

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

ECUMENICAL WORSHIP SERVICE
PAVES WAY FOR TRUE CHRISTIAN UNITY

HON. JENNINGS RANDOLPH

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, March 17, 1972

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, in a world too widely divided in regional and philosophic dispute, good men seek order through understanding. It is not necessary to adopt another man's beliefs in order to understand him, or to treat him with the dignity and respect which should be accorded all mankind. It has been said that the hardest thing to open is a closed mind.

One of the small but significant steps toward universal brotherhood has been taken in my hometown of Elkins, W. Va. Recently, the First United Methodist Church was host to the second ecumenical worship service to be held in that city. Protestants and Catholics alike met, with the theme "The Service of Mankind" predominant.

The principal speaker for the service was the Most Reverend Joseph H. Hodges, bishop of the Catholic Diocese of Wheeling, W. Va. The pastor of the host church is Dr. Harry C. Mikels. An article published in the Elkins daily newspaper, the *Inter-Mountain*, gives details of the ecumenical worship service. I ask unanimous consent that the article be printed in the RECORD.

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

"IT IS COMMAND OF CHRIST THAT WE WORK TOWARD CHRISTIAN UNITY"—HODGES

In a Sunday evening message, as modern as Vatican II and as ancient as Biblical history, the modern Protestant and Catholic were inspired to go beyond the rudiments of ecumenical song and dialogue and to "truly put himself at the service of mankind."

The speaker was The Most Rev. Joseph H. Hodges, D.D., Bishop of the Catholic Diocese of Wheeling; the occasion was Elkins' second ecumenical worship service at the First United Methodist Church in Elkins.

The theme of the service, "The Servant Role of the Church," took its message from the Thirteenth Chapter of John in which the Christian heritage of service to mankind is symbolically exemplified by Christ in the washing of the disciples' feet.

"It is a requirement, a command of Christ, himself, that we work toward Christian unity, Bishop Hodges told the congregation.

"Christian service, one to another, goes beyond the washing of feet," he said. "Though it is a very difficult act to follow, it goes deeper than that.

"God put himself at the service of mankind," though, "he had absolutely no need of us; he was complete in himself."

The Bishop reiterated the fact of our present unity in Christ based on "one Lord, one faith, one baptism," and stressed that the foundation of Christian unity, and our progress as Christians through service, rests on whether or not we have learned to love God.

He spoke of the need for Christians to serve both the rich and the poor, the good and the bad, recognizing their fundamental

dignity in Christ. He emphasized that it is not the mission of the Christian to "create a master human race like a Hitler," but to help others with their problems in the spirit of selflessness and humility.

Bishop Hodges praised the modern efforts of the faithful to reach new heights of ecumenism through community dialogue, and acts of service and prayer, and challenged them to "seek the help of the Holy Spirit in doing the will of God."

Christian leaders and laymen representing the Christian Churches of the Elkins area participated at the service.

The welcome and call to worship was issued by the Rev. Dr. Harry C. Mikels, pastor of the host church.

Others entering the church in procession were: Fr. Mark Kraus, pastor of St. Brendan's Catholic Church; the Rev. John Ellington, rector of Grace Episcopal Church; Fr. Raymond Radzetta, St. Patrick's Catholic Church, Coalton; Fr. Victor Frobas, pastor of St. John's Chapel, Huttonsville; the Rev. Richard S. Gibson, of the Woodford Memorial Church, and Dr. H. W. Ware of the First United Methodist Church.

Representing the laymen of both faiths were Mrs. S. M. Caldwell, of St. Brendan's Church; and William Wilhelm, First United Methodist Church.

An ecumenical choir, under the direction of Jack Basil, with Mrs. Rennie Hall at the organ, also participated.

A public reception followed with the women of St. Brendan's Church and the First United Methodist Church as hostesses.

THE ANCIENT ORDER OF
HIBERNIANS

HON. WILLIAM R. COTTER

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 16, 1972

Mr. COTTER. Mr. Speaker, many citizens of Irish descent celebrate St. Patrick's Day. There are many organizations that include Irish Americans, but none so impressive as the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

Just recently, Mr. Dennis Finn of the Ancient Order of Hibernians Division No. 2 in Hartford, sent me a description of the origins and accomplishments of this fine organization.

For the edification of the membership and the readers of this RECORD I am including this document.

Whereas, The Ancient Order of Hibernians in America, Inc. is celebrating the 136 years of their existence; and

Whereas, Saint Patrick is their patron; Friday, March 17th, "St. Patrick's Day" should be set aside and dignified in recognition of the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

ORIGIN OF THE ORDER

In the dark days of 1565, when to be a Catholic in Ireland meant social ostracism, when to be a priest of the Catholic Church meant to be hunted, when to impart religious education to the young or instill religion into the minds of the people was dealt the same pain and penalties as were prescribed for the most heinous crimes, when every effort was being made by the English government to dominate the minds of the native Irish, the Ancient Order of Hibernians was born.

From traditions in the Order it would seem that its aims and objects were mainly the protection of the Priesthood, while in performance of their sacred duties, and the execution of those rites and ceremonies instituted by the Catholic Church for the observance of the faithful throughout the world. Certain it is that to this organization is due, in large measure, the preservation of the Catholic religion in Ireland. By their zeal, energy, watchfulness and assiduity, it became possible for the good "soggartharoon" to offer up the holy sacrifice of the Mass, carry the consolations of religion to the sick and dying, and administer the Sacraments to his benighted and scattered flock. Many are the heroic and chivalrous deeds performed by the members of this Order in executing its work, and undoubtedly many of them suffered severely for their faith.

This, then, was the origin of the grand and noble Order. "Friendship, Unity and Christian Charity" was and is now the motto under which they march. In the minds and lives of these men, this legend is not merely a euphonious and attractive phrase intended to catch the popular ear, but it is the expression of a principle in accordance with which they endeavor to regulate their lives, not only in theory, but in practice, having its roots enlivened around the heart of the very organization from which it draws its nourishment and strength.

When, in 1798 Wolf Tane declared for an independent self-governing people in Ireland, consolidating the religious as well as the political questions under a free government of the Irish people, the members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians supported him and those that followed in their efforts to gain independence.

Irishmen, by birth and descent in the United States, supported their efforts by giving personal services and money to the cause.

Since 1836, when the Ancient Order of Hibernians in America was founded, it has supported all efforts for an independent and free Ireland of 32 counties.

They continue to support the efforts to create a unified Ireland, by the return of the six northeastern counties to the Republic of Ireland.

THE ORDER IN AMERICA

The Ancient Order of Hibernians was organized in America in St. James Church, 23 Oliver Street, New York City on May 4, 1836. Despite the many difficulties it had to contend with during its early existence in this country, it has continued to grow and prosper until it has become the largest and most influential body of men of Irish lineage in the world. It is an American fraternal organization and attempts, by every honorable means, to promote the interests and welfare of those with Irish heritage.

The primary purpose of the organization is briefly set forth:

1. To promote friendship, unity and Christian charity among its members.

2. To uphold and sustain loyalty to the government of the United States of America by the members of the organization living here in America, or whatever government under which its members may be citizens.

3. To aid and advance, by all legitimate means, the aspirations and endeavors of the Irish people to complete and absolute independence.

4. To foster the ideals and cultivate the history and traditions of the Irish race throughout the world.

The Society is striving to unite our aims to perpetuate in America the spirit of our Irish ancestors and to preserve the ideals and make known the history of the race and

to guard and defend the principles of civil and religious liberty in our own heaven-blessed land.

Our motto "Friendship, Unity and Christian Charity" implies a friendship carrying with it a spirit of helpfulness, a unity of all our people, and a charity not merely for the assistance of our own members, but a charity broad and universal and circumscribed by neither race nor creed.

The Order has distributed ten million dollars for charitable purposes. It contributed forty-four thousand dollars to the San Francisco earthquake sufferers, ten thousand dollars to the Boer Ambulance Corps, fifty thousand dollars to the establishment of a Chair of Celtic Languages at the Catholic University in Washington. Thousands of dollars have been contributed to the earthquake sufferers in Italy, to destitute of the Charleston, Johnstown and Galveston disasters and many more thousands to the sufferers in the Ohio and Mississippi floods, and 1955 floods in Connecticut and 1960 earthquake and tidal wave victims in Chile and elsewhere.

Their Eminences Francis Cardinal Spellman, Richard Cardinal Cushing and James Francis Cardinal McIntyre were members of the Order. Both Cardinals Spellman and Cushing served as National Chaplains.

The late John F. Kennedy, 35th President of the United States, was the most distinguished lay member ever to join the Ancient Order of Hibernians in America. He joined in 1947 and remained active an interested until the day of his assassination. From his inaugural address we should always keep in mind: "Ask not what your country can do for you—ask what you can do for your country".

The John F. Kennedy Memorial Committee and Fund were established at the 1964 National Convention in Albany, New York. The first Annual Award of the "John F. Kennedy Medal" was presented to the Honorable James A. Farley, former Postmaster General, and a long-time member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

It has been well said that "every nation is today the result of all its accumulated yesterdays; that the roots of its mental and moral life lie in the past". How important then the preservation of the glorious record of our people. The Order has done much to foster the teachings of that record, that it may thus be preserved for generations to come.

PEACE IN THE MIDDLE EAST

HON. ALAN CRANSTON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, March 17, 1972

Mr. CRANSTON. Mr. President, I invite attention to recent promising developments in the Middle East. While we may be on the verge of a major breakthrough, we must not forget that a lasting peace depends on a strong and defensible state of Israel.

Although I strongly believe that peace in this troubled area depends on negotiations rather than on an escalating arms race, I applaud the recent decision by the President to continue to sell Phantom jets to Israel. At numerous times in the past, the United States has been quick to assure Israel of its full diplomatic support, but slow to back up its guarantees.

There are those who would say that

selling arms to Israel is inconsistent with a dedicated search for peace. The opposite is true. The alleged contradiction between arms for Israel and the reduction of arms spending both at home and in Vietnam is a false issue. In America, the notion that "strength deters aggression" has been stretched and distorted to ludicrous proportions. By means of so-called "worst-case threat analyses," the defense budget is stuffed with escalatory responses to far-fetched threats. Overkill breeds more overkill. In Israel, however, the issue is one of stark physical survival. Should the arms balance tip too heavily against her, she faces the threat of extinction.

Israelis know what they are talking about. They do their own fighting. They pay for what they receive. They carry out impressive intelligence work. Above all, they are seeking military strength to bolster peace, not to ignite war.

I strongly believe that arms alone can never line the paths to a lasting peace. We must continue to explore all the avenues to a negotiated settlement. I fervently hope that the Jarring mission will eventually bear fruit, but in the meantime Israel has nothing to fall back on but her own strength.

This strength springs not simply from weapons, but from defensible borders as well. The Golan Heights, taken from Syria in 1967, must remain in Israeli hands in order to eliminate the threat to Israeli agricultural settlements in the Galilee.

Sinai need not be occupied indefinitely, but neither can it be a wide-open flank inviting invasion. We must not forget that John Foster Dulles persuaded Israel to withdraw from the Sinai after the 1956 war in return for a patchwork arrangement that Nasser later brushed aside. For religious, historical, and symbolic reasons, Jerusalem must remain united. Finally, Israel must maintain a presence at Sharm el Sheikh and a connecting corridor to the major oil gateway of Eilat.

Geography is still a vital issue in world conflicts. Slighting Israel's geographical needs can only mean that we fail to understand the nature of Israel's security requirements. Asking the Israelis to commit themselves to a detailed map before peace talks take place is like asking a poker player to deal his cards face up.

Yet even while supporting Israel, we must go further. We can seize the occasion of the Moscow talks in May to press for a mutual limitation on arms deliveries to the Middle East. We can encourage multilateral initiatives and preventive diplomacy.

We speak frequently of America's "national interests" without really understanding what these interests are. In the Middle East, our interests clearly include the survival of a defensible Israeli state. The Israeli people should no longer be asked to shoulder the psychological and economic burdens of festering tensions. There will be rivalry, there will be bitterness, but there must no longer be bloodshed. Let us sell arms as a friend of Israel, but let us also encourage a just, negotiated settlement as a friend of peace.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY SPEECH

HON. SEYMOUR HALPERN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 16, 1972

Mr. HALPERN. Mr. Speaker, today all America celebrates St. Patrick's Day. All of us, regardless of our creed or origin, pay our respects by the wearing of emerald green in our hearts and on our clothes.

America has been blessed with many sons of the Emerald Isle. In every walk of life, they have made valuable contributions to the building of America. Among their greatest qualities, the Irish have brought to our land a deep love of God and a firm resolve to oppose all philosophies and forms of government which seek to destroy man's faith and freedom.

While we pause to pay tribute to the Irish who have done so much to help make America what it is today, it would be well also for us to turn our thoughts to the current, tragic situation now plaguing Ireland.

I would like to take the occasion of St. Patrick's Day to lend my support to the proposals that have been made for an end to the violence and terror now wracking Northern Ireland. As friends of both Great Britain and Ireland, we cannot remain indifferent to the tragic events which have taken place in Ulster—and which are still occurring, with seemingly no end in sight. These matters are of great concern to all and merit our attention.

Resolutions have been introduced in the U.S. Congress that call for the withdrawal of British troops from Northern Ireland, an end to internment without trial of suspected terrorists, the dissolution of Stormont—the Northern Ireland Parliament—and the eventual unification of Northern Ireland with the Republic of Ireland. In light of the present situation, these proposals would appear to offer the best hope for a peaceful settlement to the dispute which is tearing apart the Catholic and Protestant communities in Northern Ireland, and should not be seen as contrary to British interests.

When British troops were sent to Northern Ireland in 1969, they were welcomed as protection by the Catholic minority. Indeed, the inhabitants of the Catholic ghettos of Derry and Belfast had been subjected to vicious raids and attacks, not only by Protestant militants, but by members of the police force—the hated B-Specials—whose role should have been to put an end to the fighting. Protestant fury had been aroused by nonviolent, peaceful civil rights groups, who had staged marches to protest widespread discrimination against Catholics in housing and employment, the lack of fair representation in local city councils as well as Stormont, made possible by extensive gerrymandering and the denial of universal franchise at the local level. These well-justified grievances could not find proper hearing in the Northern Ireland parliament, where the Protestant

Unionists have ruled steadily since the creation of the nation of Northern Ireland in 1920.

Originally, British policy in Northern Ireland was designed to maintain the peace between the two communities, while putting pressure to bear on Stormont to carry out badly needed political reforms. This policy has obviously failed. The British troops, wittingly or unwittingly, have become an instrument of the repressive Stormont government, and have completely alienated the Catholic community. The presence of the British troops, in itself, has become an obstacle to a political solution. Today, Northern Ireland is closer to the brink of civil war than it was 3 years ago, when the British troops first arrived.

The British Government, blinded by fear of a Protestant backlash, has made many concessions to the Northern Ireland Government, which in turn, has only grudgingly granted minor concessions to the Catholics. In the process, it has identified itself with the Protestant cause, and has discredited itself as an impartial force. The authorization to allow British troops to conduct arms searches in Catholic homes and neighborhoods was a capitulation to the demands of the Northern Ireland Government. British troops have conducted raids on Catholic homes, and yet have left undisturbed those groups of Protestant vigilantes who are armed to the teeth.

The Government of Northern Ireland did accept the British demand that the B-Special police be disbanded, but they immediately regrouped in a unit now called the Ulster Defense Regiment. The policy of internment without trial, another request of the Northern Ireland Government, began last August, and was directed almost exclusively against Catholics, while Protestant terrorists were ignored.

The repression of Catholics culminated in the tragic shooting, on January 30, 1972, of 13 unarmed civilians who had gathered peacefully to protest the policy of internment, and to seek an immediate end to it. If the British are so worried about a Protestant backlash, it would seem that they would direct their efforts toward disarming Protestant militants, intern their terrorists, and not shooting into peaceful crowds.

The abolition of Stormont may at first glance appear to be an extreme demand, but given the present situation, it is not. Political reform within the context of Northern Ireland may have been a possibility 3 years ago, but offers little hope of a viable solution today. Only a true reformist government could have redeemed the institution of Protestant rule in Northern Ireland. Three years of chaos and turmoil have revealed Stormont for what it is: an institution bent on preserving the supremacy and privilege of the Protestants.

It no longer has any claim to representing anybody but itself. The Catholic opposition members have boycotted Stormont since the British refusal to conduct an inquiry into the fatal shooting of two young Derry Catholics by British soldiers last July. The Army

claimed that the two men were armed, but no weapons were found on either of them. The Catholics have set up an alternative assembly and have refused to take their seats in Stormont until the policy of internment is ended.

They have recently stiffened their demands, and have announced that they refuse to join in any talks until Stormont is itself abolished. Many Catholic government officials have resigned their government posts, finding themselves unable to participate in the Northern Ireland Government in any way. The Catholic community has joined in widespread sit-ins, rent strikes, and disruptions of public utilities to voice their opposition to Stormont.

It would appear that the British themselves recognize the failure of Stormont as a politically representative institution, and that the only viable solution today appears to be within the context of a united Ireland. Former Prime Minister Harold Wilson has put forth a 15-point plan which calls for the creation of a commission—which would represent the major parties from the Parliaments of London, Dublin and Belfast—to draw up a constitution for a united Ireland, to be ratified by those three parliaments and to go into effect in 15 years.

Other proposals for a political solution have been put forth, yet, to date, nothing has been done. No talks have begun, nor have any been scheduled. The sooner efforts are made to find a political solution, the sooner peace will be restored in Northern Ireland. The present policy of military repression can only lead to further tragedy.

The destinies of Ireland and the United States are closely linked especially in their mutual emphasis on democratic and spiritual qualities. Both at one time politically weak, Americans and Irishmen have proved capable of challenging oppression and injustice, and of obtaining through popular resistance, their national independence.

It is, therefore, fitting for us, on this great day, to turn our eyes toward Ireland, and to pray that peace and justice will soon be realized through the creation of a united Irish nation.

POST-AGE—NEWSLETTER ON POSTAL AFFAIRS

HON. GALE W. MCGEE

OF WYOMING

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, March 17, 1972

Mr. MCGEE. Mr. President, as chairman of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, I invite the attention of Members of Congress and others to the fact that a new and very helpful newsletter on postal affairs, called Post-Age, has recently begun publication.

The newsletter, edited by Art Brandel, conveys inside information on what is going on in the Postal Service. Since the Postal Reorganization Act of 1970, under which Congress relinquished a measure of its control over postal affairs while still maintaining close surveillance of

postal operations through the Post Office Committees of the House and Senate, the activities of the Postal Service have become less public in nature.

One of the functions of Post-Age is to let every mail user know what transpires in the day-to-day management of the U.S. Postal Service. The newsletter editor, Art Brandel, is an experienced and able newsman who, for many years, while working for other publications, has demonstrated keen insight into the real meaning for all mail users of management decisions at Postal Service headquarters.

The first three issues of Post-Age demonstrate that Mr. Brandel's new publication is filling a new need. Personally, I wish him success and commend his publication to every mail user and especially to those of us who take particular interest in postal affairs.

MY RESPONSIBILITY TO FREEDOM

HON. JOHN Y. MCCOLLISTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 16, 1972

Mr. MCCOLLISTER. Mr. Speaker, approximately 500,000 high school students competed this year in the annual Veterans of Foreign Wars Voice of Democracy Contest. The theme was "My Responsibility to Freedom."

I am pleased to insert in the RECORD a copy of Nebraska's winning entry by Miss Sharla Biggs, a senior at Omaha Westside High School, who plans a career in communications or teaching:

MY RESPONSIBILITY TO FREEDOM

(By Sharla Biggs)

The words ring out from the voice of our youth today, and we can not but shudder: "I pledge defiance to the flag of the imperialistic state of America, and to the materialism for which it stands, one slum built in poverty, indivisible, with liberty and justice for some."

