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#### Recommended Citation

Mansfield, Mike 1903-2001, "Congressional Record - Executive Communications, etc." (1959). *Mike Mansfield Speeches, Statements and Interviews*. 374.

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line to the Kaw River, 60 miles and \$1½ million away. Emporians look fearfully at nearby towns that import water by tank cars, at \$30 a month a family.

**NEXT: "WATERLEGGERS"?**

One town wag has predicted "waterlegging," and a few pessimists believe it may come to that. Emporians worry about fire, which would clean out the supply, and disease, because they fear the sewers aren't being flushed often enough.

Already the city admits its program to attract industry is dead. "What industry will consider a town that can't guarantee water?" But most people feel rain will come before real misery sets in. Emporians insist they are not really suffering. "It's just this annoyance, this living in the past," says one man.

But some people feel that the annoyances, continued much longer, will leave a mark that can't be erased. No one has fled Emporia yet. Practically the whole town is cooperating with voluntary restriction; only one woman has been fined \$40 for washing her car with city water. But just occasionally you hear flashes of grumbling about old "Soandso," who takes a bath every night and says nuts to restrictions. It is this brother-against-brother bickering that Emporia fears more than drought.

"It's life or death now for Emporia," says McDaniel. "If we don't get rain—real rain—I don't know what we'll do." No one in Emporia knows.

**EXHIBIT E**

[From the Springfield (Ohio) New Sun, Oct. 12, 1958]

**OFFICIAL OUTLINES WATER'S IMPORTANCE IN INDUSTRY**

(By Ferd H. Krueckeberg)

The domination of water over all forms of life is evident throughout history. As the population of the Nation expands, the demand for water increases, not only because the per capita requirements increase but particularly because of the increased need of water for agricultural and industrial purposes. For example:

In areas where farmers must irrigate, it is found that it takes 6,250 gallons of water to produce 1 bushel of corn, and for a bushel of wheat it takes 7,500 gallons of water.

In industry we find these needs: 470 gallons to produce a barrel of beer; 770 gallons to refine a barrel of petroleum; 3,600 gallons to produce a ton of coke from coal; 6,000 gallons to generate one kilowatt hour; 50,000 gallons to test an airplane engine; 65,000 gallons to make a ton of steel; 200,000 gallons to produce a ton of viscose rayon; 320,000 gallons to produce a ton of aluminum; 600,000 gallons to produce a ton of synthetic rubber, and 5 million gallons to produce a ton of bromine.

Other specific requirements are: The manufacture of an automobile weighing 1½ tons takes 400 tons of water. It takes 5 gallons of water to make 1 quart of motor oil. It takes 80 gallons of water to heat an electric iron for 1 hour. It takes 60 gallons of water to can 1 bushel of tomatoes.

New industrial techniques, including the harnessing of atomic power and the production of synthetic fuels, require more and more water.

In many industries the problem of securing sufficient quantity of usable water at reasonable rates is a pressing one. In fact, water supply is a prerequisite in site selection in steel, paper pulp, paper board, wool scouring, food and chemical processes.

The dispersal of industry into semi-rural areas has revived keen interest all across the Nation in the study of water supplies. Prudent investigators for growth industries will determine the quantity, quality, and cost of water through their research. They advise

us that the necessity of finding a water supply that does not require extensive conditioning is important. High pressure and low pressure steam are important throughout industry in general, particularly in chemicals and food industries, paper and textile finishing. Large amounts of cooling water are required in the manufacture of iron and steel, in metal processes, and in modern plants using air conditioning and other refrigeration devices.

Water is a most important item for industry. No other common substance is so peculiarly suited to industrial needs. Not only is water capable of removing heat from objects, it also conversely has a greater heat-treating capacity than any other common property.

Ohio uses 15 billion kilowatt hours of electricity annually. This requires a stupendous volume of water—1,200 billion gallons, a quantity that would fill a reservoir a mile wide and 10 miles long to a depth of 57 feet. Seven billion gallons of water a day is the combined volume of the industries in Ohio.

It must be evident that water is a determining factor in industrial development. Springfield has not only done something about the problem of water shortage, they have done the job of going all the way to have the best supply of quality water in the entire State of Ohio. Now we have favorable recommendations from the Ohio State Department of Health, who in 1950 announced they had advised against new industry moving to Springfield because of the inadequacy of the water system.

In the spring of 1950 a vast underground reservoir of water in the Springfield area was discovered. Investigation showed that the Mad River Valley is probably the best water-producing area in the State. Here now was the challenge and opportunity for Springfield.

It is to the credit of the citizenry of Springfield that they had the courage of their convictions and planned with soundness and determination to eliminate the water problem for generations ahead.

Teamed with this development comes now a new spirit, a desire for yet a finer city. This spirited plan was captured and written into a "Blueprint For Progress," authored by our capable city commission and endorsed at the polls by the voters.

The manufacturer who wishes to set up shop in the most favorable circumstances will do well to look to Springfield, Ohio.

**LIMITATION OF DEBATE DURING MORNING HOUR**

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, under the rule, there will be the usual morning hour for the introduction of bills and the transaction of other routine business. I ask unanimous consent that statements in connection therewith be limited to 3 minutes.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

**EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.**

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following letters, which were referred as indicated:

**REPORT ON TRAINING AND STRENGTHENING OF RESERVE FORCES**

A letter from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, his report on the status of training of each Reserve component of the Armed Forces and the progress made in strengthening of the Reserve components, during the fiscal year 1958 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Armed Services.

**APPROVAL OF CERTAIN ARMED FORCES PROJECTS**

A letter from the Acting Secretary of Defense, reporting, pursuant to law, that approval had been given for extension of a runway at the Ontario Municipal Airport, Ontario, Calif., and the restoration of a pier, Naval Reserve Training Center, Baltimore, Md.; to the Committee on Armed Services.

**REPORT ON HELIUM-PRODUCTION FUND**

A letter from the Administrative Assistant Secretary of the Interior, reporting, pursuant to law, on the Helium-Production Fund, for the fiscal year 1958; to the Committee on Armed Services.

**PROPOSED DONATION BY NAVY DEPARTMENT OF BOAT TO CITY OF BOSTON**

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Material), reporting, pursuant to law, that the Department of the Navy proposes to donate a 83-foot aircraft rescue boat to the Police Department, City of Boston; to the Committee on Armed Services.

**STATISTICAL SUPPLEMENT TO STOCKPILE REPORT**

A letter from the Director, Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization, Executive Office of the President, transmitting, pursuant to law, a secret statistical supplement to the stockpile report for the period ended June 30, 1958 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Armed Services.

**REPORT OF DIRECTOR OF SELECTIVE SERVICE**

A letter from the Director, Selective Service System, Washington, D.C., transmitting, pursuant to law, his report on operations of the Selective Service System, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1958 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Armed Services.

**AUDIT REPORT ON EXCHANGE STABILIZATION FUND**

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, an audit report on the Exchange Stabilization Fund, for the period July 1, 1957, to June 30, 1958 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

**INTEREST RATE ON VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION GUARANTEED LOANS**

A letter from the Administrator, Veterans' Administration, Washington, D.C., transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend chapter 37 of title 38, United States Code, to increase the authority of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to prescribe the interest rate on Veterans' Administration guaranteed loans (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CHARTER ACT**

A letter from the President, Board of Commissioners, District of Columbia, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to provide for the District of Columbia an appointed Governor and secretary, and an elected legislative assembly and nonvoting Delegate to the House of Representatives, and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

**EXPENSES OF GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

A letter from the President, Board of Commissioners, District of Columbia, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the act entitled "An act making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911, and for other purposes," approved May 18, 1910 (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

**ABOLISHMENT OF OFFICE OF REGISTER OF THE TREASURY**

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation