

swam for it; "I set a new record for free style."

Bush left the Navy as a junior grade lieutenant in 1945, with a Distinguished Flying Cross and three air medals. He completed his education, emerging from Yale in 1948 as a Phi Beta Kappa with an economics degree. With his bride of 1944, the former Barbara Pierce of Rye, N.Y., he headed for Texas, made Houston his home and entered the oil-field supply business. Eventually he founded Zapata Petroleum Corp., an international drilling contract firm and Zapata Offshore Co.

HOUSE RACES

The "political animal" in him would not be denied. He ran unsuccessfully in 1966 and 1968 for Congress from Texas, 7th District. He was critical of rockbound Republican conservatives, feeling that the party should be dynamic and not frightened of change.

"Would you consider yourself a sort of liberal conservative?" he was asked.

"People in Texas used to ask me that in the campaigns," he replied. "Some even called me a right-wing reactionary. I like to think of myself as a pragmatist, but I have learned to defy being labeled. I don't object, particularly, but I feel labels mean different things to different people, and it's impossible to make them objective. What I can say is that I am a strong supporter of the President. If you tell me what he is, I can tell you what I am."

"I exercise some discretion, of course, but I would not exercise any that would conflict with the President's policies. If I did find myself in conflict with them, my conscience would dictate that I get out. If I couldn't support the President's policies with enthusiasm, vigor and energy, then the United States and its President would be under-represented here."

As ambassador, Bush must entertain extensively at his Waldorf Hotel suite, but the Bushes always have been enthusiastic hosts.

"Barbara likes it," he says. "We like people. We have a feeling of friendship and mutual respect when we deal with the various ambassadors."

In those encounters he likes to keep the atmosphere informal and avoid an atmosphere of "diplomatic stuffiness. There's a place for protocol," he said, "but it can be overdone."

As ambassador, Bush cheerfully admits his lack of a diplomatic background, but feels any critics on that score should withhold judgment until his first U.N. assembly session ends in December. He admits he has changed his mind on some things, including the China question. Seven years ago he was quoted as saying that if Peking ever should be voted into the United Nations the United States should get out.

"That was 1964, a long time ago," he observes. "There's been an awful lot changed since . . . A person who is unwilling to admit that changes have taken place is out of things these days. President Nixon is not being naive in his China policy. He is recognizing the realities of today, not the realities of seven years ago."

Bush approaches his job from the standpoint that his first duty is to his own country.

"If I became an international civil servant, that would be wrong. What is going to make the United Nations stronger is its function as a melting pot for different viewpoints. The United States should be strongly represented and we should try to bring out what's good about our country, be prepared to stand up in behalf of our country whenever necessary."

At the same time he is an eager salesman for the U.N. ideal. He wants to stimulate interest in it around the world, possibly by means of a U.N. session once in a while in another country.

"For example, let's see what happens if

a U.N. session is held in a Communist bloc country. Why not let others see what the problems are, what it means? It could revitalize the whole organization. The costs would be high, but if the Olympic games, for instance, can be taken to Tokyo, why not the United Nations to another country?"

CHRISTINE VALMY—AESTHETOLOGY PIONEER

HON. LAWRENCE J. HOGAN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 21, 1971

Mr. HOGAN. Mr. Speaker, we are all aware that the very foundation of our Nation's history is anchored to the promise of new beginnings and unlimited opportunities for people from other lands. The pages of our history books are rich in reminders of the contributions made to the strength and character of America by immigrants in the pursuit of happiness, but it becomes too easy amid today's whirl of national and international controversy to overlook more recent inspiring examples of this basic human right.

I would like, therefore, to bring to the attention of this Congress, the achievements and contributions to our Nation that have been made by a most remarkable woman, Mrs. Christine Valmy. Born and educated in Rumania, Mrs. Valmy came to the United States in 1961, as a pioneer in her chosen field of aesthetology—skin care—and cosmetology, and during the past 10 years, has succeeded in establishing her field as an honored profession in this country.

In doing so, she has gained the highest respect and admiration of her worldwide colleagues, as well as that of the American public, and has made numerous contributions to this country's structure and image, both here and abroad.

Her contributions to education in America have been realized through the creation of the first school for skin care specialists in the United States, the Christine Valmy School for Aestheticians in New York City. Licensed by the University of the State of New York—Education Department—the school offers in-depth training in the latest techniques, theories, and methods of scientific skin care, and the entire curriculum was devised by Mrs. Valmy. She has, in effect, created a new, exciting avenue of careers for the young people of America, and already hundreds of her graduates are building enterprising careers at their own skin care salons throughout the country.

In the same way, Mrs. Valmy has created a much needed new outlet for many of the Nation's unemployed, who have retrained and attained new skills at her school, and then gone out to take their place among the productive work force in America. She has further assured these people of continued employment, and in fact heightened the dimensions of this new job market, by striving to educate the American public to the importance of personal hygiene through proper skin care, to the point where there is an in-

creasing demand for skin care salons across the country.

Her success in this venture has attracted the attention of her colleagues around the world and has attracted other aestheticians and cosmetologists to America. She has organized this group into the American Association of Aestheticians, which she serves as president, and represents them as president of the Friends of the International Committee of Aesthetics and Cosmetology, Zurich, Switzerland. In holding these offices, she has heightened our Nation's image throughout the world and provided a shining example of the opportunities available here through the free enterprise system.

She brought further honor on herself and America in 1968 by receiving the highest honorary award ever presented to an American citizen in her profession. This award was presented by the Eighth French National Congress of Aesthetics and Cosmetology in Paris for special merit in promoting esthetics in the United States.

Mrs. Valmy has also served America as a member of the Advisory Committee of the Jersey City Job Corps Center for Women in New Jersey, the largest of its kind in the Nation. By working personally with many of the girls at the center, and advising on the center's curriculum of beauty and fashion training, she has helped avert many dead end careers, and turned many potential social misfits into concerned and productive citizens of their community.

All of Mrs. Valmy's achievements will be culminated in August 1972 when the American Association of Aestheticians plays host to the 26th International Congress of the International Committee of Aesthetics and Cosmetology in New York City. It is through her efforts alone that the American Association of Aestheticians was able to attract the over 2,500 members of the committee, representing all Europe, South America, Africa, and the Orient to America, arrange their itinerary, and act as good will ambassador for this country in welcoming these visitors. I have no doubts that every one of them will leave with the highest regard and respect for American society and our democratic way of life, and will carry this image back to their countries of origin.

Mr. Speaker, I think Mrs. Christine Valmy deserves special recognition for her service to America, and for exemplifying our basic tenets of free enterprise, unlimited opportunity, and democracy to the entire world.

MAN'S INHUMANITY TO MAN—HOW LONG?

HON. WILLIAM J. SCHERLE

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 21, 1971

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?"