

By Mr. HELSTOSKI:

H.R. 11614. A bill to provide for the issuance of a commemorative postage stamp in honor of the 75th anniversary of the founding of the Parent-Teacher Association; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 11615. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to increase the maximum burial and funeral expense payment for a veteran to \$400 and to provide an additional allowance of not to exceed \$250 for the purchase of a burial plot; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. KOCH (for himself and Mr. BIAGGI):

H.R. 11616. A bill to amend the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964 to authorize certain emergency grants to assure adequate rapid transit and commuter railroad service in urban areas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. MCCOLLISTER:

H.R. 11617. A bill to provide for a reduction in the salaries of certain officers and employees of the Federal Government; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. ROE:

H.R. 11618. A bill to order the construction of a Veterans' Administration hospital in the southern area of New Jersey; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. TAYLOR:

H.R. 11619. A bill to provide incentives for the establishment of new or expanded job-producing industrial and commercial establishments in rural areas; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. YOUNG of Florida:

H.R. 11620. A bill for the relief of certain cities, counties, and government agencies of the State of Florida to compensate them for costs in connection with a "red tide" occurrence; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DULSKI:

H.R. 11621. A bill to provide for the establishment of the Thaddeus Kosciuszko Home National Historic Site in the State of Pennsylvania, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. CARTER:

H.R. 11622. A bill to provide incentives for the establishment of new or expanded job-producing industrial and commercial establishments in rural areas; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DULSKI (for himself, Mr. WALDIE, and Mr. HILLIS):

H.R. 11623. A bill to amend chapter 83 of title 5, United States Code, relating to adopted child; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. HÉBERT (for himself and Mr. ARENDS (by request)):

H.R. 11624. A bill to amend the Military Construction Authorization Act, 1970, to authorize additional funds for the conduct of an international aeronautical exposition; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. KYROS:

H.R. 11625. A bill to insure adequate health care to children suffering from major illness, to insure adequate care to all infants born in low-income families, and to insure adequate maternal care to all women in low-income families; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MINISH:

H.R. 11626. A bill to amend the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 to increase flood insurance coverage of certain properties, to authorize the acquisition of certain properties, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. STAGGERS (for himself, Mr. MOSS, Mr. ECKHARDT, Mr. CARNEY, and Mr. DINGELL):

H.R. 11627. A bill to promote competition among motor vehicle manufacturers in the design and production of safe motor vehicles having greater resistance to damage, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. STUCKEY (for himself, Mr. McMILLAN (by request), Mr. DELUMS, Mr. DIGGS, Mr. O'KONSKI, Mr. MCKINNEY, Mr. MIKVA, Mr. MADDEN, Mr. CARTER, Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr. ROY, Mr. GUDE, Mr. NELSEN, Mr. CONTE, Mr. GIALMO, Mr. STAGGERS, Mr. PREYER of North Carolina, Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia, Mr. FRASER, Mr. ROGERS, Mr. LINK, Mr. SPRINGER, and Mr. FUQUA):

H.R. 11628. A bill to authorize grants and loan guarantees for construction or modernization of hospitals and other medical facilities in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. PETTIS:

H. Con. Res. 448. Concurrent resolution to express the sense of Congress that the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation should accelerate its investigations of geothermal resources as a potential major new source of fresh water supplies for the Western United States; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. GUBSER:

H. Res. 695. Resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives with respect to a complete accounting of all American

prisoners of war in Southeast Asia; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

280. By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Illinois, relative to the denial by the Civil Aeronautics Board of an application to provide for direct flights from Chicago to Israel; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

281. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Georgia, ratifying the amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right to vote to citizens 18 years of age and older; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BROWN of Ohio:

H.R. 11629. A bill for the relief of Cpl. Bobby R. Mullins; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PATTEN:

H.R. 11630. A bill for the relief of Salvador Pancorbo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. UDALL:

H.R. 11631. A bill for the relief of Robert Gibbons; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WIDNALL:

H.R. 11632. A bill for the relief of Vincent J. Sindone; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

152. By the SPEAKER: Petition of Eric Havens et al., Marion, Ill., relative to redress of grievances; to the Committee of the Judiciary.

153. Also petition of the Vermont State Labor Council, AFL-CIO, relative to the national health security bill; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

BOYS' CLUB OF SAN GABRIEL VALLEY DESERVES PRAISE

HON. GEORGE E. DANIELSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 8, 1971

Mr. DANIELSON. Mr. Speaker, the Boys' Club of San Gabriel Valley, which services part of my congressional district, is holding its annual meeting and awards dinner this Thursday, November 11. I will not be able to attend, but the event brought to mind the fine work that this active organization has been doing.

During this past summer this boys' club has taken advantage of two Federal programs, as described in the following statement. The civic leaders who are active in the club operation, as well as

the staff members, are to be commended. The statement follows:

BOYS' CLUB OF SAN GABRIEL VALLEY SPECIAL LUNCH AND DINNER PROGRAM FOR BOYS—1971

This summer marked the second year that the Boys' Club of San Gabriel Valley participated with the California State Department of Education in providing hot and nutritious lunches and dinners for its members during the summer vacation period. This program was established by the United States Department of Agriculture in order to provide nutritional meals for children living in low-income areas and to help safeguard the health and well-being of our youth.

The Boys' Club agreed to prepare and serve meals of a type, quality and quantity sufficient to meet U.S.D.A. requirements. The State Department of Education served as a technical resource and the disbursing agency. The Boys' Club was reimbursed 30¢ for each meal served. In addition, the Boys' Club became eligible to utilize U.S.D.A. surplus

foods and to receive periodic visits and consultation nutrition specialists.

The Boys' Club agreed to provide no-cost food service for all boys regardless of race, color, or national origin and to serve meals which met at least the minimum U.S.D.A. requirements:

1. Protein Rich Foods—Meat, cheese, eggs—Minimum 2 oz.
2. Fruits and Vegetables— $\frac{3}{4}$ cup—At least two dishes.
3. Enriched Bread—one serving.
4. Butter or Fortified Margarine—1 teaspoon.
5. Whole fresh milk—one-half pint.

Through direct cooperation with the Work Experience Office of the El Monte Union High School District, the Boys' Club was able to utilize the services of the Neighborhood Youth Corps in the preparation and serving of the meals. One fine young girl, a college student, served as the cook while two other N.Y.C. workers assisted in the preparation, serving, and clean-up. There was no cost to the Boys' Club for the N.Y.C. workers who

did receive a school grade and a salary through the Work Experience Program.

The food service program did not seriously interfere with the normal operations of the Boys' Club. The meals were served on the patio area which keep food out of the Clubhouse and off of the carpets. There was no discrimination against non-Boys' Club members in any way. After each meal the tables and chairs were put away and the whole area was swept and hosed off. The regular Boys' Club program continued as usual inside the Club for those boys who had eaten at home or elsewhere or who were not hungry.

As was the case in 1970, there was very little evidence of wasted food. Boys were given the opportunity to take as much (or as little) as they wished with provision being that they should eat everything they take. Ample second helpings were always available which encouraged the boy to take moderate helpings on the first go-round.

Many different menus were developed using recipes supplied by U.S.D.A. Whenever possible two or more protein-rich main dishes were offered in addition to a variety of fruits and vegetables. We felt it was better to afford the boys choices rather than limiting the menu to only one selection. Often different vegetables were offered in order to expand the boys' eating "vocabulary". The favorite foods, not surprisingly, were tacos, baked ham, fish filets, roast turkey, hot dogs and watermelon. Pinto beans, lentils, and chili beans were served frequently because they are protein-rich foods and popular with the boys.

During the course of the program, the general conduct and behavior of the boys was markedly improved. Quarrels were reduced. A general feeling of happiness, well-being and cooperation occurred. Often boys volunteered to help serve and clean-up. These offers of service were always accepted because learning to help others is one of the important citizenship goals of the Boys' Club.

During the program, a total of 7,675 meals were served: 3,260 lunches and 4,415 dinners. The program lasted for 63 serving-days.

The fair-market value of the program, which included the value of the N.Y.C. labor, the value of the donated food and supplies, and the cost of the food, amounted \$4,511.11 or about 59¢ per meal.

The gross-cost which was the amount actually spent before reimbursement was \$2,432.11 or about 32¢ per meal. The amount which was reimbursable was \$2,224.50.

The net cost to the Boys' Club was \$207.61 or about 2.7¢ per meal (during 1970 the cost was about 7.6¢ per meal).

It is the considered opinion of the Board of Directors that this program is one of the very best programs which the Boys' Club is able to provide the youth of our community. It does so much good for so many needy boys. It is typical of the health and social services which the Boys' Club provides. Being able to meet the needs of the community in cooperation with local, state and federal agencies, the Boys' Club proves its worth.

BIG MEN IN SMALL TOWNS

HON. ROBERT T. STAFFORD

OF VERMONT

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, November 8, 1971

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. President, following the election of one of my constituents in Rutland County as an executive vice president of the National League of Postmasters at its convention in Portland, Oreg., the Granville Senti-

nel, weekly newspaper which circulates in a section of the Green Mountain State, published an editorial entitled, "Small Towns Produce Big Men." We are proud of our "big men" in Vermont's "small towns." The editor of the Sentinel, M. H. Manchester, knows big towns like Washington and small towns like West Pawlet. For many years he lived here in this Capital City and served as the distinguished editor of the Reserve Officers magazine.

I ask unanimous consent that a short editorial by Publisher Manchester be printed in the Extensions of Remarks.

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

SMALL TOWNS PRODUCE BIG MEN

This newspaper salutes Alton A. Ellis, West Pawlet, upon the occasion of his overwhelming election as executive vice-president of the oldest and largest association in its professional field, the 16,000-member National League of Postmasters.

The choice by his peers to the highest office has four reasons for praise. First, it recognizes the responsible service of a man who takes both his profession and his citizenship as a trust. Second, it brings to the national level a man who has demonstrated that he knows how first-class to run a post office which gives service to consumers and to the community. Third, this election gives to the country a sound and experienced man so greatly needed at this time of transition in the postal institution. Fourth, and probably most important of all, it recognizes that tucked away in little hamlets like West Pawlet (population 690) there are people of such stature that they are worthy of the confidence of their professional associates.

And so, Postmaster Ellis, the Sentinel congratulates the National League of Postmasters on the wisdom of its choice; congratulates you on this deserved appreciation of your work; and congratulates West Pawlet on the historical record now in postal history: Small towns produce big men!

NEW OPTIMISM FOR ECONOMY

HON. SAMUEL L. DEVINE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 8, 1971

Mr. DEVINE. Mr. Speaker, favorable public reaction to President Nixon's new economic program continues to rise and I predict that it will be recorded as a major highlight of his administration.

Typical of the national reaction is a recent report by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States which said:

American businessmen are increasingly optimistic about the economy and overwhelmingly in support of the program.

The chamber report said that:

Seventy-eight percent of the businessmen responding to the third quarter business confidence index are optimistic about the economy and 97 percent support his 90-day wage-price freeze.

The index was conducted during the middle month of Mr. Nixon's 90-day phase 1 program. It also showed, the chamber reported, that:

Eighty percent of the 12,050 businessmen responding believed, if some form of controls

is to be continued after November 13, that such controls should be mandatory. Sixty-six percent said the controls should be applied across the board.

It is interesting to note that 73 percent of the business firms represented in the poll have 100 or fewer employees. Another telling point in the new index is that in the second quarter only 42 percent were optimistic and 30 percent were neutral or had no opinion about the economy.

I call your attention to the chamber's findings as another sure indication that the administration is on the right track toward ending inflation and paving the way for new prosperity in a peacetime economy.

The report follows:

NEW OPTIMISM FOR ECONOMY, SUPPORT FOR PRESIDENT'S ECONOMIC PROGRAM EXPRESSED IN CHAMBER POLL

WASHINGTON.—American businessmen are overwhelmingly in support of President Nixon's New Economic Program and are increasingly optimistic about the economy, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States said today.

Seventy-eight percent of the businessmen responding to the National Chamber's third quarter *Business Confidence Index* were optimistic about the economy and 97 percent supported President Nixon's 90-day wage-price freeze.

This compares with 42 percent who were optimistic and 30 percent who were neutral or had no opinion about the economy in the second quarter.

The *Index*, conducted during the middle month of President Nixon's 90-day Phase I Program also showed 80 percent of the 12,050 businesses responding believed if some form of controls is to be continued after Nov. 13, such controls should be mandatory. Sixty-six percent said the controls should be applied across the board.

The 12,050 respondents represent 28 percent of the National Chamber federation's members. Seventy-three percent of the business firms represented in the poll have 100 or fewer employees.

Fifty-two percent of the businessmen said they believe that other nations will retaliate against U.S. exports if the 10% tax on imports is continued, and 71 percent said the federal deficit for fiscal 1972 should be reduced by holding down federal expenditures.

Ninety-eight percent said labor unions should be subject to anti-trust laws.

THE LEGALITY OF SAVING A HUMAN LIFE

HON. CLAUDE PEPPER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 8, 1971

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring a current problem existing today to the attention of this body, that of "the legality of saving a human life." Recently a newborn mongoloid baby was left to die in its crib, while a simple operation could have been performed to save the infant's life. Doctors said they could not operate without the parent's permission, they had no legal right. According to Dr. William Bartholome, senior assistant resident in pediatrics at Johns Hopkins Hospital,

similar life and death decisions are made at least twice a week.

It is sad that such a decision was made in this baby's case, because mongoloid children can lead healthy, happy, productive lives according to doctors. This is not the principal problem brought about by this misfortunate state though. The question remains whether society has the right to stand by idly and let a living being die, one that could have been given the chance to live.

Doctors say that they suffer through this kind of decision often. They are calling for a group of people sophisticated enough in medicine, sociology, ethics, and law, to lend some guidance in determining how this problem can be settled.

I believe that Congress should begin to take measures, as it has done in situations in the past, in answering a troubling question affecting our society. In all probability, while you are listening to this statement another human life is being left to die, another human life that could be saved if we do not stand in its way to live.

**CHURCH ORGANIZATION HAVING
DEFEATED PRAYER NOW LOBBIES
FOR UNITED NATIONS**

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 8, 1971

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, one thing is certain about the lobbying activities of some national church organizations—they are consistent. Not content with the defeat of a bill offering a constitutional amendment to guarantee the right of individuals in public buildings to engage in voluntary prayer, they have now taken to lobbying for continued U.S. financial support for the United Nations at the present level. The United States now furnishes 39 percent of the funds for financing United Nations budget, yet we have only one vote; while Soviet Russia, which actually is in arrears in its obliga-

tion to this international organization, has three votes—their own, the vote of the Ukraine, and the vote of Byelorussia.

Certainly the churches which opposed voluntary prayer in public buildings can feel consistent in supporting the United Nations. This international Communist debating society does not open its meetings with a prayer for Divine guidance. Even the U.S. Congress, which in its "wisdom" voted against guaranteeing the right of little schoolchildren to engage in voluntary prayer, does that. How can an organization that does not dedicate its activities to God, asking for Divine guidance and acknowledging a Supreme Being, be an instrument of peace?

The United Presbyterian Church of America has actually gone so far as to write to the President, urging him to exert pressure to maintain the current level of financing to the United Nations as "a primary international structure for maintaining peace and understanding among nations of the world." Unfortunately, the United Presbyterian Church has forgotten that the only proven effect of the United Nations organization is war—the Korean and the Vietnam war are both conducted under United Nations guidelines. Both wars have cost America dearly in the lives of American men. Both continue to act as a drain on American men, money, and materials.

In both instances, American men have fought and died uselessly as the pawns of internationalists in the United Nations and their dear American friends. In neither of these wars were Americans allowed to consider victory as an alternative. Victory over communism is morally wrong. Communist appeasement in the name of "peaceful coexistence" and the pressures in the U.N. are the causes for losing both wars.

How could any religious organization consider the United Nations "a primary international structure for maintaining peace" when it has, in fact, been the primary organization responsible for the two wars that have effectively polarized the American society to the point where Members of Congress are, at the request of national church organizations, actu-

ally going on record as opposing the right of American citizens gathered in public buildings to engage in voluntary prayer—a right guaranteed them by the first amendment?

Those Americans who are interested in peace American style have an answer. Once 218 Congressmen have signed discharge petition number 10, the House will vote passage of H.R. 2632, a bill "to revoke and rescind United States participation in the U.N."

I insert a letter addressed to the President supporting continued U.S. financial support of the United Nations in the RECORD at this point:

THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, PHILADEL-
PHIA, PA., October 29, 1971.

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

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: The General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. has repeatedly affirmed support of the United Nations as a primary international structure for maintaining peace and understanding among the nations of the world.

At this critical turn in the history of the United Nations, it would be tragic indeed if financial support of its budget by the United States of America were reduced as a result of pique occasioned by the adverse vote on the position regarding representation of China presented by our Ambassador. Such a reduction would inevitably be seen as a falling away of this country's commitment to the ideals symbolized by the United Nations. It would not only hinder the total operation of the world body, but it would convey the strong impression that our contribution of resources is offered to buy the support of other nations.

I urge you to reaffirm support of the United Nations by the United States of America at this time, and to convey to the Congress the opposition of your administration to present efforts to reduce support of the budget of the United Nations.

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM P. THOMPSON,
Stated Clerk.

REV. SAMUEL W. SHANE,
Associate Stated Clerk.

OTTO K. FINKBEINER,
Assistant Stated Clerk.

REV. ROBERT F. STEVENSON,
Assistant Stated Clerk.