

will be recognized for not to exceed 15 minutes, after which there will be a period for transaction of routine morning business for not to exceed 45 minutes, with a limitation of 3 minutes on statements therein. During the period for transaction of routine morning business, the Senate will proceed to consideration of S. 3323, the National Heart, Blood Vessel, Lung and Blood Act of 1972. There is a time limitation of 20 minutes on that bill, and a rollcall vote will occur on passage of the bill.

At the conclusion of routine morning business, the Senate will resume its consideration of the unfinished business, S. 2956, the war powers bill. The pending question at that time will be the motion by the distinguished Senator from Nebraska (Mr. HRUSKA) to refer the bill to the Judiciary Committee.

Senators are alerted to the fact, therefore, that at least one rollcall vote will occur tomorrow, that being on the heart and lung disease authorization bill. It is possible that other rollcall votes could occur with respect to tabling motions or

amendments connected with the war powers bill.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 9:45 A.M.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, if there be no further business to come before the Senate, I move, in accordance with the previous order, that the Senate stand in adjournment until tomorrow at 9:45 a.m.

The motion was agreed to; and at 4:34 p.m. the Senate adjourned until tomorrow, Friday, April 7, 1972, at 9:45 a.m.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARD PRESENTED TO JACK HALEY FOR PRINTING ACCOMPLISHMENTS WITH U.S. GOVERNMENT IN 1971- 72

HON. THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR.

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 29, 1972

Mr. O'NEILL. Mr. Speaker, in reading the February issue of the Mid-Atlantic Graphic Arts Review, it gave me a great deal of pleasure to see on the cover the photograph of Jack Haley, the staff director of the Joint Committee on Printing. It points out that he is to receive that excellent printing publication's distinguished service award at the Joint International In-Plant Printing Management Association Convention and seventh Mid-Atlantic Litho Club clinic and exhibits, April 5, at the Sheraton Park Hotel, in Washington, D.C.

The magazine is nationally famous and the 3-day annual convention in Washington is one of the largest printing exhibitions of its kind in the country. I mention that simply to show that this special honor, as extended to our good friend, Jack Haley, is one that is highly prized. It has also given great pleasure to the very many people who are friends of Jack's. I know they will enjoy reading the excellent biographical account which it is my intention to insert as part of these remarks.

The account is clearly a success story of an unusual type depicting the career of a man in a skilled trade and chosen profession—a printer and administrator. His success is singular because his progress has been steady and constant—and from all accounts—provenly well deserved. He is popular with Members and staffers throughout the Halls of Congress, and especially the House of Representatives where he worked for so many years. He is recognized as an able and cooperative associate with all printing and publication specialists of Government and industry. In a letter of recommendation to Chairman Carl Hayden of the Joint Committee on Printing, House Leader John McCormack, writing for

himself and Speaker Rayburn, told the eminent Senator Hayden in 1961 that the House leadership was mutually endorsing one of the most capable and popular employees in the House of Representatives.

I once represented the congressional district wherein he resides and have been friendly with him since I came to Congress. I know firsthand of his great popularity and influence in his hometown of Brookline. He often states:

I never really moved from my hometown, and I have not missed voting in 35 years.

I have been with him at many Greater Boston functions which were widely attended by hundreds of Jack's friends and neighbors. I will always remember the support and encouragement they extended to me. With all that in mind, it now gives me extreme pleasure to insert the biographical account of a "printer's printer" who has done so much for the U.S. Government printing programs, and pursued his own successful and accomplished career in honor and pride:

JACK HALEY

Named to receive the 1972 Mid-Atlantic Graphic Arts Review's Distinguished Service Award is John F. Haley, Staff Director of the Joint Committee on Printing of the United States Congress.

Presented annually to a member of the graphic arts community who has contributed significantly to the industry's success, the award is a tribute, this year, to a man who has played a tremendously important role in opening up new business opportunities to the entire industry, and particularly to printers and typesetters in the Mid-Atlantic region.

Mr. Haley's role as Staff Director of the Joint Committee on Printing is a highly important and responsible position that requires him to manage and coordinate the operations and activities of the Joint Committee. Under his guidance and leadership with the closely coordinated support of his staff colleagues, the Government Printing Office officials and officers of the Federal department printing operations, the total printing program of the Federal Government has seen the introduction of more significant projects than has been experienced in the past half century.

Mr. Haley's long association with the printing industry began in 1926 when he became a printer with the composing division of the Boston News Bureau, an affiliate of the Wall Street Journal. He had attended

school in his native Brookline, Mass., and, later, studied business administration so that he could soon operate his own job shop at night.

In 1937, he accepted an appointment with the Composing Division of the Government Printing Office, working on the Congressional Record and other publications of the Congress. He was appointed to the staff of the Daily Digest of the Congressional Record ten years later. This was a new improvement in presenting accounts of the legislative procedures.

An important appointment in his career occurred in 1954 when he became staff director of the House Select Subcommittee to Study Federal Printing and Binding. The reports and findings of that group resulted in sweeping changes in the Federal Depository Library law and other areas of publication and printing where needed reforms were revealed.

In 1958, he became printing and library clerk to the main committee on House Administration. Two years later, in April, 1961, Mr. Haley was elected to his present position—Staff Director of the Joint Committee on Printing.

Under the guidance of this committee, Mr. Haley has skillfully utilized his staff ability and authority to guide the entire Federal printing program. In what has been called "a quiet revolution," Mr. Haley has moved Government printing operations into the area of electronic composition and research which has culminated in the creation of a highly successful program in high-speed quality using the latest available equipment. It is significant that Jack Haley is now recognized as having put the Federal Government in the forefront of this electronic printing endeavor.

Another of Mr. Haley's accomplishments in the Federal Printing program has been the creation of stronger and more effective technological and administrative ties between the Government and the printing paper industry. Reforms made under his direction have been designed to update the Government's position with a large, cooperative paper manufacturing and distributing industry. Certainly, the procurement of paper for the Federal printing program is one of the major responsibilities of the entire operation.

However, the one advance that has given Jack Haley the greatest acclaim in the graphic arts industry has been the establishment of much of the National Printing Procurement Program, which has been called the most forward-looking step taken in Federal printing purchase philosophy in many decades. Its success is best demonstrated by the cooperative efforts of the commercial printing

sector in developing a working relationship to bring Jack Haley's dream into a real concept of Government-Industry cooperation for a truly Golden Age of Printing in the 1970's.

Commenting a few years ago on this endeavor, Congressman Omar Burleson, the former Vice Chairman of the Joint Committee on Printing noted, "Mr. Haley has developed a pragmatic and commendable blueprint." He added that the regional programs of printing procurement do much to convince the commercial printers everywhere that it is good business to do business with the Federal Government.

OCEANIC STUDIES

HON. WILLIAM R. ANDERSON

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 29, 1972

Mr. ANDERSON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, last year, the University of Virginia offered a pilot course entitled "Humanities of the Seas." So successful was the project that the university has decided to pursue a program of oceanic studies.

I commend the university and its trustees for this important move. Credit is also due to the Oceanic Educational Foundation and board members Palen Flagler, Edgar Shannon, Gilven Slonim, and S. E. Freund for encouraging a full program of oceanic studies on every level of education.

I insert in the RECORD an editorial of January 17, 1972 from the Lynchburg News on this excellent program:

OCEANIC STUDIES

Announcement from the University of Virginia of oceanic studies following success of a pilot course carries a significance of wide importance. The announced program also reveals how much progress already has been made, and that this is a pioneer effort in this country.

Its importance lies in the fact that there is a great lag in studies relating to all aspects of the ocean, and by ocean we mean the encompassment of all of the connecting salt water oceans and seas of this planet.

There are many aspects of the oceans that have become critically important. For a major one, perhaps the most important, is as a food source. This includes plankton, as well as fish and oysters and other shellfish. It means seaweed of several kinds, and the prospect of both conservation and expansion in such resources is immense and not to be delayed.

Allied with this is removing and preventing pollution. And, in broad effect, farming the sea as well.

Utilization of sea water is of rapidly increasing importance, in processing it into fresh water, in utilizing mineral content, in exploration for oil and gas and other riches known to exist but not yet easily accessible.

As the news release puts it: "The University already offers masters and doctoral degrees in marine science through its department of marine science in association with the Virginia Institute of Marine Science at Gloucester Point." This is followed by "Certainly there is a need for a Maritime Industrial Park that could very well be established in Virginia."

Virginians who know their state, inclusive of a real knowledge of its ocean and bay frontage, are aware of what oceanic studies means and it is clearly made manifest in the last few decades that such studies occupy a prime role in the present and future for the people of the world.

A brief exploration of what is encompassed in such studies also reveals the career opportunities, that will ever be expanding, in this study exploring such areas as conservation, pollution, intelligent exploitation both for science and industry, for food and water, for preventing extermination of many forms of life and in very broad terms utilization of vast resources which man has been too slow in recognizing and acting upon.

The challenges here for those planning their advanced education is a matter of both practical and intellectual excitement and opportunity. Certainly it is a challenge that will be accepted by many as such studies as the University of Virginia is offering under a growing program in depth and extent.

For most people this is something new in its presentation of opportunity, an exciting challenge, and there are many at least incipiently prepared to take advantage of something calling for vision, for intellectual adventure.

BUSING OF SCHOOLCHILDREN ACROSS COMMUNITY LINES

HON. HARRY F. BYRD, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, March 29, 1972

Mr. HARRY F. BYRD, JR. Mr. President, the Richmond Times-Dispatch of March 30 contains an excellent editorial on the two Federal district court decisions which have ordered the busing of schoolchildren across community lines.

The first such decision affected the city of Richmond and two neighboring counties. Now a similar ruling has been handed down in the Detroit area.

Busing to achieve an artificial racial balance is an ill-advised policy in any case, and is particularly objectionable when it involves sending pupils from one school district to another.

I ask unanimous consent that the editorial, entitled "The Plague Spreads," be printed in the Extensions of Remarks.

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

THE PLAGUE SPREADS

Courts tend to worship precedents, for a precedent can cloak almost any judicial decision, no matter how asinine, with respectability. A judge in Virginia can justify his ruling that red is blue by citing an earlier decision by a judge in Texas who had reached the same warped conclusion.

In this manner, the sociological mish-mash that served as the foundation for the school consolidation decision of U.S. District Judge Robert R. Merhige Jr. of Richmond has become an important legal precedent. Lacking precise legal authority for ordering a consolidation of the educational systems of the city, Henrico and Chesterfield Counties to achieve racial balance in public schools, Merhige relied primarily upon the theories of social scientists more interested in engineering human attitudes than in improving edu-

cation. Now these theories have been accepted as sound legal guides by a Detroit federal judge who has ordered a metropolitan integration plan for that area's schools.

As Merhige would do in the Richmond area, Judge Stephen J. Roth would ignore district boundaries in the Detroit area. No matter where they live, children would go to whatever school Roth decided they should attend. According to news reports, Roth sought to justify his ruling, in part, by quoting "extensively from the ruling of U.S. District Judge Robert Merhige."

So the plague spreads. Madness in Richmond is used to justify madness in Detroit. Soon madness in Detroit will be used to justify madness in some other community. And until either Congress or the Supreme Court provides an antidote, the pernicious Merhige doctrine will continue to infect court after court and ruin school system after school system throughout the land.

IT IS OUR TASK NOW

HON. PETER W. RODINO, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 29, 1972

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, each of us possesses ideas. Each of us holds dreams. The ideals of brotherhood, justice, human dignity, and the desire to resolve human conflict dwell in each man's heart. Dr. King and Crispus Attucks, however, took hold of their dreams and hopes and convictions and guided themselves by the emergency of now. They refused to turn their backs on the unfair practices of their day. They believed, with a steadfast and unbending strength, that injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere, that whatever affects one man directly, affects us all.

Dr. Martin Luther King and Crispus Attucks refused to remain passive, to keep silent while their hearts beckoned them to act. Each of these men, in his own way, seemed to feel he had chosen, set aside, to take part in the struggle for freedom. They were men whose moral conscience and whose desire to see right exist prevented them from discouragement and from compromising with their principles and hopes. Who does not recall Crispus Attucks' courage and his commitment to the cause of liberty? Who will ever forget the freedom rides, the songs of faith, the marches to Salem or the speeches at the foot of the Lincoln Memorial?

Attucks gave his life for the freedom of our new Nation. King was not afraid to die; he had reached the mountain-top; he had seen the promised land. It is our responsibility and our task to not merely stand in the light of King's vision or to live in the land which Attucks fought so bravely to secure. For the task is not yet complete and King's dream has yet been attained. As we justly honor these men today, let us once again listen to their message and let us continue to pursue their quest for the dignity, equality and the right of self fulfillment for every man.