

ture must find other ways of earning a living. This is bound to be a little embarrassing for Secretary of Agriculture Freeman, who has been advocating the opposite philosophy.

The President envisions the creation of millions of jobs in small towns, cities, and farming areas through the building of homes for the elderly, the development of recreation projects, development of businesses providing specialized services for "push-button" farmers, the building of industrial parks in areas close to natural resources, more watershed projects, and so forth.

Agriculture generally is in financial trouble. There's no question about it. But whether more old folks' homes and a fishing pole instead of a plow are the answer is something the Great Society apparently is going to have to find out.

The Need for Increased Imports of Residual Fuel Oil

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GEORGE A. SMATHERS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, February 17, 1965

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD an editorial entitled "Cheaper Electricity: More Jobs." The editorial was published on February 13 in the St. Petersburg Times.

The editorial sets forth very clearly the importance of removing present restrictions on the importation of residual fuel oil, a matter which is of great interest not only to the State of Florida, but also to the eastern seaboard.

After dealing with this problem for several years, it is my hope that the Secretary of the Interior will recommend to the President of the United States that these restrictions be removed.

The economy of Florida and that of the Nation stand to benefit.

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

CHEAPER ELECTRICITY: MORE JOBS

Probably hardly anyone reading this will ever buy a drop of residual fuel oil in his life—or even see any. But you have a direct dollar interest in it.

On March 11 a hearing will be held before Secretary of the Interior Udall regarding import restrictions on residual, as it is called, which will affect the pocketbook of every reader—and millions of others.

In fact, customers of Florida Power Corp. alone have about \$10 million at stake over the next 5 years depending upon the outcome of this hearing.

Residual is a viscous mass—so thick it has to be heated to 220° before it will flow as a liquid—left when lighter elements, such as gasoline, kerosene, naphtha, and domestic fuel oil have been distilled from the crude.

But this sticky stuff has a high heat content, and in Florida and along the eastern seaboard it is extensively used as a fuel by electric power companies and large industrial plants.

At the tag end of the Eisenhower administration, due to pressure by coal mining interests—the United Mine Workers included—and some domestic oil producers, import restrictions were imposed—in the name of "national security."

Consequently, Florida Power, other electric companies in Florida, and such industries as our phosphate mines, papermills, chemical plants and other industries have had to pay a premium of at least 25 cents a barrel on around 35 to 40 million barrels a year.

Since the price Florida Power pays for natural gas is linked directly to the price of residual, and your power rates are linked directly to fuel costs, electric consumers have been catching it coming and going.

Investigations by the U.S. Office of Emergency Planning and the Defense Department made in recent months have revealed that there would be no threat whatever to national security in lifting the import quota.

Other studies have shown that neither the coal industry nor the domestic petroleum industry would be injured. American oil companies produce very little residual. Those electric and industrial plants from Florida to New England which use residual for fuel cannot be converted to coal anyway.

Nevertheless, the Government has been under pressure from the coal interests to retain or tighten the restrictions.

It has been demonstrated often enough that no proof is needed for this proposition.

Cheap electric power means more jobs. More jobs mean more fuel consumed—of all types—and more prosperity for everyone, even including the coal miners, since prosperity in today's interdependent economy spreads far and wide.

The import restriction on residual fuel oil penalizes even those who support it. It is an economic folly which should be ended.

Lithuanian Independence Day

SPEECH

OF

HON. LUCIEN N. NEDZI

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 16, 1965

Mr. NEDZI. Mr. Speaker, I deem it an honor and a grave responsibility to join my colleagues today in observing the 47th anniversary of the Lithuanian Independence Day.

As freemen, and as Members of the greatest legislative body in the world, we can speak out and we must speak out on the tragedy which has, for so long, pressed down on the peoples of Lithuania.

In a world where the fate of small nations is often decided by forces over which they have no control, Lithuania is a prime example of how a small, independent nation can be crushed by tyranny. More than once, in the course of its history, Lithuania has been occupied by foreign tyrants. This history began in A.D. 1009, nearly 500 years before the discovery of America. One must hope that a people of such character and sustenance, a people who in their 22 years of freedom during this century adopted a democratic form of government, must in the end prevail.

The late Winston Churchill once wrote:

Laws, just or unjust, may govern men's actions. Tyrannies may restrain or regulate their words. The machinery of propaganda may pack their minds with falsehoods. But the soul of man thus held in trance, or frozen in a long night, can be awakened by a spark coming from God knows where. People in bondage need not despair.

By paying tribute to Lithuania today, we are sustained by its history and its many achievements. And we help sustain the people of Lithuania in their hopes for ultimate deliverance.

National Bellamy Award

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. W. E. (BILL) BROCK

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 17, 1965

Mr. BROCK. Mr. Speaker, on October 11, 1963, it was my privilege to participate in the presentation of the 22d annual National Bellamy Award to Chattanooga, Tenn., Central High School. It was an honor for me to share that occasion with students, faculty, alumni, and friends of Central because the Bellamy Award stands for the greatness of our country, its heritage, its principles, its future.

In 1964 Bobby Johnson, Central High's student representative, offered a splendid address to the 23d annual recipient of the famous award, Wausau Senior High School. Under unanimous consent, I include Bobby Johnson's address in the Appendix of the RECORD:

The address follows:

ADDRESS BY BOBBY JOHNSON, CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL

Representing Chattanooga Central High School and the Volunteer State of Tennessee, recipient of the 22d annual Bellamy Award, I extend congratulations to Wausau Senior High and the State of Wisconsin upon this distinct honor. How well I recall the pride etched on the face of each Centralite as he reverently witnessed the presentation of the Bellamy flag, symbolizing the patriotism of our American heritage, portrayed by Francis Bellamy's "Pledge of Allegiance."

Tennesseans, especially those from Chattanooga, the All America City, understand the price of our heritage. It was purchased with the blood of our great-grandfathers on the Chickamauga battlefield and the rocky cliffs of Lookout Mountain in the Battle Above the Clouds. Now this famous landmark may be reached by an incline, the world's steepest railway, propelled by TVA power. Today Chattanooga, the dynamo of Dixie, has become the electrical center of the Nation since the TVA and its surrounding recreational facilities have become a national tourist attraction.

The school spirit of Central was born in 1907 when Central High first opened her doors to 269 county students and has grown to be the largest Hamilton County school. Since the first graduating class of 1908, the school spirit has become a great tradition. This exuberant spirit expressed in pep meetings is extended throughout every phase of the school, substantiated by our enviable athletic record of winning several State championships and being recognized as No. 5 in football in the Nation in 1963. The quiet, diligent spirit is further exemplified by the service clubs, dedication of alumni and faculty members, and winning of 13 Freedoms Foundation Awards. Climaxing a distinguished history of honors, the Bellamy Award served as a magnet attracting other outstanding awards, including the presidency of the State Association of Student Councils, National Council of Teachers of

English runner-up award, and second in the national ROTC rifle meet. Also, in 1964 two Central students were on the 3d Army ROTC rifle team that best West Point for the national championship.

Just as our school reached its maturity October 11, 1963, so today you, too, understand the meaning of our principal's memorable words, "This is Central's finest hour."

Please, Mrs. Peterson, I'd Rather Do It Myself

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BOB WILSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 17, 1965

Mr. BOB WILSON. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following article which recently appeared in Printers' Ink:

PLEASE, MRS. PETERSON, I'D RATHER DO IT MYSELF

(By Gloria Brown, consumer, Los Angeles)

There's a knight on a white horse charging around our television screen these days armed with a box of laundry detergent that turns everything in its path sparkling clean.

Other than being mildly curious as to how I would clean the hoofprints off the carpeting if he suddenly decided to gallop through my living room, I've never been too concerned about the effects of his brief visits. This knight in sudsy armor is the creation of advertising, and represents a unique and wonderful selling device of our free enterprise system. To my mind, he is a relatively harmless fellow who is at least considerate enough not to imply that I, as a consumer, am some kind of helpless, blundering fool unable to decide intelligently how to spend my money.

This is not true, unfortunately, of a benevolent good fairy now fitting around the White House intent not only on creating hard feelings between me and my laundry knight, but determined to tell me what I ought to want to buy. I refer to Mrs. Esther Peterson, former labor lobbyist and now special assistant to President Johnson for consumer affairs. Mrs. Peterson's Los Angeles conference was planned for the express purpose of informing the public that we are being manipulated and mistreated by advertisers, and to advise us about what she believes we should really want as consumers.

Inasmuch as I have always been led to believe that the public and the consumer are one and the same, I frankly can't see why it is necessary for me to have Mrs. Peterson or anyone else act as interpreter to inform my elected Congressman of my purchasing problems. If I do have a complaint, I certainly can voice it to him. If I think he isn't paying attention, I can march down to my nearest ballot box on election day and lodge my protest. This is more than I can do with Mrs. Peterson, who doesn't have to answer to me at all.

If I have any complaints about a product, I can effectively voice my protest to the manufacturer by simply refusing to purchase his product.

We already have two Federal agencies, the Food and Drug Administration and the Federal Trade Commission, and both have ample power to protect me from dangerous foods and drugs, and false advertising practices.

If, as an average consumer, I am smart enough to earn my income, I am certainly

smart enough to know what I want to buy. The manufacturer in today's competitive market constantly inundates me with questionnaires regarding my product preferences, thus exhibiting a definite interest in my needs. Having never received any type of questionnaire from Mrs. Peterson, I can only assume that she is more interested in telling me what she thinks I ought to want, than in finding out what I do want.

All things considered, I'll take my chances with my laundry detergent knight who doesn't cost me a thing, rather than with the paid concern of Mrs. Peterson.

Lithuanian Independence

SPEECH

OF

HON. GEORGE M. RHODES

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 16, 1965

Mr. RHODES of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, on the 16th of February it has become customary in this House of Representatives to pay tribute to the people of Lithuania and to their nation that had on this day won its independence.

It is fitting that we should commemorate this occasion, because we Americans should never become so taken up with the busy affairs of our national and international life that we cannot take at least a moment to pay our respects to a heroic people. In so doing we keep alive the idea that Lithuania was an independent country and that it was a victim of Soviet treachery. But we also keep alive within our own national tradition the supreme ideal of our commitment to self-determination for all peoples.

During the interwar period Lithuania had been an established, viable nation-state. Diplomatic relations had been established with other nations of the world, and in the League of Nations, Lithuania had done her part in maintaining world peace. In internal matters the Lithuanians had created a vigorous economic order. The social aspects of Lithuanian life were commendable, and culturally the nation flourished. And, of course, politically the Lithuanians charted their own destiny as they saw fit.

The point to make here is simply this: Lithuanians had proved their capacity to rule their own nation; they had won the respect and admiration of the world; they had a right to be proud of their achievements as a nation. This being true, what rationalization can there be for the Soviet conquest other than its compulsive drive to expand the borders of communism. This is a thought we must all bear in mind during these days of so-called peaceful coexistence.

To the Lithuanian people here in the United States, in Western Europe, and in their own homeland, I, therefore, extend my warmest congratulations on this their day of national commemoration. May they be given the inner strength to bear their oppression manfully, and let me say that we all look forward to that day when the principle of self-determination will be a respected universal principle for all mankind.

Rehabilitation of the Mentally Ill

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SILVIO O. CONTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 17, 1965

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, much has been said recently about our mentally ill citizens and the methods for treating them. Less than 100 years ago, our mentally ill were locked up and forgotten forever under the premises that there was no cure or help for them. Now, the story is different, and there are numerous cases to prove this point. Letting these people know that someone cares and rehabilitation are most important in helping these people back on the road to lead good and useful lives.

One incident, in particular, I would like to bring to your attention. So that all may know about the halfway house I am placing it in the RECORD for your attention. Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Leeman of Lee, Mass., have just such a house. They are providing a home for mentally disturbed patients from the Veterans' Administration hospital in Leeds, Mass., in order that when they are released they may return to their homes to play an active and useful role in their communities.

These people, after spending some time at the halfway house, have various responsibilities, and some even are gainfully employed.

This is just one example of how our mentally ill are being helped to help themselves and I commend your attention to the following article:

[From the Springfield (Mass.) Union, Feb. 10, 1965]

ADOPTED PARENTS HELP VETERANS GAIN NEW LEASE ON LIFE IN LEE

LEE.—Veterans' Administration mental patients are making the difficult transition from long hospitalization to community life by going to live with "adopted parents."

HALFWAY HOUSE

Such a halfway house has been built here by Gordon Leeman, a State conservation officer, who occupies part of it with his wife, two daughters, and a son.

The Leemans built the house last year—an 86-by-40-foot ranch-style, split-level home. They occupy the lower level.

On the upper level are six modern motel-style, twin-bedded rooms, four tile baths, a huge living room, dining room, stainless steel kitchen, and a den. Nearby is a large swimming pool.

The upper-level occupants are 12 veterans from the Northampton VA hospital. In season, some of these men cultivate a big vegetable garden. Others favor boating and fishing in nearby Laurel Lake. Still others go downtown bowling. None hangs around to brood.

This halfway house is the brainchild of two social workers at the Northampton VA hospital. They had witnessed the success of individual placement of screened patients in selected neighborhood foster homes.

"Could a number of patients be motivated to leave the protective walls of the hospital as a group for the halfway house?" they asked.

After weeks of screening, they finally chose an initial group of eight long-term patients.