other values associated with water resource conservation programs. - These are so-called secondary benefits that have too little consideration in our established benefit to cost ratio criteria.

When considering the extraordinary benefits that accrue to people and the environment in which they live, it is very disturbing to see how little attention has been given to them.

In the immediate future, the Congress and the Executive Branch must take the lead in coordinating a program that will provide a full inventory of our water resources.

1. We must adopt the phrase "clean and clear water" and advance it as our National goal. The unanimously passed Water Quality Act, authorization must keep pace with the developing problems and be funded on a more realistic schedule. A better coordinated pollution abatement program between the communities, industry, state and federal governments using, efficiently, the appropriations process for public sector responsibilities and tax credits or incentives to motivate private sector participation.

But, above all, each should be brought to realize their respective obligations, to society, for improving the environmental conditions in which we live.

The future environment for living can and must take on new dimensions of interest.

2. In recommending water programs, provisions must be made for full protection, mitigation and enhancement of our fish and wildlife resources. Preservation and propagation of fishery resources in the streams and tributaries must be considered to handle the additional pressures brought on by increased population and usage.
3. Maintenance of stream flows must be guaranteed with supplemental fish hatchery facilities provided on a shared basis with states and local governments.
4. Scenic and wild rivers must be preserved in a balanced inventory and utilization of our overall water resource potential.
5. Policies, that will encourage private investment for facility development and land development, in areas contiguous to reservoir sites, must be established on a well coordinated basis that protects both the private and public interests involved.
6. Areas must be set aside for the retention of the natural wildlife habitat.
7. In programs where diversion and water export to other areas are involved, full guarantee for existing and future water needs in the "areas of origin" must become the accepted law of the land.
8. Substantially more recognition must be given to the retention of esthetic values in all flood control projects. A dollar value must be included as an increment in establishing economic criteria.

9. The currently used documents for determining benefit to cost ratio criteria are grossly out-dated and, in fact, "archaic". There are many benefits that accrue to a project or an area that are not included, thereby jeopardizing the orderly advancement of many beneficial projects.
10. The people living in urban America must better understand the benefits that will accrue to them through building more opportunities for "country living" in Countryside U.S.A. Once told the full story, they will be supporting their rural colleagues' efforts to improve their areas' "environment for future living".

But in addition to all the above factors, America and our people, must remember the words of Daniel Webster that appear on a plaque in the Chambers of the U. S. House of Representatives --

"Let us develop the resources of our land, call forth its powers, build up its institutions, promote all its great interests, and see whether we, also, in our day and generation, may not perform something worthy to be remembered".

Not only must we consider the benefits to our people here at home, but we must realize, fully, how other developing countries of the world tend to follow the examples set here in the United States.

Once again, we have an opportunity to prove by deed, not just words, that America does place emphasis on exploiting natural resources in her attempt to help people. Our institutions and organizations are dedicated to putting together the talents of our human resources and the channeling of our financial resources to develop our natural resources for the mutual benefit of mankind.

With the primary and potential trouble spots of the world being in South East Asia and the Middle East, we must show these areas that what we are recommending here at home can be dramatically implemented abroad.

The Mekong River has some 400 million acre feet of water pouring into its delta in Vietnam. A comprehensive and coordinated water development plan should be recognized as one of the keys to regional economic cooperation among the countries of Thailand, Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam.

President Eisenhower's plan for desalinization for irrigation and water development of the Middle East countries that will turn "deserts into gardens", thus demonstrating to a hungry people the far-reaching benefits of regional cooperation, of working together to help each other, rather than fighting each other.

Our International purpose will be judged by our domestic performance.

We cannot put off until tomorrow what must be done today. Delays are too costly -- in increased construction costs, in continuing insecurity, in loss of lives and property, in providing maximum benefits through multiple use and purposes for people.

We must seek more opportunities for economic initiatives -- a balanced water resource development program in every section of America will yield untapped benefits to her people.

Through this means we can get city and country folks back on the same wave length -- talking and working together -- one Nation, indivisible, with liberty, justice, and opportunity for all. Let's move forward and develop, responsibly, the resources of our land. Yesterday was too late!

MARK O. HATFIELD
OREGON

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C.

September 24, 1968

Dear Dick:

This letter is to add specific details to my proposal to you of September 5 for a positive program for water resource development as a Key Issue in the campaign. This program could be embodied in a hard-hitting speech given in late October and furnished to the Republican Senate and House candidates and to all communications media in every section of the country in which there is a local problem or potential in water resources development.

Generally speaking, government policies concerning the conservation of natural resources are in many cases becoming nonpartisan to the extent where criticism is not the general rule. The exception is where criticism is indefensible.

In my opinion, the Johnson Administration's manipulations in delaying the nation's development program of dams and reservoirs for water storage is indefensible as it is crippling one of the basic programs that makes our national economy strong.

The impact of the present Administration's deferral and stretch-out program of water resource developments won't be fully comprehensible to the general public until after the next President takes office. In other words, this pinching off of the pipeline of public works spending will begin to be felt in 1970. MANY REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES WILL SUFFER IN THE 1970 ELECTIONS. As this letter will develop in facts, the severe cutback in the Army Engineers' program, that I am aware of, is increasing the backlog of construction and funding requirements to a point where the consequences can be tragic in some areas of the country, to say nothing of the increases in construction costs that will come from the delays.

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The theme of the 1968 Democratic plank is for an acceleration in water resource development. The incongruity of the situation can be seen when one realizes that the standardbearer of that plank was apparently agreeing with a program for acceleration when at the very same time, and only a few feet away, others in the same Administration were cutting the existing program to an unprecedented low.

My proposal is not one of acceleration beyond the normal annual schedule, but one of restoring the program to its former schedule. Such a restoration is not only in the national interest, it is an incumbency of ours.

In order to speak in more specific terms, I had a cursory examination made of the Army Engineers fiscal 1969 program and budget for the North Pacific Division, which includes Alaska, Washington, Oregon, and Idaho, and parts of Montana, Wyoming, Utah, and Nevada.

In summary, and in round figures, the North Pacific Division was allotted roughly one-half of the funds it recommended to keep its overall program on schedule.

The North Pacific Division recommended \$377 million. The Bureau of the Budget ceiling lowered the total to \$280 million. Congress appropriated \$273 million, and the actual allotment was \$195 million.

While the foregoing is an example of what has already happened, the key to what is going to happen in this one Corps of Engineers Division in the years to come is clearly seen in the allotment of funds in fiscal 1969 for new starts.

The North Pacific Division recommended \$5.6 million of new construction and planning starts in fiscal 1969, but was allotted only \$340,000, or 6 percent of the amount recommended. This decrease in new starts has increased the backlog of active authorized projects not yet under construction in the North Pacific Division to \$737 million.

An insight into what is going to happen in the future to the Corps of Engineers water development program nationwide

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is quickly seen in the Chief of Engineers' answers to a question at a House hearing on March 6, 1968. The question inquired as to how the total cost of new starts now planned for fiscal year 1969 compares with the average of the cost of new starts over the last five years. General Cassidy, the Chief of Engineers, answered:

"For the last 5 years, the new starts have averaged about \$1 billion a year in the total cost of the projects started at that time. For the last 2 years this has dropped down to somewhat under \$200 million."

General Cassidy's statement can be interpreted to say that 80 percent of the Corps of Engineers average annual program is now being pushed into backlog under the present cutback and deferral system.

From the Chief of Engineers' statement, it is obvious that the dollar value of the total of new starts each year should be equal to the average annual program, if the overall program is to be maintained.

The need to restore this national program to its normal and average annual balance is apparent when we recall that during the past four years practically every section of the United States suffered from either too little or too much water. During this same period, the national media discussed in detail a water crisis in the country, and during the same period throughout the country there was voiced alarm over polluted water.

In my own state, we experienced the most devastating floods in Oregon's history in 1964 and 1965, yet construction on only one of eight authorized dam and reservoir projects for flood control has been initiated, and most have been authorized for construction since 1962.

The present Administration's cutback and deferral program is also nullifying the full effectiveness of some dam and reservoir projects now under construction or modification on the Columbia River system.

The Administration's deferral of funding for the start on modification of Bonneville Dam for hydroelectric peaking

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power means that peaking flows at the two dams next up river cannot be fully utilized as the full peaking flows from up river would allow more flow downstream than Bonneville Dam could handle. Until Bonneville Dam is modified, these additional peaking flows up river will have to be stopped, otherwise there can be extensive damage to the fish runs.

The Bonneville Power Administration's advance program clearly indicates critical hydroelectric conditions in the Pacific Northwest in the early 1970's, and in the face of this prediction Lower Granit Dam and Reservoir, one of the system's large flood control and electric energy producing projects sits for three years with only a cofferdam in the river, the main dam construction awaiting a let-up in the freeze on funds.

On the basis of the examples touched upon in this letter, a more detailed review of the Corps of Engineers' nationwide program might well reveal situations worse than outlined herein.

The first move that I feel is required to adequately expose the current direction of the national water resource development programs, and one to be used in its redirection, is a prompt undertaking of competent and cautious inquiry into the following federal programs and budgets:

1. A more complete inquiry into all ten of the Corps of Engineers Division programs and budgets in the United States similar to the cursory inquiry of the North Pacific Division.
2. A concurrent and similar inquiry into the Bureau of Reclamation's water resource development programs and budget and into the Department of the Interior's water pollution programs and budgets.
3. An inquiry into the Economic Development Administration programs and fundings to determine if there are areas where that Administration has granted funds or made

THE HONORABLE RICHARD M. NIXON
OFFICE

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soft loans to enhance an area's economy while soundly based and economically justifiable and authorized water resource projects are being cut back in the same area.

All of these inquiries can be based on historical data which should be a matter of public record. Since the Corps of Engineers' budget is the largest in this field, the emphasis should be on its programs. A visit to each Corps of Engineer Division would ensure the obtaining of factual data and regional feelings as well as presenting the opportunity to inquire into any marginal cost-benefit ratios on authorized projects which should not be alluded to directly.

The findings of all inquiries could be brought together into an appropriate draft of a speech to be given in late October. It would seem preferable to deliver such a speech on a Saturday so that copies of the speech under your cover letter requesting further local dissemination of data could be in the hands of Republican candidates and the media on Monday morning. This timing would allow fairly current material for the rural weekly newspapers.

The copies to candidates could also include additional data sheets on items of particular interest in their areas.

The candidate and media effort should be directed at areas in which water resource problems or potentials are of greatest local concern. The implementing of the program proposed here would require as a minimum:

1. A Congressional contact who could officially request the cooperation of the federal agencies involved and provide access for researchers.
2. A program coordinator who could also handle the Corps of Engineers research activities and draft all findings into speech and letter form.
3. A researcher acquainted with the Washington scene who could obtain the necessary information from the Department of the Interior and the Economic Development Administration.

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4. A campaign staffer who could outline and coordinate rapid transferral of data and follow-up for state and congressional candidates.
5. The clerical assistance required to prepare, reproduce, and mail all materials.

It goes without saying that Republican members of the Congressional committees and their staffs involved with the programs and budgets under discussion could offer substantial advice in the formation of the planning beyond that outlined herein. If there is anything further that I can add, please feel free to call on me.

My best to you,



Mark O. Hatfield
United States Senator

The Honorable Richard M. Nixon
450 Park Avenue
New York, New York 10022

MOH:a



MODERN URBAN TRANSPORTATION

TASK FORCE ON
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