The words—nothing but a distorted, fractured version of the original great words. Yet some look around themselves and at reality and honestly believe that America in her true tradition has died. They believe that the dream of freedom which our ancestors fought for as an ideal has never been anything but that, an ideal which has never been achieved. For this small but unfortunately growing radical faction, the only responsibility to freedom which they can conceive of is to bomb, to destroy and to then set up a new system upon the ashes of the old.

I can't agree with these groups and their radical thoughts, and I don't think you agree with them either. For those of us who believe in democracy, and who believe that our nation does provide us with liberty and justice, and freedom for all, the responsibility we have to protect and continue that freedom runs much deeper.

We as a nation have had to fight to gain our freedom which some so callously discredit. Think for a moment of all the men and women from our history who have fought for our freedom and been considered patriots because of it. John Paul Jones refusing to give up his ship, Teddy Roosevelt leading the charge, John Kennedy lying on the operating table, and hundreds of others who have lived up to their responsibilities to freedom.

But they are not the important ones, as important as each of these individuals may have been in the establishment of freedom, they are not the important ones. It is instead the man who works to support his family instead of depending on others, the teacher in her classroom, the soldier fighting America's wars—we are the important ones, the carriers of democracy.

Our entire governmental system is based upon us, the individuals, the backbone of the nation. Our justice system allows us to reflect the feelings of the community and pass judgment on our peers. Our educational system provides training for all our young, not just the elite. It too is based upon the individual. Even our officials are placed into office by the individuals who cared enough to vote, normal people like you and me.

This is why we as individuals hold freedom on our shoulders. It is our burden and we should gratefully accept it, realizing that it is nothing more than our own rights that we are upholding. Freedom, the right to control yourself, the ability to do what is right by your own standards, the right to liberty. All of these rest upon the American individual.

I believe the late president John Kennedy had this burden in mind when he said, "Ask not what your country can do for you, but what you can do for your country." Ask what you as an individual can do for your country and your freedom. The individual in America is afforded many possibilities, and it is our duty to achieve the highest levels we are capable of reaching, levels of achievement that we have never yet dreamed of. This is what we must do for our country, in what ever fields we choose, in what ever challenges we meet and overcome we must reach as high as we can, setting goals above

the moon, above what we believe to be our own capabilities. And then reaching them. Raising with us our nation, achieving an even greater degree of freedom because of our effort, and achieving for America new dreams and new glory.

America's freedom, it is in many ways like an uncut diamond. Upon first examination it may seem tarnished and covered with loose rocks and dirt which is worthless and could easily be cut away. But underneath this is the real America, an America with freedom for her people, all of her people, and all of the quality and depth and color of a true gemstone. And it is we the people, the people upon whom freedom is based that have the responsibility to make this true America come forth for all to see, in all of her glory and beauty.

RESULTS OF POLL CONDUCTED BY SENATOR YOUNG IN NORTH DAKOTA

HON. MILTON R. YOUNG

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Friday, March 17, 1972

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Extensions of Remarks the results of a poll I have just taken in North Dakota.

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

This is the tabulation as of March 14 of the returns from the 70,000 questionnaires

I sent out late in February. Returns received after this date will be added to the 11,000 already received. A very high percentage of those returning questionnaires made helpful comments expressing additional views on a wide range of subjects.

Previous similar polls, mailed to every precinct in the state, have quite accurately forecast how North Dakotans voted in the following election.

People identifying themselves as farmers were tabulated separately, as were nonfarmers and students. There was a somewhat higher percentage of returns from farmers than they represent to the total population. Farmers indicated by F; nonfarmers, NF; students, S.

This questionnaire was sent to only 2,000 students, 1,000 each at the University of North Dakota and North Dakota State University. Unfortunately, more were not sent to students and other young people because I didn't have adequate lists. It is interesting to note that the percentage return from students was as high as those from the other groups. This indicates they have an active interest in issues and politics. They were the only group that showed a preference for any of the Democrat candidates for President—favoring Senator Edward Kennedy over President Nixon. Their views on other questions did not vary greatly from the other groups.

Since President Nixon will undoubtedly be the Republican candidate and the Democrats have many candidates at present, it's possible that when they select their candidate, that candidate's strength in North Dakota could be greater than this poll indicates.

In the following summary, where there was less than a three percent difference in the preferences among groups, only the total tabulation is shown:

1. How would you rate President Nixon's general handling of the war in Vietnam?

Good:		Fair:		Unsatisfactory:	
Total	4,467—41%	Total	4,252—40%	Total	2,043—19%
Farmer	2,221—34%	Farmer	2,901—44%	Farmer	1,412—22%
Nonfarmer	2,158—55%	Nonfarmer	1,221—31%	Nonfarmer	552—14%
Student	88—30%	Student	130—44%	Student	79—26%

2. Do you believe we should retain a residual military force in Vietnam until all of our prisoners of war are released?

Yes:		No:	
Total	7,976—77%	Total	2,428—23%
Farmer	4,853—77%	Farmer	1,439—23%
Nonfarmer	2,959—77%	Nonfarmer	876—23%
Student	164—59%	Student	113—41%

3. Do you favor the President's welfare reform proposal with its guaranteed annual income?

Yes:		No:	
Total	2,992—30%	Total	6,835—70%
Farmer	1,709—29%	Farmer	4,184—71%
Nonfarmer	1,187—32%	Nonfarmer	2,473—68%
Student	96—35%	Student	178—65%

4. If a presidential election were held now and the choice were between the following persons, for which one in each group of two would you vote?

	Total	Farmer	Nonfarmer	Student
Nixon.....	5,723—67%	2,972—60%	2,596—77%	155—57%
Muskie.....	2,835—33%	1,951—40%	769—23%	115—43%
Humphrey.....	2,570—31%	1,874—40%	624—19%	72—28%
Nixon.....	5,643—69%	2,858—60%	2,593—81%	192—72%
Nixon.....	5,826—72%	2,987—65%	2,684—84%	155—60%
McGovern.....	2,230—28%	1,625—35%	499—16%	106—40%
Jackson.....	1,584—21%	1,131—27%	405—13%	48—19%
Nixon.....	5,929—79%	3,090—73%	2,636—87%	203—81%
Nixon.....	5,691—71%	2,967—65%	2,595—82%	129—49%
Kennedy.....	2,289—29%	1,573—35%	584—18%	132—51%

5. Which farm price support program do you like best?

a. The present program (which was in effect last year):

Total	4,335—51%
Farmer	2,951—52%
Nonfarmer	1,304—50%
Student	80—42%

b. The program in effect the previous 5 years:

Total	4,109—49%
Farmer	2,695—48%
Nonfarmer	1,303—50%
Student	111—58%

6. Do you believe that price supports under the present program for wheat and feed grains should be increased?

Yes:		No:	
Total	8,606—84%	Total	1,589—16%
Farmer	5,844—90%	Farmer	665—10%
Nonfarmer	2,581—75%	Nonfarmer	867—25%
Student	181—76%	Student	57—24%

7. Do you approve of the Nixon administration's farm policies?

Yes: Total..... 2,983—32%
 Farmer..... 1,672—28%
 Nonfarmer..... 1,262—40%
 Student..... 49—22%

No:

Total..... 6,369—68%
 Farmer..... 4,330—72%
 Nonfarmer..... 1,870—60%
 Student..... 169—7%

8. Do you favor President Nixon's proposal to abolish the draft and replace it with an all-volunteer armed force?

Yes: Total..... 7,437—72%
 Farmer..... 4,598—74%
 Nonfarmer..... 2,644—70%
 Student..... 195—82%

No:

Total..... 2,844—28%
 Farmer..... 1,660—26%
 Nonfarmer..... 1,143—30%
 Student..... 41—18%

9. How would you rate President Nixon's foreign policy decisions?

Good: Total..... 3,759—35%
 Farmer..... 1,813—28%
 Nonfarmer..... 1,854—48%
 Student..... 92—31%

Fair:

Total..... 5,432—51%
 Farmer..... 3,643—57%
 Nonfarmer..... 1,630—42%
 Student..... 159—57%

Unsatisfactory:

Total..... 1,417—13%
 Farmer..... 989—15%
 Nonfarmer..... 394—10%
 Student..... 34—12%

10. Do you approve of President Nixon's trip to:

a. Communist China:

Yes: Total..... 9,117—86%
 Farmer..... 5,323—83%
 Nonfarmer..... 3,525—90%
 Student..... 269—92%

No:

Total..... 1,517—14%
 Farmer..... 1,102—17%
 Nonfarmer..... 393—10%
 Student..... 22—8%

b. Russia:

Yes: Total..... 8,414—83%
 Farmer..... 4,888—80%
 Nonfarmer..... 3,265—87%
 Student..... 261—92%

No:

Total..... 1,715—17%
 Farmer..... 1,223—20%
 Nonfarmer..... 469—13%
 Student..... 23—8%

11. Do you favor trade in both agricultural and industrial goods with Communist China? Yes: 8,871—85% No: 1,540—15%.

12. Do you favor increased trade in industrial and farm goods with Russian and Satellite nations? Yes: 8,604—83% No: 1,719—17%.

13. How do you believe the President's Phase II wage and price stabilization controls are working?

Good: Total..... 841—8%
 F..... 375—6%
 NF..... 442—11%
 S..... 24—8%

Fair:

Total..... 5,307—50%
 F..... 3,065—48%
 NF..... 2,080—54%
 S..... 162—57%

Unsatisfactory:

Total..... 4,373—42%
 F..... 2,941—46%
 NF..... 1,333—35%
 S..... 99—35%

14. Do you think Congress should enact permanent legislation which would provide compulsory Federal arbitration to end serious transportation strikes, such as the dock strikes, when agreement appears impossible through voluntary arbitration? Yes: 10,013—93% No: 702—7%.

TELEPHONE PRIVACY—V

HON. LES ASPIN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 16, 1972

Mr. ASPIN. Mr. Speaker, I am presently circulating for cosponsorship the Telephone Privacy Act, H.R. 13267, which would allow individuals to place a "no solicitors" sign on their telephones.

This bill would give to individuals the right to indicate to the telephone company if they do not wish to be commercially solicited over the telephone. Commercial firms wanting to solicit business over the phone would then be required to obtain from the phone company a list of customers who opted for the commercial prohibition. The FCC would also be given the option to require the phone company, instead of supplying a list, to put an asterisk by the names of those individuals in the phonebook who have chosen to invoke the commercial solicitation ban.

Those not covered by the legislation would be charities and other nonprofit groups, political candidates and organizations and opinion poll takers. Also not covered would be debt collection agencies or any other individuals or companies with whom the individual has an existing contract or debt.

As I noted in a statement last Thursday, I have received an enormous amount of correspondence on this legislation from all over the country.

Today I am placing a fourth sampling of these letters into the RECORD, since they describe far more vividly than I possibly could the need for this legislation.

These letters follow—the names have been omitted:

DOWNTOWN, PA.,

March 1, 1972.

HON. LES ASPIN,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

SIR: I read in our "Daily Local" paper that you planned to introduce a bill to give persons the right to indicate to the telephone company if they do not want to be solicited commercially over the phone.

Congratulations!! I could not agree with you more that it is a tool for invading an individual's "privacy." It is also a darn nuisance. My husband is 65 years old, retired, I am 61 years old and it is most annoying everytime either of us are taking a nap some one is calling to try and sell us something.

The enclosed clipping was in last night's paper—kind of hits the nail on the head as to the "junk" phone calls everyone gets. I also would like someone to introduce a bill forbidding the selling of lists of names and addresses to various firms. Another invasion of one's "privacy." It would stop a great deal of junk and unsolicited mail.

I know that your duties are many and burdensome, you are to be commended for doing your part to help the citizens of this great country.

Wishing you the best of health and success in the passing of the "Aspin Bill." Keep up the good fight.

Sincerely,

[From the Daily Local News, West Chester, Pa., Feb. 29, 1972]

FAR TOO MUCH OF A SOMETIMES GOOD THING
 Telephones are pretty much like automobiles. You can't very well get along without them.

But there are times, such as when you are absorbed in a good book, that you wish the telephone bell would just hush up.

Such was the situation at our house one Sunday night when the jangling of the telephone bell disturbed the peace and quiet.

It was more disturbing to discover that as late as nine o'clock on a Sunday night that the caller was anxious to sell us magazine subscriptions.

It is not only the mail service that brings unsolicited offers of being "the selected one to receive this once in a lifetime offer of being eligible to enter this or that big contest and so become independently wealthy for life".

The telephone brings similar unsolicited offers.

Numerous calls have come to our house offering free-of-charge dinner invitations.

Attendance at the dinner gives you the opportunity of hearing about the terrific bargains in purchasing property lots in Bide-a-wee type developments.

There you may construct a home and live happily ever...

Such development lots are offered from the Poconos down to the New Jersey shores. I hear the dinners aren't bad. As a matter of fact one guy complained that they talked all through his dinner. He didn't buy a lot either.

Things must be looking up in the sale of cemetery lots. We haven't received a call from one of those salesmen for a long time.

It must be terribly difficult to get people to make collections for various charities. We get many telephone calls soliciting help. The last we received was from Alcoholics Anonymous.

I get the same feeling when I drive smugly by a hitchhiker and fail to stop, as I do when I turn down the salesman making a pitch over the telephone, be it cemetery lots, stocking specials or brooms and mops.

Nevertheless I do consider it an invasion of privacy.

LAKEWOOD, OHIO,

March 6, 1972.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN ASPIN: I totally support your efforts in presenting a bill to Congress to regulate telephone solicitation.

I read of your bill in the Editorial section of the Cleveland Plain Dealer and shall follow through by writing our Congressman, Mr. Minshall.

We hope, also, that you are consistently voting against further military expenditures and not Buying War!!

Most Sincerely,

ARLINGTON, VA.,
March 2, 1972.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: Hooray for you & your bill to make illegal phoning people at home to sell them things. It is an invasion of privacy, a great annoyance and to my mind no business has the right to use my phone without my permission unless they pay the bill.

I speak for at least 50 ladies who said they would write to you but I'm afraid we are the Silent Majority. I've decided I must applaud you & let you know it, if no one else does.

Sincerely,

MARCH 2, 1972.

HON. LES ASPIN,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. ASPIN: The enclosed clipping prompts me to write an enthusiastic endorsement of your proposed bill. The shameless practice of soliciting by telephone is one of the most annoying of the minor impositions we are subjected to. It is high time something was done to protect subscribers to telephone service (for which we pay enough, God knows) from being exploited by unscrupulous promoters. Junk mail is bad enough, but that can be disposed of without real inconvenience—except to the mailman who has to carry it. But all telephone calls are signaled by the same sound; there is no way to be selective in answering and little satisfaction in cutting off the sales pitch half way through.

I am not sure what legislation would be effective, short of flatly prohibiting the practice, and this is what I would favor.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosure.

NEWSCLIPPING

Rep. Les Aspin (D-Wis.) planned to introduce a bill to give persons the right to indicate to the telephone company if they do not want to be solicited commercially over the phone. "It will significantly reduce the use of the telephone as a tool for invading an individual's privacy," Aspin said.

CHAIRMAN KLAFF SPEAKS ON THE PROGRESS OF THE NATIONAL COMMISSION ON MATERIALS POLICY

HON. J. CALEB BOGGS

OF DELAWARE

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, March 17, 1972

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. President, title II of the Resource Recovery Act of 1970—Public Law 91-512—established the National Commission on Materials Policy. The Commission's task is a most formidable one, to develop the framework for a national materials policy and report these findings to the President and the Congress by June 30, 1973. Such a policy would seek to foster wiser use of our limited supply of materials.

President Nixon last year designated the members of this seven-man Commission and the Senate confirmed the nomination of members.

The Chairman of the Commission, Mr. Jerome L. Klaff of Maryland, will speak

today in Los Angeles on the purposes and goals of the Commission to the Air Force Metalworking Conference.

The speech that Mr. Klaff has prepared is both challenging and valuable, I believe. In order to bring it to the attention of Senators, I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the Extensions of Remarks.

In addition, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a news release issued by the Commission also be included in the Extensions of Remarks. This news release deals with the remarks that James Boyd, the Commission's Executive Director, gave at a meeting earlier this week to the American Paper Institute.

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

TOWARD A NATIONAL MATERIALS POLICY

(By Jerome L. Klaff)

Materials have always played a dominant role throughout man's history. And yet, because the North American continent seemed to have been blessed with boundless resources, our country has taken natural resources largely for granted. And many of us have assumed that the sources of our materials and energy are infinite. In such an atmosphere, it was easy in the past for the people to fail to recognize the vital part materials play in the country's economic life.

However, the United States is no longer self-sufficient in raw materials. For the first time in history we are actively competing with the rest of the world for the limited easily accessible resources. These resources are scattered in diverse locations throughout the world. At the same time, underdeveloped nations, too, are seeking increasing quantities of raw materials as they industrialize and raise their populations above the levels of mere subsistence.

Thus, the plain and troublesome fact is that if this country is to continue to grow and if the standard of living of the presently underdeveloped areas of the world is to be raised to even a fraction of the level of that enjoyed by the peoples of the industrial nations, then a many-fold increase in supplies of raw materials will be needed in the years ahead.

But our current concern over materials does not end with the question of adequate supplies or reserves for future generations. A new factor, and a complicating one, has been added to the equation. As more and more raw materials are extracted from the earth and processed and then consumed as products, more and more waste products threaten to degrade the environment. And our industrial system still operates largely on a one-time-use-of-materials basis, with large quantities of waste generated in the process. Some of these wastes gradually return to nature, as is the case with over 100 million tons of wood wastes every year. Some wastes, however, become additions to the landscape, as for example, about 150 million tons annually of steel mill slag.

Over the past decade, it has become increasingly evident that we must shift from this use-and-discard approach toward a closed cycle of use, salvage, reprocess, and reuse. This will be necessary not only to halt the degradation of the environment, but also to constantly replenish our supply of raw materials as our high grade reserves of natural resources are depleted.

THE COMMISSION AND ITS MISSION

To formulate and study the problems and issues involved in maintaining both an adequate supply of raw materials and a high quality environment, a national commission on materials policy was established by the Congress last year under the resource re-

covery act of 1970, and the commissioners were appointed by President Nixon last summer.

This commission has a precedent in an earlier materials policy commission, which issued its report, "resources for freedom," twenty years ago in 1952. The thinking leading to the present materials commission began in 1967 when Senator Boggs, of Delaware, as a member of the committee on public works, requested that the legislative reference service of the Library of Congress undertake a study of the question of materials and their relation to problems of solid waste disposal. This study was followed by a report of an ad hoc committee of materials experts and a week-long conference of the engineering foundation on the subject.

The broad mission of the national commission on materials policy is the determination of national policies needed to assure the adequate supply in future years of the materials and energy required—both in kind and quantity—to meet the needs of the nation while maintaining an acceptable environmental quality level.

REQUIREMENT/SUPPLY PROJECTIONS

As a starting point for the commission's work, forecast data on the supply/demand relationship of various materials are required. These projections, now being developed, are based on statistical data supplied by various federal agencies covering the years 1951 through 1970, and will be published in an interim report to be issued in April.

As we all know, in the rapidly changing world of today, it is difficult to see ahead accurately even one or two years. For planning purposes, however, it is necessary to postulate conditions that could happen at a sufficiently distant point in time in order to create policies. For this purpose, the projections are carried out to the year 2000, even though the commission fully recognizes that what actually will happen in the year 2000 may be a far cry from the projections.

BROAD ISSUES AND PROBLEMS

The number of problems and issues that are pertinent to the stated broad mission are so enormous that it will be impossible for the commission to address them all in its short life span. It has been necessary, therefore, to select the issues raised by the most crucial problems around which to develop a proposed national materials policy for the years ahead.

Although the list of issues has not yet been finally determined, planning is far enough along to be able to give you a broad outline of their nature and scope. In broadest terms, then, the commission's work will encompass these broad areas or tasks.

1. Raw materials supply.
2. Materials salvage and recycling.
3. Materials application and use.
4. The environment factor.

Let's discuss each of these briefly.

MATERIALS SUPPLY

The supply of raw materials, available for use by industry, is always changing and is affected by a great many inter-related factors. With a view to developing national policies that are based on sound knowledge of these factors, and that may include measures to control or influence them, the commission's work will include studies of the following market and supply problems:

1. What should be done to alleviate potential shortages of certain energy materials, particularly natural gas?
2. How can we promote the development of reserves, including the harvesting of seabed minerals? What is the need for developing new exploration, development and mining technology?
3. To what extent should government foster applied research and development programs in materials? Are the present levels of activity and type of programs appropriate?

What types of incentives are needed to increase and redirect R&D programs? What are the relationships between materials technologies here and abroad? Are we falling behind? Where are the problem areas?

4. What role should government play in stimulating domestic investment in new technologies? What are the obstacles to capital investment? What government programs and incentives are needed to overcome these obstacles?

5. To what extent should imports be encouraged? For which materials? How can the need to import raw materials be reconciled with the national concern with the deteriorating balance of trade?

6. What foreign mechanisms are available or can be developed to improve the reliability of our access to necessary foreign supplies? How can the security of United States investments in foreign supply sources be improved?

7. What laws, regulations, antitrust restrictions, and other governmental practices tend to place American firms at competitive disadvantages vis-a-vis their foreign counterparts? How significant are foreign cartels, subsidies, tariffs, non-tariff trade barriers, and other foreign practices? Conversely, what domestic practices exist which tend to give domestic industry comparative advantages?

8. What role should the Federal stockpile of strategic and critical materials play in the materials supply picture? Should the stockpile be used to stabilize or moderate the wide fluctuations in the materials markets? If not, how can disposals and acquisitions be handled with a minimum of market disruption? To what extent is the lack of clearly enunciated disposal plans a disruptive factor?

MATERIALS RECYCLING

We have already mentioned the two reasons for our need to concern ourselves more than we have in the past with the recycling of materials. One reason is to protect the environment and the other is to conserve our raw materials supplies. Because of the attitudes and habits of the past, there are a number of obstacles to the wider use of recycling that will be studied by the commission. These include such questions as:

1. What are the impediments and incentives to an expanded role for recycling in the materials system? How can we facilitate the development of new products and new markets for discarded materials? Would increased economic penalties associated with discarding spent materials induce the search for alternative uses for these items? How can the concept of recyclability be built into the total system from product design through usage to disposal?

2. What programs are needed to encourage the development of more efficient market, distribution, collection, and sorting systems to facilitate recycling? To what extent are transportation rates structures deterrents to recycling?

3. What can state and local authorities do to encourage the development of recycling? What taxes, zoning, licensing, legislation, and other governmental activities frequently act as impediments to the recycling industry?

4. What conflicting policies and programs of different arms and agencies of government tend to be offsetting or counterproductive to a national materials policy? How can these be more clearly defined and administered?

MATERIALS APPLICATION

Fostering and encouraging the efficient and effective service application of materials is another important part of a national materials policy. There are two important aspects to be considered: one is the conservation of materials, and the other is the development of new materials and improvement of old materials to meet the needs of industry and advanced technologies.

Decisions on what materials should be used in a given product are largely determined by economics and by the performance properties required. Rising prices, reflecting growing scarcities, tend to discourage large use of scarce materials. Yet, as the supply of more and more materials declines, the need for conservation of materials in use will increase.

Materials conservation in use means that in a given application we use the materials that most efficiently meet the service requirements, we process the materials in such a way as to consume the least quantity and produce the least waste, and we select materials for maximum durability and life cycle.

The significance of these conservation principles is easily demonstrated. For example, an unwise materials selection leading to the failure of one part of a product often causes premature scrapping and waste of all the other materials in the product. Also, if by more efficient design-use of a material the amount of that material used is reduced, the nation's total supply of that material, in effect, is increased by the amount saved. If, for example, a steel plate with a 5 percent nickel cladding is used instead of solid nickel, roughly 92 pounds of nickel per 100 pounds of plate used will be saved.

Therefore, the status of our materials application technology will have to be studied in order to see what might be done to develop and take advantage of new materials design concepts and approaches and to make use of advanced materials. Also, there is the question of what can be done to encourage manufacturers to design recyclable materials into products. And finally, we need to take stock of where we are and what needs to be done to develop the types of materials we need to meet the future requirements of our advanced technologies.

THE ENVIRONMENT

The twin problems of meeting the requirements of a growing materials-based economy on the one hand, and maintaining a high quality environment on the other, are intimately related and are presently in conflict in many areas. Therefore, a major thrust of the Commission's work will be to develop the kinds of policies needed to resolve this dilemma and move towards a balanced growth of quantity with quality.

In this regard, a key issue that must be faced is how far we can go in establishing environmentally oriented restrictions and controls on materials production, processing, and use before significant adverse effects are felt by the consuming public and before our economy suffers serious dislocations. Thus, in our future efforts to preserve the environment, it will be necessary to recognize these boundary conditions and to develop policies which allow for reasonable trade-offs between environmental enhancement and continued economic development.

Recycling of materials is another important aspect of the environment question, which we have already covered. We will simply add here that new policies are urgently needed to achieve a higher degree of recycling in order to move more rapidly in the direction of "closed" systems in which used materials are reprocessed for reuse rather than being discarded and added to our solid waste problem.

In search for solutions to our environmental problems, research and education will play a key role. Since, in the past there was limited interest and little incentive to develop new ideas and approaches, there was only limited research and practically no Government support. Now, as national priorities change, ways to encourage and support research and education on the interactions between materials and the environment must be developed.

SPECIALTY MATERIALS

Now, having reviewed broadly the mission and tasks of the National Commission on

Materials Policy, let's look briefly at some of the issues specifically related to the future of specialty metals.

Because the Commission has been in existence only a few months, and is just now in the information gathering stage, we obviously have not as yet reached any conclusion. As our work progresses, however, we will give our attention to the specialty materials and alloying elements such as nickel, chromium, columbium, tungsten, cobalt, superalloys, titanium and possible composites.

As you know, at present there are no shortages of specialty materials, but this does not allow for complacency, for it is a fact that we depend heavily on foreign sources for some of these commodities. The exponentially rising demand in this country and abroad may create serious supply and price problems in the future. And we must not forget that in the case of some of these materials, we are either solely or largely dependent upon sources outside of North America. We import all of our chromium and manganese raw materials. About 75% of our columbium and 90% of our tantalum comes from abroad. Only a small percentage of our nickel and cobalt requirements are from domestic sources. Therefore, our national materials policies should take into account the possibility of changes in the world that might threaten our overseas sources of these and other materials.

The recent shut-down in the domestic production of titanium sponge illustrated one of the basic problems of the specialty metals field—that of large, sudden shifts in demand from time to time. The decreased demand for titanium used in the aerospace market caused this situation which fortunately seems to have been relieved, as one U.S. producer has restarted its operations and another is expected to restart this year. Wide swings in demand for critical materials such as titanium make it extremely difficult for the producer to calculate his markets and lead to serious economic problems. Among other things, this in turn results in less R&D effort and lack of incentive to upgrade domestic production. The commission, of course, does not have immediate answers to such problems.

For reasons discussed earlier in this paper, the commission will give attention to recycling of specialty materials. Up until recently aerospace specifications required the production of these metals from virgin raw materials. New and better ways of scrap sorting and classifying as well as better melting processes have made possible some changes in the specifications to permit use of scrap. As one of its assigned tasks, the commission will explore ways to further increase the amount of recycling of specialty metals, through more research efforts and incentives.

These, then, are some of the types of problems in the specialty materials area of which the commission is aware. There are others, and we need your input. Several hundred letters have been sent to government agencies, trade associations and companies requesting statements on materials problems and solutions. I would welcome receiving your comments and suggestions. Only with your help and support can we develop a meaningful and viable national policy on materials.

UNITED STATES FACES "HARD CHOICES" SAYS EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF MATERIALS COMMISSION

NEW YORK.—The executive director of the National Commission on Materials Policy cautioned today that "there are some hard choices facing the U.S. and the world because of the rapid increase in rate of population growth, the consumption of raw materials, industrial production and environmental pollution."

Speaking at a meeting of the American Paper Institute here today, James Boyd pointed out that because of these trends,

the consumption of materials has been expanding at an ever-increasing rate. "There inevitably comes a time when the availability of resources and capital become unable to support the rate of increase."

He cited the recent highly publicized study by scientists at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology conducted for The Club of Rome.

"We can be grateful to the authors of this study for speaking out and for focusing wide attention on some of the key questions that must be settled.

"It is not necessary to accept their base data, their growth curves, their projections and what may seem to some to be dire conclusions. The fundamental implications for the world are sound, the timing alone is in doubt. We do know there are some hard choices ahead. If we fail to plan and make the right choices, the resulting problems may overwhelm us."

"Our Commission is charged with making recommendations for national policies in just these areas," he said.

The work of the Commission should make it possible for the public to "evaluate the choices" that must be made between population increases, industrial production, living standards and the nature of the environment in which we live, Boyd said.

"Those choices will inevitably involve some 'trade-offs,'" he said.

"How far are we willing to accept curtailment in use of energy, which is used to power our factories, heat our homes and move our airplanes, trains and automobiles, to provide the kind of environment which would satisfy the most demanding."

Boyd asked, "What are we willing to pay to assure that we have an adequate supply of energy, and still preserve the environment?" "Those are the types of questions that must be answered. They also suggest the type of 'trade-offs' that may be necessary."

There appears to be growing recognition that man "may not be able to have everything he wants," Boyd noted.

"Can man use all he wants of our natural resources in producing industrial goods, or by preserving the present ecology make those natural resources and their end-products far too expensive for the average person?"

"Or must man make some choices, based on better knowledge of the facts?"

Boyd observed that "in the past our nation has paid little attention to materials. Yet, we live in a world of materials, both natural and man-made. We have been operating as though the supply were endless, the costs ever reasonable. Perhaps this is not so. The time has come to face up to this problem."

The function of the National Commission, Boyd reported, is to develop recommendations for national policies on all industrial materials—metals, minerals, forest products, natural fibers and such energy-providing resources as coal, oil, natural gas and atomic energy.

The Commission is also charged with suggesting ways in which the nation can balance its need for natural resources with growing public concern over environmental quality.

To develop its policy recommendations, the Commission is consulting with various segments of American society—the academic and scientific communities, business and industry, labor, government agencies, environmental and consumer groups.

James Boyd, the executive director, is former chairman of the board of directors of Copper Range Company, one of the nation's largest copper producers.

Chairman of the seven-man Commission is Jerome L. Klaff, of Baltimore, Maryland. The Commission was established by Congress and its members were appointed by the President in June 1971. It is due to report to the President and the Congress by June 30, 1973.

FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

HON. TOM RAILSBACK

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 16, 1972

Mr. RAILSBACK. Mr. Speaker, on a number of occasions I have expressed my concern over the plight of a large part of rural America. In one of my recent statements to this body, I called to your attention that some existing programs of the Government have performed great service to rural people insofar as the resources made available will permit. My major concern, which I expressed at that time, was that the financial and technical assistance being funneled into rural areas through these programs is too limited. More is needed if we are to accomplish the objective of fully revitalizing rural America.

President Nixon, recognizing this need, has presented a major proposal to expand significantly the permanent institutions for rural development, and the House meanwhile has passed legislation that would expand some existing authorities. Both plans call for enlargement of the programs of the Farmers Home Administration. This agency of the Department of Agriculture, ably administered by our former colleague from Oklahoma, Hon. James V. Smith, accounts for a large part of progress made thus far in delivering timely, effective backup support to rural people in their farm, home, and community project financing.

When we look for examples of the kind of action needed to redeem the future of hard-pressed rural communities, we find them most readily among projects brought to reality through the Farmers Home Administration.

One such example is the recent history of Woodhull, Ill., a town of my district in Henry County. While many comparable towns in rural Illinois lost population during the 1960's, Woodhull has grown from a population of 779 in 1960 to approximately 900 today.

A project that opened the door for Woodhull was a sewer system that makes it possible to transform this town into a modernized community. Long years of frustration in trying to solve a bad waste disposal problem were ended when Woodhull received a \$306,000 loan and \$144,000 grant from the Farmers Home Administration under the rural community facilities program. This was one of the first such community projects in which I took an interest as Representative in Congress, and benefits to the community have fully come up to our expectations.

Woodhull is centrally located between the employment centers of Galesburg and the Quad Cities, at an exit from the newly completed Interstate Highway 74. But only with the installation of a modern sewer system has Woodhull been able to capitalize on these advantages. Many families employed in one of the employment centers mentioned are finding Woodhull a desirable place to live and raise a family within easy commuting distance of work. New, fully modernized homes are being built in Woodhull, and

roadside-type business establishments are being developed.

Fifteen such projects have been carried out in rural communities of our district to provide their first modern water or sewer systems. Nationally, this rural community facilities program has been tripled during the present administration, to a level of some \$340 million of project financing, about 2,000 projects a year. But we have yet to provide the Farmers Home Administration with resources fully equal to the need and demand.

The challenge of rural development also must be met at the family level. Here again, services of Farmers Home Administration offer the best illustrations of actions that spell the difference between opportunity in a rural environment, and underprivileged existence in the city.

To cite examples—

One young family in my district—parents in their early thirties, two children both under 10 years of age—failed some 5 years ago to find a livelihood in their rural community. They migrated to a large city, but prospects for work in the city also were meager and living conditions bad on the income they could earn. They looked again toward their home area, and the father found a job that would pay him \$5,600 a year. But they lacked downpayment money for a conventional housing loan, and all they could buy immediately when they moved back was a plot of land with a one-room cabin.

However, they were recommended to the Farmers Home Administration by their local bank, and on the strength of good personal references they received a 33-year rural housing loan through the Farmers Home Administration for the entire cost of an adequate, modernized three-bedroom home that could be built for \$15,000 in the rural community and paid for at a rate they could maintain.

They are now firmly resettled in the home community they once left in despair, and they are one more family removed from the distress rolls of rural outmigration.

In farming, the national average of farmers today is in the middle 50's, but the average of farmers served by the Farmers Home Administration credit is under 40.

A large percentage of young farmers entering this profession in our district are financed in the beginning by the Farmers Home Administration, or a combination of FHA and other lenders under a plan recently introduced under the direction of FHA Administrator James V. Smith. As they prosper, they graduate entirely to non-FHA financing. Thus, for the new generation of young families in farming, Farmers Home Administration is a mainstay of support in getting started. More than \$11 million of farm credit outstanding in our district through FHA has enabled more than 1,200 of our farms to survive as family-size operations.

In the rural towns and countryside of our district, the rural housing program of the Farmers Home Administration has accounted for more than 860 modernized homes for families of low and middle income. This service is gaining. Homes financed this fiscal year will total about

twice the total of 173 produced in fiscal 1971. Rural housing loans now in effect represent \$10 million added to the housing credit available from conventional lenders in our district.

Such FHA programs represent a real beginning for rural America. However, there is a crying need for more to be done. In the past, I have called upon FHA to continue and expand its present programs, and I intend to continue doing so until I am certain all rural residents have the benefits to which they are entitled. State Director Charles W. Shuman has met with me a number of times about the particular needs in Illinois. I commend his efforts, and hope we can continue working closely to improve the benefits that flow to rural families and communities. It is clear our task is to see that resources are provided as they are needed.

THIRTY-TWO YEARS UNDER THE HEEL

HON. JOHN Y. McCOLLISTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 16, 1972

Mr. McCOLLISTER. Mr. Speaker, recently we noted the anniversary of Lithuanian independence and the many commemorative activities and celebrations around the country. I was particularly pleased to find that the Lithuanian-American community of Omaha was participating actively.

Since then an editorial appeared in the Omaha World-Herald which states the case very well for continued awareness by the American people of all captive nations. I would like to insert it in the RECORD at this time:

THIRTY-TWO YEARS UNDER THE HEEL

We are asked by V. P. Volertas, on behalf of the Lithuanian American Community of the United States, to say a few words in recognition of the historical significance the month of February holds for Lithuanians.

It is the 721st anniversary of the formation of the Lithuanian state. Mindaugas the Great unified all Lithuanian principalities into one kingdom in 1251.

And February is the 54th anniversary of the establishment of the modern Republic of Lithuania.

For Volertas and his compatriots, there is pride in these anniversaries. Unhappily, this pride is overshadowed by the fact that Lithuanians also are observing the 32nd year of the domination of their homeland by the Soviet Union.

Not much is said these days about the "captive nations" behind the Iron Curtain.

It is not widely remarked that since June 15, 1940, the Baltic nations of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia have lost more than one-fourth of their combined populations to the ethnically genocidal deportation and resettlement programs of the Soviet Union.

It is not widely recognized that in the period between 1940 and 1952, some 30,000 Lithuanian freedom fighters lost their lives in an organized resistance movement against the Soviet conquerors.

Every president since Franklin D. Roosevelt has formally stated the policy of the United States to be nonrecognition of the legitimacy of the Soviet Union's domination of the Baltic states.

However, as Volertas stated with regret, the United States has done very little to help

the Baltic peoples get out from under the Communist regimes in their countries.

As a practical matter, there is very little the United States can do, beyond offering regular reminders in the forums of the world that the Soviet Union was and is guilty of the most brutal imperialism in its subjugation of these countries.

The conquest of the Baltic states, first by the Nazis and then by the Communists, took place a long time ago, by the standards of today's telescoping history. Awareness of the inhuman wrongness of it is kept alive today mainly through the efforts of organizations such as Volertas'. It is too bad that more voices are not raised in protest.

AMNESTY

HON. C. W. BILL YOUNG

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 16, 1972

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, the controversial nature of the hearings being held by the Senate Judiciary Committee dealing with the question of amnesty for draft dodgers and deserters has generated a great deal of interest in my Eighth Congressional District of Florida, as well as across the Nation. Every communication I have received thus far expresses unalterable opposition to unconditional or conditional amnesty.

In my mind, anyone who has the opportunity to live in this great country of ours should, when called upon, want to serve his country. Anyone not wishing to do so should not be given special consideration such as several of my colleagues has indicated. Draft evasion and desertion are serious offenses and are, as they should be, punishable under the draft laws and the Uniform Code of Military Justice. The enactment of any amnesty law would crush the morale of those patriotic Americans actively involved in the Vietnam conflict and would seriously jeopardize the safety of our Nation in future conflicts.

The Largo Branch of the Veterans of World War I—an outstanding organization in my district composed of members who honorably and faithfully served their country in times of peril—recently passed a resolution on the question of amnesty. I feel the thoughts depicted in this resolution are representative of most Americans and put the question of amnesty in the proper perspective and I, therefore, feel it merits the attention of each Member of the Congress, especially those Senators involved with the Judiciary Committee's investigation of amnesty.

The resolution follows:

VETERANS OF WORLD WAR I, U.S.A.,
LARGO BARRACKS NO. 136,
DEPARTMENT OF FLORIDA.
RESOLUTION

Whereas, Largo Barracks No. 136 deplors the attitude of many of our Draftees and Servicemen who have found fault with the prosecution of the War in Southeast Asia by the Government of the United States, and Whereas, because of their attitude many of our Draftees have become Draft Dodgers and have sought refuge in Canada, and

Whereas, others of our regular Servicemen—stationed in Europe and Vietnam—have deliberately deserted to seek refuge in some of the Scandinavian Countries and elsewhere, and

Whereas, there is a movement in this Country to have the Government of the United States grant amnesty to these Draft Dodgers and Deserters and allow them to return to the United States with only a reprimand instead of the applicable punishment they deserve; therefore be it

Resolved, that Largo Barracks No. 136 of the Veterans of World War I go on record and insist that all Draft Dodgers be prosecuted by the U.S. Attorney for dodging their obligations; and that all Deserters from the service be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the Law by Courts-martial and be judged accordingly.

ROBERT H. THOMAS,
Commander.

A LETTER FROM RUSSIA

HON. ALPHONZO BELL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 16, 1972

Mr. BELL. Mr. Speaker, earlier this year I was a guest of the Soviet Union and toured Russia with my colleagues on the Select Subcommittee on Education.

While there, I also took the opportunity to visit and talk with a number of Jews about their life. The repercussions of our trip—particularly my activities and those of Congressman SCHEUER—received national coverage.

I believe it unnecessary to recount the details of these incidents, but it is still significant to note once more that the publicity our visit elicited clearly illustrates the extreme sensitivity of the Soviet Government to one of their more serious domestic problems, and it is encouraging to witness their awareness of this difficulty.

I made it a point following this trip that a process of "cultural genocide" is being directed against the Jewish people in the Soviet Union, and in support of this view, I offer a letter which was forwarded to me by a group of Soviet Jews, including several of whom I met in Moscow.

Even though emigration policies have become somewhat less rigid in Russia during the last few years, I think the free world has an obligation to keep itself informed about this matter. And since this letter poignantly describes the plight of some Soviet Jews today, I strongly recommend careful consideration of its contents. The letter follows:

APPEAL TO THE MEMBERS OF CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

To you, members of Congress, the highest legislative organ of the United States of America, appeals a group of Jews of the Soviet Union.

In correspondence with the Soviet law and clauses of the General Declaration of Human Rights (art. 13, cl. 2) we submitted to the authorities of the USSR a petition about our departure for Israel. But against the obligations of the USSR Government to fulfill regulations, stipulated by the articles of the General Declaration we are for a long time unlawfully refused in permission to leave.

All of us were compelled to leave our former jobs and most of us don't work anywhere for a long time. Thus neither at present nor in future we are of any value for the Soviet Union as specialists. But nevertheless

Soviet authorities feel, probably, sort of satisfaction, opposing our useful activity for the welfare of the Jewish State, for the good of mankind. We believe that such inhuman policy of the Soviet authorities, aimed at suppression of socially useful activity of a whole category of people just because they have decided to move to their national Motherland, can not but meet censure from the part of international public.

Having in vain used all possibilities of appealing to Soviet authorities, we appeal to you for the first time. We are kept in this country like hostages, like slaves contrary to international law, contrary to common sense, contrary to the interests of human society. But hostagery and slavery are the disgrace to civilized world living in the last quarter of the 20th century. Even two centuries ago your great predecessors Lincoln and Jefferson called to society to put an end to slavery and injustice and we hope that you, members of the Congress of the USA will follow these best traditions and use your vast influence to help us in the name of restoration of human rights, in the name of justice.

Yours respectfully,

Victor Polsky, Moscow, 42 years old, Ph.D., family of 5 persons.

Alexander Lerner, Moscow, 58 years old, D.S., family of 4 persons.

Pavel Abramovitch, Moscow, 35 years old, electronics engineer, family of 3 persons.

Yosef Begun, Moscow, 39 years old, Ph.D.

Yilia Korenfeld, Moscow, 48 years old, mechanical engineer, family of 4 persons.

Vladimir Slepak, Moscow, 44 years old, radio engineer, family of 4 persons.

Vladimir Prestin, Moscow, 37 years old, electronics engineer, family of 3 persons.

Gavriel Shapiro, Moscow, 26 years old, chemical engineer.

Grigory Svechinsky, Moscow, 31 years old, engineer.

Sergey Gurwitz, Moscow, 26 years old, Ph. D., family of 3 persons.

Boris Orlov, Moscow, 41 years old, historian, family of 5 persons.

Petr Lwovsky, Moscow, 34 years old, construction engineer, family of 3 persons.

Vladimir Machlis, Moscow, 27 years old, pilot.

Ada Gershovitch, Moscow, 28 years old, electronics engineer, family of 3 persons.

Boris Kogan, Moscow, 34 years old, lawyer.

Lazar Lubarsky, Moscow, construction engineer, family of 4 persons.

Michail Klyachkin, Moscow, 30 years old, engineer.

David Markish, Moscow, 30 years old, translator, family of 3 persons.

Emmanull Smelyansky, Moscow, 38 years old, metallurgist, family of 3 persons.

Stella Goldberg, Moscow, pianist, family of 3 persons.

MAN'S INHUMANITY TO MAN— HOW LONG?

HON. WILLIAM J. SCHERLE

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 16, 1972

Mr. SCHERLE. Mr. Speaker, a child asks: "Where is daddy?" A mother asks: "How is my son?" A wife asks: "Is my husband alive or dead?"

Communist North Vietnam is sadistically practicing spiritual and mental genocide on over 1,600 American prisoners of war and their families.

How long?

THE COMMUNITY FACILITIES ACT

HON. WRIGHT PATMAN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 16, 1972

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing—along with Representatives WILLIAM BARRETT of Pennsylvania and ROBERT STEPHENS of Georgia—the Emergency Community Facilities and Public Investment Act of 1972.

This bill will provide for up to \$5 billion in grants to State and local governments in desperate need of basic community facilities such as water and sewer plants.

The financing of basic community facilities has become a nightmare for local communities all over this Nation. Many simply do not have the tax base to finance these huge capital outlays and others are already overburdened with top heavy indebtedness—much of it the result of a prolonged period of high interest rates on municipal bonds.

The situation is nothing short of desperate, and if we continue to approach this problem solely on the ability of the local community to pay, we are going to endanger the health and well-being of every American citizen.

Local communities have been knocking on the doors of Federal agencies about this problem over the past 3 years and they have been turned away in unbelievable numbers. In an administration that has talked so much about the revenue needs of local communities, there has been a surprising and callous attitude toward the No. 1 need of municipalities—water and sewer facilities.

I sincerely hope that the Washington press corps realizes that we are talking about actual situations and not some pie-in-the-sky scheme. In 1970, when the Congress was battling with the President over funding for water and sewer plants, there was a backlog of more than \$5.5 billion in water and sewer applications pending at the Department of Housing and Urban Development. In addition, there had been hundreds of applications which had been turned away and never recorded as an official backlog. The need has grown fantastically and we are now coming up with an emergency measure in hopes of making up for the administration's neglect.

It is simply not possible to develop local communities—to bring in new industries and jobs—when there are no adequate water and sewer facilities. As a result, many of the smaller communities are facing economic strangulation.

In introducing this bill, I have no illusions about the difficulties that we will have with the White House. In 1970, the House of Representatives added \$350 million in water and sewer money—\$350 million to the piddling sum of \$150 million which had been requested by the administration.

What happened? President Nixon vetoed the bill, largely because of the increases in this program. This was a serious blow for local governments and it set back the efforts in this area many years.

We have been able to appropriate \$500 million for water and sewer for the current fiscal year. But the administration has continued to drag its feet and appears to be holding down expenditures for water and sewer facilities to about \$200 million annually despite congressional appropriations. In fact, the administration did not seek a single dime of new funds for this program in the current budget.

So, it is obvious that if there is going to be relief for local communities, it will have to come from the Congress. That is why we have introduced this legislation.

Actually, there are four basic reasons why we are introducing this legislation:

First. It will help keep local communities alive.

Second. It will give local communities the basic tools with which to develop job-creating enterprises.

Third. It will give this Nation a great push forward in the effort to clean up its waters and put an end to the practice of dumping municipal sewage into fresh running streams. This goal alone would make the entire outlay worth every penny.

Fourth. The construction of needed public facilities will create thousands of new jobs. It is estimated that every million dollars of investment in community facilities creates an additional 100 jobs a year—40 at the construction site and 60 jobs in industry supplies, building materials, equipment and services.

This bill refers to grants, but that is misleading. I do not regard these as grants in the true sense of the word, but as investments. The economic activity generated by this program will return billions of dollars in new taxes to the Federal Treasury, while at the same time meeting a fundamental need of the people. We will have new people—new businesses and industries—on the income tax rolls and these grants will be repaid many times over.

When money goes out to local people and local communities, it generates a tremendous amount of economic activity. Money has velocity—it moves from person to person and from business to business. It has been estimated that a dollar in the hands of local communities and low and moderate income families goes through 50 or 60 different transactions and at each step generates more income and more income tax. So this program will have a great and widespread benefit.

The Democrats in the Congress have faith in the future of these communities and we have no doubt that they can make this program work and develop the economic activity which will make this law one of the best investments the Nation ever entered into.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY

HON. EDWARD P. BOLAND

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 16, 1972

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow is St. Patrick's Day—the day the Irish

set aside each year to celebrate their rich and varied cultural heritage. Traditionally, the spirit of St. Patrick's Day is as heady and as frothy as a mug of good Irish stout. But this year's celebration, like those of the past few years, is dimmed by the continuing bloodshed in Northern Ireland.

That troubled country's Catholic minority, living for 50 years in conditions most Americans would consider only a little short of bondage, still have not wrested their civil liberties away from the Northern Ireland Government. Religious discrimination—some of it obvious, most of it insidiously subtle—reaches into every corner of life in Northern Ireland: jobs, schooling, housing, even the vote. Political gerrymandering of the most errant kind, for example, has been commonplace for a half century. Its vestiges still linger on in virtually every ward of every Northern Irish community, denying Catholics full exercise of the franchise. Housing is another case in point—one of many that could be cited here. Scorned by the landowning classes, most Catholics live together in bleak and cheerless neighborhoods kindred to ghettos.

The few grudging concessions made by Northern Ireland's Government—a few halting steps in the right direction, I concede—still fall short of social justice.

The most reprehensible policy in Northern Ireland, an affront to civilized men everywhere, is "internment"—a euphemism for arrest without warrant, detention without trial. Even the most tenuous suspicion that a man's political beliefs are unpalatable to the Government is enough to batter down his door, arrest him, then hustle him off to an "internment camp" in a way that is chillingly reminiscent of Germany during the late 1930's. Reports of harassment and brutality in these camps—even of outright torture—are too common to dismiss.

Internment flouts even the most rudimentary principles of justice—the principles that have shaped and informed English law for more than 400 years.

This St. Patrick's Day, Mr. Speaker, is a fitting time to renew our commitment to Northern Ireland's oppressed Catholic minority.

It is a fitting time to call for an end to the discriminatory policies that bred the conflict in Northern Ireland and still nourish it.

It is a fitting time to demand full civil liberties and full social justice.

A PRAYER FOR OUR NATION'S LEADERS

HON. LAWRENCE J. HOGAN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 16, 1972

Mr. HOGAN. Mr. Speaker, a constituent of mine, Mrs. Elizabeth B. Delea of Hyattsville, Md., has written a prayer called, "A Prayer for Our Nation's Leaders," and, for the inspiration of my colleagues, I insert the prayer into the RECORD:

A PRAYER FOR OUR NATION'S LEADERS

(By Elizabeth Delea)

God of all creation who sanctified this land
And made of it a haven, forever may it stand;
A refuge for the persecuted, champion of
the oppressed.

Strengthen those who now must govern in
times of trial and stress!

Take these, Your dedicated servants and with
Your wisdom richly endow—

So they may wisely guide us, for our land is
troubled now!

Bless the halls and seat of government that
Your spirit might prevail,

For our leaders need Your guidance lest they
falter and should fall.

Give Your very special blessing to the peo-
ples' represented choice—

Let them speak not only for the people but
with the power of Your voice!

May Your spirit daily guide them in this
great work they do.

Give them rest and peace and comfort for
they surely need this, too.

SUPPORTS LEGISLATION TO RE- STORE NAME OF CAPE CANAVERAL

HON. C. W. BILL YOUNG

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 16, 1972

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, the following are remarks which I submitted to the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs in support of legislation to restore the name of Cape Canaveral to the area of the State of Florida known as Cape Kennedy:

STATEMENT OF CONGRESSMAN YOUNG

Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to join my colleagues in the Florida Delegation in testifying in favor of S.J. Res. 193, the joint resolution to restore the designation of Cape Canaveral to that area in the State of Florida presently known as Cape Kennedy. This legislation is identical to H.J. Res. 878, of which I am honored to be a co-sponsor.

Cape Canaveral is the oldest landmark on our nation's Atlantic Coast. Ponce de Leon, the first explorer in the new world, made note of Cape Canaveral on his first voyage to Florida in 1513, as he sailed up and down the coast of the peninsula. The cape provided such an excellent landmark that it has appeared on maps since the year 1530 as Cape Canaveral—so named because of its primeval overgrowth of reeds and canes. The cape is the only promontory on Florida's east coast and so it was a "beacon" for early explorers—seeing the cape in their horizon meant they had navigated their ships well and were successful in their journey across the vast ocean.

The people of Florida are very aware of the great historical distinction that Cape Canaveral provides them in their state's colorful history. In a poll conducted statewide, it was found that over 93 percent of the people favor this change in names from Cape Kennedy back to Cape Canaveral. The Florida legislature has unanimously passed a resolution endorsing this change. And here in Washington, we find the Florida Congressional delegation introducing legislation to make this redesignation possible.

Certainly, this is no way meant to detract from the memory of the late President and it is not the intention of Floridians that this should. The people of Florida, both themselves and through their elected representatives, have spoken clearly on this subject. They want the Space Center to continue to be named after President Kennedy and they want the cape to have its historic name restored.

The Kennedy Space Center has played a big role in Florida's recent growth and development and it is fitting that this facility should bear the name of the man who so strongly backed the space program. But Cape Canaveral has played a vital role, throughout many centuries, not only in the development of our state, but also, of our nation and I strongly feel it is fitting that the historical name of Canaveral should be restored.

GREAT LAKES AND UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER STATES CONCERNED ABOUT SEWAGE FROM BOATS AND SHIPS

HON. DONALD M. FRASER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 16, 1972

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, Members of the House from upper Mississippi River and Great Lakes States are seeking to prevent dumping sewage from boats and ships into the rivers and lakes of the area. They will be offering an amendment to the water pollution control bill due for House action next Wednesday and Thursday.

We are concerned that the bill (H.R. 11896) will wipe out the regulations and laws of our States—and many other States—which prohibit dumping raw or treated sewage from boats and ships into the lakes and rivers of the States.

The offending language in the bill is section 312(f) which outlaws State or local laws or regulations about "marine sanitation devices" and gives the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency sole power to permit or prohibit as he wishes "the discharge from a vessel of any sewage—whether treated or not—into such waters."

Twenty States now have laws and regulations which prohibit dumping raw or treated sewage from boats and ships.

These include the eight Great Lakes States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, and the upper Mississippi River States of Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, Minnesota, and Wisconsin.

Last August at a meeting at Mackinac Island, Mich., the Governors of States and Premiers of Canadian Provinces along the Great Lakes recommended "the immediate implementation of the no-discharge concept for sewage from vessels on the Great Lakes."

The Upper Mississippi River Conservation Committee composed of the official State conservation agencies of the five States is supporting the amendment.

The amendment, as well as the language to be eliminated, is as follows:

AMENDMENT TO TITLE III OF H.R. 11896

To preserve the right of States to prohibit discharge of sewage from vessels (Sec. 312(f))

On page 338, amend lines 4 through 25 to read as follows:

"(f) After the effective date of the initial standards and regulations promulgated under this section, if any State determines that the protection and enhancement of the quality of some or all of the waters within such State require greater environmental protection, such State may completely prohibit the discharge from a vessel of any sewage, whether treated or not, into such waters."

LANGUAGE IN H.R. 11896, THE WATER POLLUTION CONTROL BILL, THAT SHOULD BE DELETED

SEC. 312(f) (1) After the effective date of the initial standards and regulations promulgated under this section, no State or political subdivision thereof shall adopt or enforce any statute or regulation of such State or political subdivision with respect to the design, manufacture, or installation or use

of any marine sanitation device on any vessel subject to the provisions of this section.

(2) If, after promulgation of the initial standards and regulations and prior to their effective date, a vessel is equipped with a marine sanitation device in compliance with such standards and regulations and the installation and operation of such device is in accordance with such standards and regulations, such standards and regulations shall, for the purposes of paragraph (1) of

this subsection, become effective with respect to such vessel on the date of such compliance.

(3) If the Administrator determines upon application by a State that the protection and enhancement of the quality of specified waters within such State requires such a prohibition, he shall by regulation completely prohibit the discharge from a vessel of any sewage (whether treated or not) into such waters.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Monday, March 20, 1972

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Edward G. Latch, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Be of one mind, live in peace: And the God of love and peace shall be with you.—II Corinthians 13: 11.

Our Heavenly Father, at the beginning of a new week we come to Thee with grateful hearts, praying that we may prove ourselves worthy of Thy continued and continual blessings. We thank Thee for the love that lifts our lives, lightens our loads, and provides for our needs. Help us to lose ourselves in Thy love and to live in harmony with Thy laws.

We are grateful for strength given us when we were weak, for light when we walked in darkness, for peace when we were tense, for faith when we gave way to fear and for lifting us up when we fell down.

Help us to show our gratitude by pouring goodness and truth into the life about us. Send us out into this day thinking positively and being kind and helpful to each other and to those we meet along life's way.

In the spirit of Christ we pray. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Without objection, the Journal stands approved.

There was no objection.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Leonard, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House that on March 15, 1972, the President approved and signed a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 12910. An act to provide for a temporary increase in the public debt limit.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Arrington, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate agrees to the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate to a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 10390. An act to extend the life of the Indian Claims Commission, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 2674. An act to remove a cloud on the title to certain lands located in the State of New Mexico; and

S. 2700. An act to extend diplomatic privileges and immunities to the mission to the United States of America of the Commission of the European Communities and to members thereof.

CONSENT CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. This is the day for the call of the Consent Calendar. The Clerk will call the first bill on the Consent Calendar.

AUTHORIZING APPROPRIATIONS FOR PARTICIPATION BY UNITED STATES IN THE HAGUE CONFERENCE ON PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW AND THE INTERNATIONAL (ROME) INSTITUTE FOR THE UNIFICATION OF PRIVATE LAW

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 11948) to amend the joint resolution authorizing appropriations for participation by the United States and the Hague Conference on Private International Law and the International (Rome) Institute for the Unification of Private Law.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I will ask that the bill be passed over without prejudice, inasmuch as it involves an accelerated cost. After consultation with the proponents, we have listed it under the suspensions, where the case may be made later.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

U.S. PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL BUREAU FOR THE PROTECTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY

The Clerk called the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 984) to amend the joint resolution providing for U.S. participation in the International Bureau for the Protection of Industrial Property.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, this is a similar measure to the prior one, and for exactly the same reasons I ask unanimous consent that the joint resolution be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

TRANSPO '72 COMMEMORATIVE MEDALS

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 13560) to provide for the striking of medals in commemoration of the first U.S. International Transportation Exposition.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I wonder if there is anyone interested in this bill on the House floor. If so, I should like to ask whether this medal is to be minted with any portion of it containing what some people describe as "barbarous gold"?

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I am glad to yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. PATMAN. Mrs. SULLIVAN is the chairman of the subcommittee which has had the bill. I wish the gentleman would withhold his objection until she can get over here. She is on the way over.

Mr. GROSS. Perhaps the gentleman can answer the question. Is this medal to have any "barbaric gold" in it?

Mr. PATMAN. No; it is not.

Mr. GROSS. None at all?

Mr. PATMAN. No, sir.

Mr. GROSS. You would not even think of putting gold in it?

Mr. PATMAN. It would not be legal tender, either.

Mr. GROSS. No one contends it would be legal tender. A medal could scarcely be legal tender. I just want to be sure that "anachronistic" gold is not to be put in this medal.

Mr. PATMAN. I am confident there would not be any gold of any kind in it.

Mr. GROSS. I am a firm believer in gold as a medium of exchange and I would not want to see it used in this fashion. I am sure the gentleman from Texas would not want even to consider putting gold in any kind of a medal.

Mr. PATMAN. I agree with the gentleman, but I hope the gentleman will withhold objection for a few minutes.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

H.R. 13560

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in commemoration of the First United States International Transportation Exposition, to be held at Dulles Airport, May 27 through June 4, 1972, the Secretary of the Treasury (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary")