EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

THE 123RD ANNIVERSARY OF CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE COLLEGE

HON. ELLA T. GRASSO
OF CONNECTICUT
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 5, 1974

Mrs. GRASSO. Mr. Speaker, this year marks the 123rd anniversary of Central Connecticut State College, which is located in New Britain, Conn., a town in my Sixth Congressional District. It was in May 1849, that the Connecticut General Assembly acted to create and to fund Central, then known as the State Normal School. This was Connecticut’s first public institution of higher education. Years later the school was known as the Teachers’ College of Connecticut, and eventually it was given its current name.

This great anniversary is truly an important milestone in the history of an institution that has contributed much to the education and welfare of people in Connecticut and our Nation. It is indeed an honor to be associated with this fine college and to represent the people of New Britain—the city whose citizens made and continue to make educational excellence possible.

Through the generosity of 100 citizens in New Britain, $16,250 was raised in 1849 for the establishment of a semi­nary to educate students and train teachers. Their efforts won New Britain the right to be the location of Central—the State’s first normal school and the Nation’s sixth public college. Since that time, the people of New Britain have lent generous support to the college.

From a single building, one acre of land, an operating budget of some $13,000, and a graduating class of five, Central has grown to its present size with a community that encompasses 80,000 people, including 13,000 students. Just last Friday, 2,333 students graduated at the college’s 1974 commencement.

From the days of the nondegree normal school until the present, Central has grown to a full and diversified educational center. Ideas, culture, innovation, and enthusiasm emanate from the Central campus rounding community.

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From the days of the nondegree normal school until the present, Central has grown to a full and diversified educational center. Ideas, culture, innovation, and enthusiasm emanate from the Central campus rounding community.

Offering day and evening classes for both undergraduate and graduate students, the college includes schools of arts and sciences, education and professional studies, business, and graduate studies. Always striving to better serve our State, the college has offered a variety of career-oriented programs ranging from cybernetics to printing.

F. Don James, president of the college, looks ahead with continuing dedication to serving the people of the State through improved educational offerings. He stated:

"As we reflect on the past we find one consideration coming to the fore—the on-going commitment of the college to serve both the students and the welfare of the state—a commitment possible since the earliest days by the support of the citizens of New Britain. This commitment continues today and will even intensity in the years to come.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the new graduates of Central and to join them and all others who know and love this college in celebrating a splendid anniversary.

ELDERLY TRANSPORTATION AMENDMENT

HON. RICHARD S. SCHWEIKER
OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, June 5, 1974

Mr. SCHWEIKER. Mr. President, today the Labor and Public Welfare Committee, meeting in executive session, accepted my amendment to provide $35 million for supportive transportation services for the elderly during fiscal year 1975 as an amendment to H.R. 11105, which extends the elderly nutrition program, Title II of the Older Americans Act, for the next 3 years.

Specifically, my amendment will help correct one of the greatest obstacles facing elderly feeding programs today—the lack of adequate transportation facilities for participants to reach local feeding programs.

Mr. President, these funds are earmarked to give priority to those feeding programs in areas where there is no public transportation or where existing public transportation is inadequate to meet the special needs of older persons. By taking this approach, not only will the special needs of older persons be served, but also those suburban and urban areas where transportation is lacking or unsuitable for the elderly.

The Senate Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs, on which I serve, has held field hearings on elderly nutrition programs, and one of the most frequently discussed faults of the program is the lack of transportation for the elderly. Currently, for every dollar spent on transportation, one dollar less is spent on food. My amendment provides funds which are separate from the feeding program, but which are to be used in support of that program, thus eliminating some of the costs which must now be covered by federal funds. There is a stock in trade which I urge my colleagues to support this very necessary legislation.

WOMEN IN SPORTS

HON. PATSY T. MINK
OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 5, 1974

Mrs. MINK. Mr. Speaker, an excellent bibliography on the subject of women in sports compiled by the Project on the Status and Education of Women follows for your information:

RESOURCES

Books and reports specifically focusing on women in sport (Many have extensive bibliographies.)


Association for Intercollegiate Athletics for Women Publications (Available from American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, Publications-Sales, 1201 16th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.)

AIAW Handbook. $1.50

AIAW Directory: Charter Member Institutions. $2.00

Philosophy and Standards for Girls and Women’s Sports. $2.00.

Guidelines for Intercollegiate Athletic Programs for Women. 10c

Other publications:


Borling, Phyllis Zelin. “Girl’s Sports: A Perfect Equality?” NUSA Review (Available for 50¢ from New Jersey Education Association, 180 W. State St., Trenton, New Jersey 08606.)


"Special Issue: Revolution in Sports." Nation's Schools, September 1978.

In 1968, the Baseball Domes were a center for Women and Sport. (The Sports Research Institute, College for Health, Physical Education and Recreation, White Building, University Park, Pennsylvania 16802). Directed by Dr. Dorothy V. Harris, the Center was formed to expand research interests in all areas relating to the female involved in physical activity.

The Women's Equity Action League (WEAL) has developed a "sport kit" focusing on the Title IX regulations and other issues. For a kit, send $2.00 to WEAL, 799 New York City, New York 10016.

For information concerning recent legal developments concerning women in sport, contact the Women's Rights Project of the American Civil Liberties Union (22 East 40th Street, New York, N.Y. 10016) or refer to black issues of the Women's Rights Law Reporter (180 University Avenue, Newark, New Jersey 07102).

The Project on the Status and Education of Women of the Association of American Colleges was formed in September of 1971. The Project provides a clearinghouse of information concerning women in education and works with institutions, government agencies, and other organizations and programs affecting women in higher education. The Project is funded by the Carnegie Corporation of New York, the Danforth Foundation, and the Exxon Education Foundation. Publication of these materials does not necessarily constitute endorsement by AAC or any of the foundations which fund the Project.

KIMBALL DAY AT LAGOON

HON. GUNN MCKAY
OF UTAH
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, June 5, 1974

Mr. MCKAY. Mr. Speaker, on June 17, thousands of Utahns will go to Lagoon, an amusement park in my district, as the guests of Ranch B. Kimball. "Kimball Day" at Lagoon, an annual event now in its 20th year, is representative of the generosity of Ranch Kimball, and I would like to share with my colleagues a bit of information about the man and some of the things he has done for Utah.

Ranch Kimball began his career nearly 60 years ago as an artist. His later work as president of an outdoor advertising firm and then as president and general manager at Lagoon reflected his training as an artist, and the gracious lines and sparkling colors at Lagoon are testimony of his influence.

Lagoon is a family amusement park. The games and rides are wholesome, sparkling and exhilarating. The midway and over 400 teenagers work to maintain that atmosphere. Ranch Kimball has been connected with Lagoon for over 40 years, and has helped to make it one of the most wholesome and enjoyable amusement parks in the nation.

In addition to Lagoon, Ranch Kimball is noted for his generosity in sponsoring young artists. He has provided a scholarship fund and has expressed interest in the State's art talent and art achievement has resulted over the years in the accumulation of one of the best collections of Utah art in the State.

When Ranch Kimball answers the phone, he always says:

"It's a beautiful day at Lagoon."

Mr. Speaker, Ranch Kimball's generosity has made many days beautiful for thousands of people, and I am pleased to acknowledge some of his achievements.

BUSING

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, June 5, 1974

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, businrg is both a political and an educational issue. Many politicians-President Nixon, for instance-manipulate the issue for their own electoral gain. They are toying with the futures of the Nation's schoolchildren. For in the educational realm, businng is one of various tactics necessary to achieve high-quality, equal public education for all children.

Both the political and educational aspects are dealt with in columns by Roy Wilkins and Bill Raspberry which I insert into the Record for the benefit of my colleagues. Wilkins stresses the President's vilipinatory political attacks on businng, while Raspberry's column reflects the views of a teacher who has experienced the effects of businng. Both indicate that attacks on businng have little educational justification: They undermine our slowed integration (not "racial balance") and retard the educational achievement of millions of children.

The columns follow:

From the New York Post, Apr. 6, 1974

NIXON ON BUSING
(By Roy Wilkins)

People may debate the effects of the Watergate scandal, estimates may be ventured, interview polls announced with varying percentage points, but the real impact of the scandal perhaps can be seen (or at least estimated) in the behavior of the central figure in the drama, the President of the United States.

On Saturday, March 26, President Nixon made a radio speech to the nation in which he called for "favorable action" in the House for an anti-busing amendment to the U.S. Constitution. By this he would veto any bill that did not curb the busing of school children.

Now, the busing of school children for the purpose of integration is a subject of discussion in many homes in the Nation. Family and racial status wrapped up in it. It is political and emotional, affecting millions of white and black parents. The question has been posed upon by manipulators, by politicians who seek reflection or some legislative goal in which their attitude on school businng is a factor.

The President of the United States has no more business in the businng issue than he had in making a pronounce­ment, the innocent phrase before the lieutenant was brought to trial. The President may have his personal opinion and his own views, but with the dubious value of the White House behind an issue when he states his opinion publicly.

There is no need (or is there?) for divisiveness among the people—unless, of course, the Watergate thing has become so desperate that the suggestion of an amendment on so lowly a statecraft question as the busing of school children is in order.

It is no service to the anti-busing adherents to cite the opposition of some black parents to the busing of children. Many of these are just as confused as white parents. They know they would like to have their children in a neighborhood school, near their homes. But many of the black parents have forgotten that it has been only since businng has come to be used for the desegregation of schools that it has become vexing. When it was used to enforce segregation, it was all right. When black children were being put in two or more schools called a "black" school, that peculiar event was approved.

In some states there was little or no busing of black school children and the buses full of white children were dusted over and sometimes mud over the walking black children. These are things that some black parents conveniently forget as they line up with the antibusing crowd.

When the decision in the Brown case was made in 1954, all schools in the South, obeying the law, were separate. In the North, where the administrative trend was the rule, most schools were not able instantly to equalize education and so the busing of black children to schools where the good education was because a favorite device of the courts.

Thus, the opponents of busing for integration are, by and large, opponents of equal education for black children. They may have other reasons, but, whatever their excuses, they are not in the direction of the public schools. They know they would like to have their children in a neighborhood school, near their homes.

No one wants to go back to 1896, to the decision in Plessy v. Ferguson, "There is no such thing as a Negro race," wrote Justice Harlan in his stout and lone dissent, "no superior, dominant, ruling class of citizens. Our Constitution is color blind."

Someone ought to tell our President.

From the Washington Post, May 31, 1974

WITHOUT BUSING, WOULD ANYONE REALLY CARE?
(By William Raspberry)

Phoebe E. Cuppert, a resident in the Prince George's County schools, takes impassioned exception to some things I had to say recently about the primacy of race in the public schools. She took particular exception to a paragraph that said:

"Granted the popularity of the antibusing sentiment doesn't make it right. But if You're going to push a clearly unpopular program, you ought to be damned sure that the struggle and the risk of losing it haven't been for nothing."

Here are excerpts from her response:

"In the last analysis, you seemed to assume that it may be best to push up the neighborhood schools and forget the painful continuation of forced busing to schools the children do not wish to attend. "The time, effort and money spent on busing could be better used for other things. Like better schools, for instance."

I should be happy if busing were removed (like the Ten Commandments)
June 5, 1974

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Mr. STELMAN, Mr. Speaker, in 1970 the Congress enacted Public Law 91-332 which established the National Parks Centennial Commission, whose primary purpose was to appropriately commemorate the 100th anniversary of our national park system and the world’s first national park—Yellowstone. A major segment of a final report submitted to the Congress by the Commission dealt with recommendations of the National Park Service and the Commission.

The National Park Service has very briefly responded to those Commission recommendations in a report dated April 1974. Some of the issues and problems identified in the Commission’s report were ones of long standing concern to park supporters and conservationists, I am sure. The National Park Service’s response to these recommendations will be met with considerable interest by many.

Following is the brief summary response of the National Park Service report, which is very general. These statements are elaborated in the text of the report, which is too lengthy to reproduce here, but which must be consulted to really understand the significance of the response. The report is titled, “The National Park Service Response to the Recommendations of the National Parks Centennial Commission, April 1974.”

SUMMARY

The recommendations of the National Parks Centennial Commission deal with eleven major areas of National Park Service concern:

Duality of Purpose.
The Role of the National Park System.
Acquisition.
Development and Maintenance.
Natural and Cultural Heritage.
Park Management and Preservation.
Accessibility and Use.
Concessions.
Interpretation and Education.
Information and Reservation Centers.
Committees, Commissions, and Boards.
National Capital Parks.
In addition, it includes a section on Wilderness without recommendations.

The Service is in general agreement with most of the Commission’s recommendations. In its responses to the Commission, the Service has qualified its agreements as necessary and has supplied information to indicate how its recommendations are already being carried out.

DUALITY OF PURPOSE

In brief summary, and without elucidation of intent, the following agreements are the guiding principles of Service activity:

1. The Service recognizes the need for adequate development of the land and its resources to make a careful study of its development needs preparatory to submitting its 1976 budget request to Congress.

NATURAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE

The Service agrees that it should continue to manage historic areas as part of the National Park System. Regarding preservation of globally significant natural and historic resources, the United States was the first country to sign the World Cultural and Natural Heritage Convention, and the National Park Service looks forward to playing an active part in carrying out various provisions of the convention.

PARK MANAGEMENT AND PRESERVATION

The Service manages all natural lands as nature preserves and recreation areas, historical and natural areas in its course in such areas, except where specific sub-climax plant communities must be conserved for their special characteristics. The Service’s policies encourage placing only those facilities required for visitor use and park management within park boundaries. Facilities now in parks which do not meet this criterion can be identified through individual park master plans and subsequently phased out.

ACCESSIBILITY AND USE

The Service recognizes the value of determining carrying capacities for the parks and of knowing how best to use its facilities. Effective means of measuring capacity. Capacity is being regulated in a number of parks through special-use permits, exclusive use of public transportation, campground reservation, back-country use, and use of the Colorado River. This work is going on, and guidance should be built in the parks when they can be provided by others outside of the parks. Public transit studies are being made on a priority basis in Indian reservations, of parks where conditions indicate a need.

CONCESSIONS

The Service is initiating a study of concessionaires and public use. The Service agrees that well-performed concession operations which supply a public need should
be retained and upgraded, and those which have outlived their usefulness eliminated. The Service is actively committed to encouraging land use controls in areas adjacent to parks, bringing them into harmony with park character.

**INTERPRETATION AND EDUCATION**

The Service has established a new Office of Interpretation in its Washington headquarters, and corresponding offices in each Region for the purpose of strengthening the interpretation and visitor use programs.

**INFORMATION AND RESERVATION CENTERS**

The Service agrees that better pre-trip information before visitors visit the parks is desirable. Regional Offices can play a larger role. The National Visitor Center could be a pilot project for an urban information center; Congressional approval would be required for centers in other urban areas.

**COMMISSIONS, COMMITTEES, BOARDS**

The Service agrees that public participation is desirable in the planning and management of parks, and that means encouraging the presently existing groups to continue their work. However, these citizen groups serve in an advisory capacity and do not have the same type of management decision responsibility.

**NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS**

The Service agrees that areas designated for Federal jurisdiction could be retained under NPS management when D.C. receives home rule.

**WILDERNESS**

The Service supports the Wilderness Act and is moving rapidly to complete necessary wilderness studies and make recommendations to the President and Congress by September 1974.

**EDUCATION SATELLITE SET TO GO**

**HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE**

**OF TEXAS**

**IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

**Wednesday, June 5, 1974**

Mr. TEAGUE. Mr. Speaker, the Washington Post of Friday, May 24, 1974, carried an article by Mr. Eric Wentworth, Post staff writer, which describes well the educational contributions that will soon be made by the Applications Technology Satellite-F. This new satellite, once stationed above the Earth, will be used for such diverse purposes as education and medical communications. This satellite, so well described by Mr. Wentworth, is the forerunner of one of the most important contributions of our national space program to our daily lives. Not only will the people of the United States, but also the subcontinent of India, will benefit from this space craft. Once operational, the Rocky Mountains, and Alaska will all use this satellite at different times. It is another example for down-to-earth, practical applications of our space program that is helping to maintain and improve our quality of life. The article follows:

**EDUCATION SATELLITE SET TO GO**

Chickens in Colorado, Eskimos in Alaska and peasants in India are intended beneficiaries of a $180 million space satellite scheme for launch from Cape Canaveral next Thursday.

**EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS**

**June 5, 1974**

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration called its Applications Technology Satellite-F project complex, versatile, and powerful communications spacecraft ever developed. The 3,650-pound craft, sporting an umbrella-like reflector antenna 30 feet across, is to be used for more than 20 experiments, including education/television broadcasts to remote communities and televised two-way medical consultations between hospitals and rural clinics.

NASA officials said at a briefing yesterday that the spacecraft's hefty transmitting power would allow use of small-low-cost ground stations in remote areas to be served. Even individual television sets, equipped with converters and 10-foot antennas made of chicken wire, will be able to pick up programs directly from the satellite.

The ATS-F spacecraft is to be launched with a Titan III C rocket and stationed for the first year at a point 22,500 miles above the Galapagos Islands from where it can communicate with the United States. It then will be shifted to a point over Kenya, where, according to present plans, it will beam educational television programs to as many as 5,000 villages.

During this second year, before being shifted back to the Western Hemisphere for further experiments, it will also track and relay data from the Apollo-Soyuz spacecraft orbiting Earth in the U.S.-Soviet joint space docking project.

For the U.S. educational and medical communications experiments, ATS-F will be able to relay two separate color-television signals, each with four voice channels each. This will allow simultaneous bilingual broadcasts. Its capacity will be supplemented for some projects with relay voice and data transmissions via two other satellites already in orbit.

The National Institute of Education, with a $15 million investment, will use the satellite for educational television broadcasting to sites in Appalachia, the Rocky Mountain states and Alaska. The Institute will study the costs of delivering programs by satellite to isolated people in those areas, and find out what those people think of the broadcasts.

This summer, elementary school teachers in Appalachia will gather at 10 sites for television courses in reading and how to teach reading. High school teachers, starting in September, will also receive training in the use of the satellite. Educators will be brought awareness and understanding of the world of work into the classroom.

The Appalachian Mountain and Alaska education projects will all include some live programs in which certain teachers and students will be able to participate via voice channels on other satellites.

One of the most interesting medical broadcast ventures using the satellite will involve communications in Alaska between two small community clinics and a Public Health Service hospital. Health aides at each clinic will be able to place patients before a television camera and discuss their cases with doctors in Anchorage. The patient will view a screen at the hospital. To preserve the patients' privacy, transmissions will be scrambled.

**OUR FARM ECONOMY: A PERSONAL PLEA**

**HON. VERNON W. THOMSON**

**OF WISCONSIN**

**IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

**Wednesday, June 5, 1974**

Mr. THOMSON of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, the price of food has been dropping over the past few weeks. Consumer interests welcome that news. Yet, few consumers recall how much the accompanying food price drop has been a nose-dive in farm prices.

Some dairymen in western Wisconsin have seen prices received for milk plunge as much as 23 percent in a month's time. At the same time, the price for articles that farmers must buy escalates far more rapidly than the national average. That is, the farmers' costs have gone up far more rapidly than the national average.

Many farmers feel that they are losing the price war but not the war of costs. If he can find the needed items to buy, a farmer contrasted Wisconsin's Third District has written me an express letter on the situation. I commend it to your attention:

**DEAR MR. VERNON THOMSON,**

Today I'm sitting in the house. I should be planting corn, but I'm not able to get a tire for my tractor. Every tire dealer I called had none and didn't know when they could get any. I can't get steel for my barn roof, bailer twine, some herbicides, barbed wire, and many other items. I need a decent job of farming. Even when I get the things I need, the prices are unbreakable.

Gasoline in 1973 cost $.28 gallon and in 1974 cost $.48 gallon.

Barbed wire in 1973 cost $.95 roll and in 1974 cost $.95 roll.

Fertilizer in 1973 cost $84.00 ton and in 1974 cost $148.00 ton.

Meanwhile, the prices we get for farm products are dropping rapidly. If the city consumers' food went up 40 percent, every politician would be howling. But let the prices the farmer pays for things go sky high and I hear nothing at all.

**LATVIAN HERITAGE FOUNDATION HONORS GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR**

**HON. LOUIS C. WYMAN**

**OF NEW HAMPSHIRE**

**IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

**Wednesday, June 5, 1974**

Mr. WYMAN. Mr. Speaker, Baron William von Blomberg, after serving as President of the American Committee of the Latvian Heritage Foundation, and one of my constituents, recently presented medals to Gen. Douglas MacArthur posthumously in recognition of MacArthur's great contributions to the fight against oppression and for the freedom of the enslaved.

Baron von Blomberg presented the Captive Nations medals to Mrs. MacArthur at the Virginia Beach, Va., chapter of the Military Order of the World War Monthly Dinner in her honor on May 22. He also served as a principal guest at a dinner on behalf of the Latvian Heritage Foundation, a nonprofit organization established to protect and preserve the centuries-old Latvian culture and to give impetus to new cultural creations by Latvians in the free world. His remarks are a great tribute to a great man who, in his words, "represented the spirit of freedom itself."

**The text of his speech follows:**

**SPEECH BY BARON WILLIAM VON BLOMBERG**

**WASHINGTON, D.C.**

Mrs. MacArthur, Colonel Bunker, Captain Alexander, members of the Virginia Beach
Chapter of the Military Order of the World Wars, ladies, and gentlemen: I am delighted to be with you tonight and to have been asked to speak by the Chairman of the Board of the Latvian Heritage Foundation, Sylvester P. Lamberg, who could not be here among us, to perform a very important and pleasant duty.

If the freedom of just one human being is suppressed, then all the free peoples of the world must be concerned and liberate that individual because the bondage of that one freedom loving individual is a threat to all freedom loving people.

Today, not only one individual but entire nations—millions of individuals—are oppressed and exploited. Tonight, I stand before you as the representative of these peoples, these twenty-eight nations, which are held captive by the ideology and tyranny of the cancer of today's world—Communism. You are, of course, familiar with this fact and the names of these twenty-eight nations; therefore, I will not list them.

To mark this tragedy and to give warning to the Free World, the Captive Nations Committee issued silver and bronze medals to be awarded to personalities who have contributed greatly to the fight against oppression and for the freedom of the enslaved. These medals bear a likeness of President Dwight D. Eisenhower, who was the first United States President to issue a Captive Nations Medal in 1948. On the reverse side of the medals has the inscription: "The President issue a proclamation each year until world independence shall have been achieved for all Captive Nations of the world.

The Latvian Heritage Foundation, with its headquarters in Boston, Massachusetts, in accord with the decision of the Captive Nations Committee, honors by the award of these medals to those who have contributed to the fight against oppression and for the freedom of the enslaved.

When freedom was lost, when the word "liberty" became a mere whisper in the dreams of the enslaved, Douglas MacArthur gave hope with the simple, yet most deeply meaningful, words: "Liberty." Liberty is embodied and represented the spirit of freedom itself.

When freedom was lost, when the word "liberty" became a mere whisper in the dreams of the enslaved, Douglas MacArthur gave hope with the simple, yet most deeply meaningful, words: "Liberty." Liberty is embodied and represented the spirit of freedom itself.

The Captive Nations in turn will be highly honored and the acceptance of these medals for addition to the MacArthur memorabilia gathered in the nearby MacArthur Memorial in Norfolk, whose important work is supported by the MacArthur Memorial Foundation, of which you spoke tonight, Colonel Laurence Eliot Bunker, is a leading official.

In deep gratitude to General MacArthur, and at the same time honoring Mrs. MacArthur's own convictions and ideals of freedom, I am delighted to present the Captive Nations medals to you, madam.

SOMETHING AMISS WITH BOEING HELICOPTERS

HON. LES ASPIN
OF WISCONSIN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, June 5, 1974

Mr. ASPIN. Mr. Speaker, hundreds of U.S. helicopters all manufactured by the Boeing Co., have either been restricted or grounded in recent months according to Pentagon documents which I am publicly releasing today.

The Pentagon report provided to me by Assistant Secretary Arthur Mendolia, raises serious questions about the safety of hundreds of U.S. military helicopters. Eighteen of the Army's CH46 Chinook helicopters were completely grounded in January and February due to engine problems. Six of 238 Army, Navy and Marine Corps CH46 helicopters have had severe restrictions placed upon their flights.

I am asking the General Accounting Office to thoroughly investigate these technical problems and their impact on the safety of the helicopters. These recent groundings and restrictions raise serious questions that need thorough, independent investigation.

It is interesting to note, Mr. Speaker, that all of the CH46 and CH47 helicopters were manufactured by Boeing's Vertol Division and are so-called tandem rotor or double rotor helicopters. The United States is the only major country which has built large numbers of these helicopters and there is question about their relative effectiveness and cost that need further inquiry. Both Britain and the U.S.S.R. have refrained from building any test models of the double-rotored helicopters.

There is clear evidence that something is amiss with these Boeing helicopters.

I am asking the Pentagon to inform me of all restrictions on any of the CH46 and CH47 helicopters.

COSTLY RESEARCH ON TEACHING NEVER USED, SAY PROBERS

HON. ROBERT J. HUBER
OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, June 5, 1974

Mr. HUBER. Mr. Speaker, since Federal aid to education started about 10 years ago, billions of dollars have been appropriated by Congress in the name of better education. A sizable amount of money has gone for research projects on how to better impart subject matter to pupils. Has it been profitable? A recent GAO report says that most $48.8 million of it was wasted. The news item from the Detroit News of December 9, 1973, follows:

COSTLY RESEARCH ON TEACHING NEVER USED, SAY PROBERS

WASHINGTON—Congressional investigators say that most of $48.8 million in government education research may have been wasted because it never got from the laboratory to the classroom.

The contractors simply didn't determine whether there was any market for the products they developed, said the General Accounting Office (GAO), or they couldn't show that their programs were cost-effective.

Under study were new and better ways of teaching the three R's—reading, 'riting and 'rithmetic—reading, writing, arithmetic—and the school organization and management structures.

"The contractors generally have had problems, however, in getting research results into the classroom," the GAO said in a 40-page report to Congress, the White House and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW).

The victims of the research that never reached them were slum children, Alaskan native children and other underprivileged children, GAO said.

For example, one government contractor developed, at a cost of $800,000, a preserve teacher-training program intended to better prepare potential teachers for work in the inner city.

"Our analysis of the teacher reaction data showed that the average programs tested were generally higher before taking the program than after completing the program," the GAO said.

Its investigators reviewed 17 programs costing $48.8 million at educational laboratories and research and development centers established under the Cooperative Research Act. Federal appropriations for laboratory and center programs from 1968 through last December totaled $211 million.

The investigation was made because of congressional concern over educational research and its accomplishments.

GAO recommended that in the future, government contractors should demonstrate the marketability of proposed educational products—such as books and audiovisual supplies—considering such factors as the special needs of the intended users, the product competition and the purchase cost.

In a way, HEW defused the report by agreeing with its conclusions.

The National Institute of Education created by the Education Amendments of 1972 has taken over responsibility for this research previously administered by the U.S. Office of Education.

Research evaluation and follow-through will be better, HEW promised.

But this is part of the problem cited by the congressional watchdogs. Four different management officials were responsible for different offices of the Education Research and Development program from 1966 to 1971. And now there is new management.

BAN GROWING OF THE OPIUM POPPY

HON. LESTER L. WOLFF
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, June 5, 1974

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, I am happy to see from a recent news report the announcement from Greece that there will be no growing of the opium poppy there. Although Greece has the capability to grow opium, the Greek Government has announced the continuation of its ban on the production of opium. I applaud the Greek Government for these efforts in this area, and I would like to insert a news bulletin about the Greek ban in the Record for the attention of my colleagues:

Opium Poppy

Greece insists in its policy of banning opium production, having the conviction that by applying this policy, within the measure depending upon her, she protects not only her own youth but also the youth of other countries, foreign minister Mr. Spyrous Tetenes stated here today.

In answering questions of newsmen, on the occasion of seminars attended by American and Greek police and customs officials, means to combat the social plague of opium, which are currently held in Greece.
INPUT-OUTPUT FOR 250,000 BARRELS PER DAY

1. Energy. Although crude shale oil is a source of energy, the processes of its recovery and conversion make it necessary to provide energy requirements for a sustained production of 250,000 b/d, the energy input can be divided into three categories:

(a) Energy expended in the initial set-up, i.e. the manufacture, transportation, and installation of the physical components used for oil shale extraction and processing. This energy is of a once only type, difficult to estimate and amortize for the useful life of each component. An estimated 350 tons of SO₂ and 5 tons of NO₃ will be exhausted daily into the atmosphere due to this operation.

(b) Energy expended on the daily living requirements of those employed by the operation, to be a production requirement, but rather a necessity for the pursuit of life, liberty and happiness of individual persons. It may change the local energy situation, but the national energy requirements do not depend greatly on the population distribution.

(c) Energy expended on the daily operation and maintenance of the equipment and processes. This is a steady ongoing input of energy.
and compacting, the yearly surplus of 985 million cubic feet is as big as 50,000 houses. Experiments have shown that with a little extra help, the mountains of spent shale left behind can be revegetated. Rainwater or irrigation water, if initially containing extremely high concentration of dissolved materials until these are washed out of the shale. Fortunately, the reduced amount of radon exhibits a steady character which lends itself to treatment. Plant growth requires cultivation of the upper foot which includes mulching, irrigation from their home, and watering. Seed germination may be threatened with the black body heat absorbed by naked shale in the sunlight. The addition of native soil as a cover for a stabilized shale pile accomplishes two things. It serves both to establish a normal ground temperature and to duplicate the biochemical base of the region. Both of these conditions favor the eventual return of local vegetation.

Freezing and thawing cycles are expected to crack the surface shales, perhaps to depths of 10 feet. Since the piles will be 250 feet deep, these fractures will benefit vegetation without sacrificing the ability of lower layers to inhibit leaching and erosion.

Portions of the processes for the oil shale industry may be used more than once. Eventually it will all end up as waste material. Some of the Utah and Wyoming shale will be used for cements for centuries within the spent shale piles. Free waste water must be impounded in surface ponds or carefully managed to prevent surface erosion. The water will probably evaporate either during the heat process or from surface holding ponds. The evaporated water will then return clean water to the air and leave the solid particles and dissolved salts on site.

Obstacles to many aspects of shale development have been raised by conservationists/environmentalists. Up to 68,000 acres of land would be ultimately affected in the first step of steam production. Population of local air, land and water creatures is certain to change within and beyond the area. Return of plant life will be in stages, starting perhaps with grasses and plants foreign to the area, and ending with a balanced variety of native species. During this reclamation and conversion period, the area may be permanently changed into cattle grazing land. A planned return to the wildlife and vegetation conditions of today would take from 20 to 70 years.

SILVER JUBILEE OF THE REVEREND THOMAS J. COLGAN

HON. ANGELO D. RONCALLO
OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, June 5, 1974

Mr. RONCALLO of New York. Mr. Speaker, we are all aware of the tragic events that have taken place in Chile in the last few months. Many of us have repeatedly demanded that investigations of this situation continue to move forward. This endless push for acknowledgement did get a few results. The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights reported its observations to the Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Inter-American Affairs and Inter-American Organizations and Movement. A preliminary summary of these reports was submitted by Congressman DONALD FRASER to the Congressional Record on May 22, 1974, page 16234.

In addition, the Commission on Inter-American Affairs is going to Chile in July to inquire into the reports of torture, lack of due process, and other matters. I was very glad to learn of these provisions. I was especially behind the ears. They hit her in the vagina. They did the same thing four ways before being turned over to the army regiment, where she was unharmed, and then confined in a jail. She was raped ferociously by three or four men. She was handcuffed and blindfolded by the guards. They introduced sticks into her vagina, they tied her up and separated her legs and made rats walk over her, making them enter her vagina. They did the same thing with splinters. They applied electric current to her tongue, ears and vagina. They hit her head, especially behind the ears. They hit her in the stomach. The Hung her up sometimes, by the legs and sometimes by the arms. They threatened her because she had traveled to Cuba on a scholarship to study cinema in Cuba in 1971, "the mother, said in her signed statement.

The criminal court judge ruled himself incompetent to act on the complaint last month.

As we knew they were detained because of their participation in the former government, we forwarded the file to the army prosecutor's office," a clerk at the prosecutor's office said. An army general with a permanent military tribunal said the file had been forwarded this month to the air force prosecutor, who is drawing up the charges against the detained members of the Ayress family.

Such as that of Luis de las Nieves Ayress are not made public. But Chile, for all its narrow length, is a small country, of

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

In his quarter century in the priesthood, Father Colgan has served at St. Anne's, Garden City; St. Raymond's, East Rockaway; St. Paul the Apostle, Jericho; and St. Thomas the Apostle, West Hempstead, before coming to St. Philip Neri. I join with my colleagues in extending Reverend Colgan our congratulations and best wishes for his service to God and community.

THE STRUGGLE MUST CONTINUE

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.
OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, June 5, 1974

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, we are all aware of the tragic events that have taken place in Chile in the last few months. Many of us have repeatedly demanded that investigations of this situation continue to move forward. This endless push for acknowledgement did get a few results. The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights reported its observations to the Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Inter-American Affairs and Inter-American Organizations and Movement. A preliminary summary of these reports was submitted by Congressman DONALD FRASER to the Congressional Record on May 22, 1974, page 16234.

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EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

June 3, 1974

small cities and towns, except Santiago. The country's population of 10 million is roughly that of Pennsylvania. The army, although slightly smaller, is probably no larger than the student body of a medium-size state university in the United States. The whole air force, however, is as large as a large high school. The word of arrests, some executions, and above all the dismissals of leftists on a large scale from jobs in factories, mines, and in the bureaucracy, gets around.

"Sure, we should respect the armed forces, we should obey and they take you away for lack of respect for the military and, bam they shoot you like that."

Tortures and killings like these are becoming a way of life in Chile. It is not pleasant to read about this tragedy, but after doing so, silence, whether it be silence derived from apathy or from cynicism about our ability to help, is inexcusable.

The existence and validity of human rights are not written in the stars ... Those ideals and convictions which resulted from historical, constitutional, cultural, and social harmony, and which have been freely accepted in theory by man-and at all times, have been trampled upon by the same people who claim the protection of universal instincts. A large part of history is therefore replete with the struggle for those human rights, an eternal struggle in which a final victory can never be won. But to tire in that struggle would mean the ruin of society.-(Albert Einstein, Feb. 20, 1944)

Currently, there are two bills that are sitting in the House Judiciary Committee. One is H.R. 10523, introduced by Congressman DRINAN, which provides for the acceptance of up to 50,000 Chilean temporary residents. This bill would mean the ruin of society.-(Albert Einstein)

As climax to the May 26 commencement exercises at Aurora College, Commissioner Charlotte Reid of the Federal Communications Commission presented the Honorary Doctor of Laws degree to Mrs. Reid was a young Aurora attorney, Frank R. Reid, Jr. Shortly thereafter, her professional singing career ended and she started her second career-one she still views as her most rewarding—that of wife, homemaker, and the mother of four children.

"Her husband's decision in 1962 to run for national political office and his sudden death following a primary victory led her, as first lady of Illinois, to take over some of the responsibilities of political office commended her to the public integrity. Staunchly conservative in her political philosophy, she is a family background of very public integrity. Staunchly conservative in her political philosophy, she is a family background of very.
her political philosophy she has often, as a Congresswoman, seemed simply to be following the teaching of the Republican organization when, rather, she was voting her own mind. The occasions on which she opposed her Party, even sometimes bringing along a minority, seek for her integrity.

"Her Congressional office in Washington was a homey and friendly place, one where her constituents were welcome and at ease. It bespoke her genuine love for people, her desire to know and be known by her constituents and to represent them well in Washington.

"Charlotte Thompson Reid is a person who deserves honor and recognition. She has served to serve, honorably and faithfully. Her public career combines much of that which is best in traditional America with the challenge of the new America."

Dr. Hewitt addressed acting president Mark H. Trumbo, saying "I am happy to present to you for the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws Charlotte T. Reid, accomplished musician, wife, mother, successful Congresswoman, trusted and competent Federal administrator, careful student of governmental affairs."

Mrs. Reid's address culminated graduating ceremonies for 183 students who received degrees as bachelors of arts.

Aurora College is an accredited four-year senior college located in Aurora, west of Chicago. The college was founded in 1839 by the Advent Christian Church. Aurora students may choose from more than 40 areas of concentration.

HON. DAN KUYKENDALL
OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, June 5, 1974

Mr. KUYKENDALL. Mr. Speaker, every year, hundreds of comments are inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD in praise of excellence. From time to time, the level of artistry in every endeavor is thought. And quite rightly, the privilege of the Speaker, for the Congress to recognize such excellence right here on Capitol Hill. Some of the finest artists and artisans in America have received just praise in this Chamber, but we have failed to recognize the products of artistry that come from the shops under the very floors we stand on. Mr. Speaker, if you look in on the Sergeant at Arms office, you will be struck with the beauty of the new cabinet for the Mace—it is truly one of the finest pieces of craftsmanship I have ever been privileged to see. This work was done by the crew that works in the cabinet shop in the basement under the guidance of its manager, John Kostelnick.

The finish for this beautiful piece of handiwork was done by the finishing crews under the direction of Jim Stephens in the finishing shop. Mr. Speaker, the level of craftsmanship in these congressional shops should be complimented by all of us. The skills of these talented artisans in creating and restoring tradition will help uphold the worth of the history whose setting they build.

THE WASTE OF THE TAXPAYERS' MONEY TO SUPPORT RIDICULOUS FEDERAL ACTIVITIES MUST BE STOPPED

HON. JACK F. KEMP
OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, June 5, 1974

Mr. KEMP. Mr. Speaker, the purposes of government are outlined clearly in our Constitution. They are stated in the most succinct terms—to protect economic and political freedom through the preservation of internal order, the administration of justice, and the provision of national defense. The common welfare of the people is best preserved when government concentrates its activities in carrying out those purposes.

Yet, government continues to grow and grow, to the extent that the American people are required to work a third of every day just to pay their taxes. The projected total Federal expenditures for the forthcoming year—fiscal year $313.4 billion—will take from the people every year.

And, lest we forget what that per person figure really means to the average American family of four, with the breadwinner— husband and father as the breadwinner, the wife taking care of the household, and the children in school—it means a tax payment to the Federal Government of a phenomenal $3,989 for each family. I am aware that many pay more—and many pay less—but when one considers that this is the average amount paid, it ought to compel every legislator to absolutely reconsider whether tax dollars are spent only for essential and important programs.

That is why it was particularly distressing to me to read an article—and I am sorry to report having written it and thereby having brought to our attention these facts—on some of the absurd expenditures being made by the Federal Government. I will detail some of the examples cited in that article in a moment.

What ought those examples of wasteful expenditures tell us? Several things. This is what happens when there is no priority concept. When tax dollars are spent. Frivolous, yet expensive, projects are funded only when there is not a sufficient review or oversight of the program. That is why I support a review of our budgetary process, reform to require that every program be carefully reviewed for how the money is being spent.

This is what happens when there is no ceiling on government revenue. History tells us that there is a limit to how much of the people's money government can take in the form of taxes. When that limit is passed, we invite the disintegration of our economic strength. If there were a fixed limit on how much government could take in and how much it could spend, beyond which it could not go, then these kinds of expenditures would not be happening. That is why I have introduced legislation—a proposed constitutional amendment—to freeze the total amount of taxes government can take from the people.

We must also consider what happens when we authorize and appropriate more money than is really needed for the conduct of programs. That is why I have supported—and will continue to do so—cuts in the Federal budget. I can think of no more appropriate a place to start the process of cutting down the cost of living than cutting down the size of government. And, stopping these virtually ludicrous expenditures is where we should start—now.

Taxpayers' organizations and taxpayers' unions across this country are working courageously and diligently to stop what looks to be an insatiable appetite for the taxpayers' dollars. I commend their efforts at all levels—National, State, and local. Their tireless work helps measurably to buttress the resolve of the elected and appointed legislators, like myself, to hold the line against expenditures. Think, therefore, how discouraging it must be—when important priorities are clear for all of us—to read the likes of what was contained in this recent article.

Here are but a few examples of the waste which is pervading the expenditures of the Federal Government today. Keep in mind, as you hear and read these examples, that each person on the average—had to cough up $1,492 in Federal taxes to meet these expenditures.

The Pentagon spent $375,000 to study the nuke. Some 251 people—let us say residents of Chicago, Illinois at $1,492 each—were required to pay for that with their tax dollars.

A $70,000 grant was made for the study of the smell of perspiration of the Australian aborigines. Forty-seven people in Aurora paid for that.

Fifty-four people in West Seneca are the equivalent of how much tax money it took to pay for a $68,000 subsidy to the Queen of England not to grow cotton in her Mississippi plantation.

A full 1,350 people in Hamburg—over 1,500 people—is the equivalent of having given $2,000,000 for the purchase of a private pleasure yacht for Marshall Tito, the leader of Communist Yugoslavia.

The interdepartmental screw thread committee—established in World War I and never abolished—whose purpose it was to make nuts and bolts fit—still costs the taxpayers $250,000 each year. It would require the signatures of over 170 people in Aiken to pay for that obsolete committee's upkeep.

The tax dollars of 48 people in Aurora were required to pay for the Government's $71,000 investment in a history of comic books.

PRAISE OF EXCELLENCE FOR CRAFTSMANSHIP

HON. DAN KUYKENDALL
OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, June 5, 1974

Mr. KUYKENDALL. Mr. Speaker, every year, hundreds of comments are inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD in praise of excellence. From time to time, the level of artistry in every endeavor is thought. And quite rightly, the privilege of the Speaker, for the Congress to recognize such excellence right here on Capitol Hill. Some of the finest artists and artisans in America have received just praise in this Chamber, but we have failed to recognize the products of artistry that come from the shops under the very floors we stand on. Mr. Speaker, if you look in on the Sergeant at Arms office, you will be struck with the beauty of the new cabinet for the Mace—it is truly one of the finest pieces of craftsmanship I have ever been privileged to see. This work was done by the crew that works in the cabinet shop in the basement under the guidance of its manager, John Kostelnick.

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June 5, 1974

The travels in even better style than Mr. Nixon's drinking buddy, Leonid Brezhnev, whose state visit was stymied when American taxpayers picked up the tab on his 12th limousine.

Not all was lavished on royalty and foreign potentates. $230,000 was spent for new carpeting for House Speaker Carl Albert, D-Okla., $21,000 for drapes and $44,000 for chandeliers.

Another $49,000 went to finish the furnishings.

Another piece of furniture, not in Albert's office, was a lot of tax money. The zero gravity toilets—developed by the space program to function under such conditions—cost $80,000.

But that was nothing compared to the tab for "environmental testing" of the same toilet, which came to $220,000.

The interdepartmental screw thread committee, established as a temporary agency to speed the end of World War I, is still laboring to make nuts and bolts fit. Cost: $230,000 a year.

Meanwhile, the bureaucrats who devise all these important projects need a break once in a while.

The Alaskan Chateau in Anchorage is maintained for their exclusive use (providing they make $22,000 or more, or they're members of the military above the rank of major).

For $3 dollars a day, these "public servants" can unwind in steam rooms, saunas, sunrooms, massage rooms, a gym and cocktail lounge.

Salaries of the government employees who act as servants at Alaskan Chateau exceed $100,000 a year.

The cause of higher learning has been bolstered in ways that would have dazzled Gulliver more than his visit to the Grand Academy of Lagado.

For reasons unknown, government research has located the frontiers of man's knowledge in three remote countries: Poland, Burma and Yugoslavia.

FRUGAL CROW $6,000

A study of Polish bisexual frogs cost $6,000; another $6,000 was consumed learning about the "cultural, economic and social impact of rural road construction in Poland" and $30,000 was devoted to study the blood groups of Polish toads.

The bounty for finding Yugoslavian lizards was $15,000.

But geography is no barrier to the search for knowledge.

We spent money like mad in other areas too: $203,979 to study biological rhythms of the year; $14,000 to study the calls of Central American toads.

The toads' problems were only one-tenth as pressing as those of the city of Los Angeles, which received $25,000 to extend Travelers' Lounge to the Grand Opera.

The whole thing comes to seven letters worth $714.28 each.

HEW spent $19,300 to find out why children fail off tricycles. The answer: "Unstable performance, particularly rollover while turning."

Not to be outdone, the Pentagon spent $375,000 to study the Frisbee. This, of course, is no surprise, having spent $875,000 to buy a Frisbee.

That could have happened if Frisbees were large enough to be staked into the ground.

When Air Force engineers decided to "invert" a device to cover the lips of missile silos, they spent $1 million to come up with a silo cover which looked for all the world like a tent.

Within hours after the newly invented tent had been fastened down, it disappeared. Later, investigators found it blowing head-over-heels across the prairie.

PENTAGON FINNED

Experts investigating the construction of the C-5A cargo plane found proof of the Defense Department paying $111 for a phn. Overall construction was so inefficient that if your family car were built on the same line, with similarly modest labor costs it would have to be priced at $100,000.

Congressional spending watchdog Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.) had heard too much of the Pentagon's excesses to be silent.

He told the Joint Economic Committee the government once canceled one of his contracts because he was one day late in delivery.

The Pentagon then let a new contract for the same items to a giant aerospace contract winner who failed to deliver for more than a full year.

When McDonnell-Douglas made square holes in an airplane instrument panel designed to house one of Frank's round altimeters, he saw a chance of revenge.

Greed conquers shame:

"They needed the plates (to cover the square opening and leave a hole the shape of the instrument) desperately. So we came up with a price of $15 for each plate.

"We were actually ashamed to ask so much, for it was a little sample plate, but we figured we were really going to take them."

Frank and his small company were disappointed by the non-interesting格引述who failed to deliver for more than a full year.

The Pentagon turned down his bid of $15 apiece. The accepted bid, from McDonnell-Douglas, was $230 per plate.

Other highlights of tax spending:

$33,101 to the Israeli Institute of Applied Science to conduct "a test of the husband-and-wife relationship."

The Department of Transportation gave extensive and expensive psychological tests to Polish truck drivers, which seems little more useful than the metric and morphological study of the evolution of the chin of Polish skalal populations between 2000 B.C. and the year 1800.

$8,000 to search for Indian lizards.

$8,000 to study biological rhythms of the rattlesnake.

$5,000 to study Medieval Spanish satires and invectives.

$5,000 to learn about speculation in cave beetles.

$2,458 to train 18 Good Humor peddlers.

$1,260 to the study of the population biology of Indo-Australian ants.

$12,600 to study the chromosomes of chipmunks.

$10,000 to teach mothers how to play with their babies.
Mr. Speaker, we owe it to the taxpayers of this country—people who are required to pay more and more taxes each year for programs which they know very well in most cases to be worthy of support with tax dollars—to stop this ridiculous kind of spending. Only when we do can we lessen taxes and apply those funds to more purposeful undertakings.

These unnecessary expenditures must stop. And, I do not mean at some future point. I mean now.

DIXIE HOLLINS HONOR SOCIETY

HON. C. W. BILL YOUNG
OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, June 5, 1974

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, on a day to celebrate the wisdom and pleasure of speaking at the induction ceremonies of the Dixie Hollins High School chapter of the National Honor Society. These ceremonies recognized the many Atlantic accomplishments of St. Petersburg youths attending Dixie Hollins High School.

I was especially impressed with the speeches made before the assembled students and guests because they dealt directly with topics of utmost importance to all Americans, young and old: Leadership, scholarship, character, and service. Therefore, I would like to share these speeches with my colleagues in the House, in the hope that they, too, will share my pride in these fine young Americans:

LEADERSHIP

(By Melinda Huffman)
The ability to lead is an important requisite in selecting members for National Honor Society. To lead, and to be worthy of the honor, a person must have within himself understanding, integrity, ambition, and all the qualities of leadership and the respect of his fellow students. A leader has confidence in himself and will go forward when others hesitate, taking a stand and leading them to what is best for all. The price of leadership is sacrifice— the willingness to give up one’s own personal interests for the interests of others.

Leadership may be demonstrated in many ways in high school. The most outstanding, of course, is to hold an office in clubs or classes. Leadership may also be expressed in other areas such as in sports or student government. In taking the initiative in class and school activities, the real leader strives to train and help others to reach the same objectives. The challenge of the leader is to do more—to contribute—to take the lead and do away with the word “impossible.”

Being a good leader means knowing both when to lead and when to follow. Also when to follow, followers are just as important to a leader as the leader is to followers. It is, therefore, important for a leader to possess qualities of leadership, and yet be able to follow when necessary.

Moreover, no matter what ideas or creative resources exist, they are ineffectual without the guidance of a wise leader. Leadership is always needed for distinction. National Honor Society holds this quality in high esteem and requires substantial evidence of it in each and every member. The National Honor Society needs and wants students with moral integrity, ambition, and courage to do what they feel is right in spite of popular belief. For even as National Honor Society recognizes leadership, so will society later in life.

SCHOLARSHIP

(By Carol Johnson)
The quality of scholarship is the only requirement for inclusion in the American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language defines scholarship as “The methods, discipline and attainment of a scholar; learning.” Thus armed, I set to work. But I soon realized that this definition is inoperative within the situation. We are not building these attributes of the scholar, we are honoring good grades. Let us not be deluded into thinking that the presence of one necessitates the presence of the other.

All too often good grades indicate the ability to pass tests, not the methods, habits, and staying power of the scholar. This is not learning, therefore, it is not scholarship. Thus, I can positively say that we are the best and the brightest that Dixie Hollins High School can offer. We are the success stories, yes, the ones who have adjusted well to the school system; we are not more than that. There is nothing wrong in honoring good grades. But we should admit this: Not for our sake, but for the sake of future honors societies, we should change the wording from scholarship, with its implications of learning and knowledge, to scholastic achievement, which only stipulates success in school.

CHARACTER

(By Mary Porta)
What is character? One man (Elbert Hubbard) put it this way. Character is the result of two things: mental attitude and the way we spend our time. The things that a person constantly thinks about make up his mental attitude. If one constantly dwells on negative thoughts, he will become his mental attitude. If that person, on the other hand, tries to fill his mind with positive thoughts, his mental attitude will be a good one. This attitude shows to others what a person’s character is.

The other half of character is the way one spends his time. To develop a good character a person doesn’t have to do great heroic deeds. It’s the little things done every day that count. Things like cheering up a friend when they’re down, helping out without expecting anything in return, or just smiling at a stranger. These things show to others a person’s character.

SERVICE

(By Brent Reck)
What is service? Who should be the recipient of it? These questions are important to all inductees of the National Honor Society. Service to the community is one form. Going to the aid of a neighbor when they are ill or in an emergency, or to help people get back on their feet are all examples of service. Even less obvious is the attempt to do one’s civic duty and vote for the candidate of his choice. These ways are rewarding in that a person wouldn’t receive any money; just the personal satisfaction of having done it is enough. Service to the community, however, is just one of the most important forms of service. Service in one’s school is also important. Helping school spirit by participating in sport, attending student government, clubs, and especially National Honor Society where the members tutor other students in subjects they’re having difficulty in. We also look forward to this to see if a student has any service potential which will benefit the college.

Often overlooked is service to one’s family, which is more important than the others above, because it is here one learns the meaning of the word and has the opportunity to try it out. A person can do this by helping one’s parents just for the satisfaction of it; by mowing the lawn, washing the dishes, taking out the garbage, or a hundred other things. Doing things for one’s brothers and sisters, like keeping quiet when they have to study or doing something that is important to them, or even doing a chore of theirs when they want to go somewhere and they don’t want wrong-doing by many of our ways to serve. These are just a few of the things a person can do for service to one’s family.

Perhaps the most important is service to oneself. This form of service can be called honesty. This word has taken many forms. One of them is not settling for second place when a person can achieve first place. For if one does this, he is not being honest with himself and can’t be honest with anyone else; and, therefore, he can never give any worthwhile service at all.

In conclusion, service may be many things to many people, but without it, everyone would be helpless and, in a sense, worthless.

JUST FOR THE RECORD

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI
OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, June 5, 1974

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, Tom Croarkin and Sam Seymour, editors of the News Record, in their column which appeared in the May 30 edition of the News Record, very appropriately and with great sensitivity discuss the meaning of Memorial Day.

The article follows:

JUST FOR THE RECORD

(By Tom Croarkin and Sam Seymour)
I do not suppose I really know why, but I still get the chills when I hear the National Anthem being played. Because of various inequalities that exist within our society and due to the surging of social movements by political leaders, the Flag’s honor has become a bit tattered.

If become a bit disheartened when people do not acknowledge the Flag’s raising at a public event, such as baseball and football games.

What a piece of cloth is, in itself, irrelevant in building and maintaining a peaceful and productive country, but the flag should serve as a constant reminder that the people of this country must have a common goal.

When a crowd rises to recite the Pledge of Allegiance or sing the National Anthem, it is then that we remember the price of our country. This is why the Flag needs to be respected, served. Many college students of this country must have a common goal.

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EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

June 5, 1974

The esteem in which Chief Graziano is held by his friends and neighbors was attested to by the hundreds of people who attended the May 26 banquet in his honor. Among those on the program were several prominent personalities, including State Senator Edward P. Zemprlli; Allegheny County District Attorney John J. Hickman; Allegheny County Deputy Coroner Bernard McGowan, who served as toastmaster for the occasion; McKeesport Mayor John Prabine, and Councilman Albert Elko and Andrew J. Jakomas; Allegheny County Police Superintendent Robert G. Kromer, and Pennsylvania State Police Capt. John H. Angell.

In recognition of his achievements, Chief Graziano also was awarded a life membership in Post 8, Amvets, by his long time friend and police officer, Frank Shranatan, commander of Post 8.

Mr. Speaker, I salute the officers and members of post 1559, CWV, not only Gabriel Bertoty, general chairman for the memorial dinner, William Matta, for their selection of "Joe" Graziano as the "Good Fellow of the Year" for 1974. He is most deserving of the title.

JOSEPH P. GRAZIANO CITED BY CATHOLIC WAR VETS

HON. JOSEPH M. GAYDOS
OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, June 5, 1974

Mr. GAYDOS. Mr. Speaker, each year Post 1559, Catholic War Veterans, In McKeesport, Pa., and its ladies select a deserving individual to receive the organization's Good Fellow Award. The honor is a coveted one for its recipient must be of high moral character whose integrity is above reproach and who has demonstrated faithful and devoted service to his church and his community.

The 1974 honoree more than meets those stringent qualifications. He is Joseph P. Graziano, a member of the McKeesport Police Department for 23 years and, as of January 6, its chief of police. As a law officer, his performance of duty has been outstanding; as a man, he has earned the admiration and respect of those who know him.

Chief Graziano, a lifelong resident of McKeesport, resides with his widowed mother, Mrs. Momena Graziano, at 601 Ridge Street and is active in the affairs of St. Peter's Church and many fraternal organizations. He belongs to Aerie 285, Fraternal Order of Eagles; Lodge 138, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Lodge 75, Loyal Order of Moose, and the Swedish Singing Society.

A 3-year Army veteran of the Pacific theater during World War II, including participation in the invasion of Leyte, Chief Graziano is a member of Burt Foster Post, 361, American Legion. He also belongs to Associations of Police Chiefs on the State and county levels.
the repeal of the FSHA law is not possible in the near future, but the prospects for amending the law are better. At this point, it is important that the government should move cautiously, not making unreasonable demands, and always in consultation with them, and work closely with them on the essential elements of the FSHA program. The opposition will be strong, but the law is not perfect, and a repeal or revision, but, in the end, will almost certainly lead to better health care for Americans.

IMPORTANCE OF SMALL BUSINESS

HON. BILL GUNTER
OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 5, 1974

Mr. GUNTER. Mr. Speaker, the vital importance of small business to the overall economic life of the Nation and the welfare of all Americans was effectively and ably stated by Senator Alan Cranston of California in an article in the May 15, 1974 issue of Forbes magazine entitled, "The Preservation of Small Business is the Preservation of Our Independence."

I wish to call attention to this thoughtful exposition by inserting it at this point in the Record.

THE PRESERVATION OF SMALL BUSINESS IS THE PRESERVATION OF OUR INDEPENDENCE

(By Cranston of the Senate)

Americans like to think of the U.S. economy in terms of large corporations. But Alan Cranston, senator from California and chairman of the Senate Banking Subcommittee on Small Business, argues that small businesses still come close to being the bedrock of the U.S. economy. By small, Cranston means businesses with less than $1 million a year in sales and under 500 employees. Such businesses generate 46% of the U.S. gross national product, provide some $40 billion in jobs, roughly half the entire U.S. civilian work force, and altogether number 10.5 million or so separate enterprises.

"In fact, 97% of all businesses are small businesses," says Cranston, who quit the real estate firm his father founded to go into politics. "Outside of farming, the bulk of these small businesses operate in service industries. Retail comes next, then manufacturing, but not too much of that because manufacturing requires pretty heavy investment."

Cranston doesn't claim that, by the yardsticks familiar in bigger businesses, small business is especially efficient. "Economic efficiency means in this instance giving people what people want," Cranston says. "Small businesses can profit from long hours for what would be considered sweatshop wages in any other industry, and, even at that, most small businesses are much less familiar to us than they are to the sweatshops."

These are the deficiencies that the Small Business Administration—over which Cranston's committee has jurisdiction—is supposed to correct.

Cranston says: "There are an awful lot of Americans who want to be independent, want to be able to make their own decisions and are willing to take some risks in return. They take less and they keep at it under very difficult circumstances. They have sort of the American pioneering individualistic spirit. They are the people who pass the small businesses through the bureaucracy of some big enterprise, I think we should continue to provide these American businesses with every bit of help we possibly can."

Any consumer who has ever dealt with a plumber, a television repairman, or an auto mechanic knows that the small businessman resembles the highway robber more than he does the pioneer. Moreover, several generations of American literary observers, from Sinclair Lewis with his Babbitt to William Faulkner with his rapacious Snopes family, have tended to suggest that small businesses went bankrupt because $48 million than he does the pioneer. Moreover, several generations of American literary observers, from Sinclair Lewis with his Babbitt to William Faulkner with his rapacious Snopes family, have tended to suggest that small businesses went bankrupt because $48 million in tax money. And if each man in this instance giving people what people want. Cranston says, small business does what big business cannot do: give personalized service. "It's In the service industries is very predominant—shoe shine, barber shop, beauty shop, shoe repair, and so forth, and I doubt if big businessmen have the skill to do these jobs. People get fed up with the mass-produced chain approach. Small businesses provide the more individual attention. They give people what they want. That's why they survive."

Small business provides jobs on a vast scale. The Cranston figures, has six employees. More likely than not, those employees are neither highly skilled nor well educated. They might be hard put to find employment elsewhere. Cranston complains, for instance, that 10,000 people lost their jobs last year when 1,800 small businesses went bankrupt because $48 million of the Small Business Administration's direct loan funds were frozen. "Not even suffering External Aid," Cranston says, "is bad economics."

"Since virtually all that loan money would have been refunded is no real saving to the taxpayer. By contrast, those 10,000 people who were thrown out of work would have lost $45 million in unemployment compensation payments, part of which is tax money. And if each of those 10,000 people normally pays only $500 a year in income taxes, their forced unemployment means a reduction of $5 million in tax revenues."

In short, the care and feeding of small business is in part a highly productive and economically efficient alternative to welfare. "I think the preservation of small business is very much the preservation of our independence," Cranston says, "just as I think the maintenance of government at the local level is vital to our survival. You can get at your local city government, and the same goes for small business."

To assure its survival, Cranston these days is sponsoring a bill to help small businesses hurt by the energy crisis to refinance their loans. He would also like to see small business protected against big-business competition, through more vigorous prosecution of the antitrust laws. But Cranston is hardly doctrinaire. He was also a prime mover in winning $250 million in government-guaranteed loans for one of the U.S. largest business enterprises—Lockheed Aircraft Corp.—and he did so for much the same reason that he favors the protection of small business. "At no risk to the Government, those loans kept in business a company that provided 30,000 jobs in California, as well as a tremendous number of small business subcontractors. They also enabled Lockheed to diversity into a civilian kind of enterprise—the L-1011. I think it was a healthy thing to do at that time, for small business and for big business."

Cranston thus comes close to agreeing with Irving Kristol (p. 74) that sheer efficiency should not be and cannot be the sole guide to which businesses are allowed to survive and which not. Adam Smith's "unseen hand," he would argue, needs considerable holding.

TRIBUTE TO JOSEPHE CARDINAL MINDSZEZNT

HON. HENRY HELSTOSKI
OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 29, 1974

Mr. HELSTOSKI. Mr. Speaker, Joseph Cardinal Mindszenty, a man whose name is synonymous with the highest of human virtues, was in Washington a short while ago as part of his most recent trip to our country.

In this time of confusion at home and anxiety abroad, Cardinal Mindszenty's presence in our country dramatically underscores the sanctity of human dignity and freedom. Confronted by oppressors throughout his life, this man never gave up; he continued to fight back, becoming stronger each time.

Cardinal Mindszenty was named Prince Primate of Hungary after World War II, partly because of his anti-Nazi record. However, he subsequently resisted communism as well and was imprisoned for four years. Ultimately, he sought asylum in the American Legation.

Mr. Speaker, few men have sacrificed more in the spirit of patriotism and liberty. Not only has his life been an inspiration to the members of his own religious community, but Cardinal Mindszenty has been an inspiration to all who believe in humanity. Hence, today I would like to take this opportunity to salute him and to thank him not only for the contributions he has made to his own people of Hungary, but for the contributions he has made to mankind.

SUGAR ACT

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.
OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 5, 1974

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I deeply regret that I will be unavoidably absent
from the floor during the vote on the amendment to the Sugar Act extension offered by Mr. McCormak of Maryland.

This crucial amendment, which would end the sugar quota for South Africa and what is in effect a large-scale subsidy of wealthy South African sugar interests, has my firm support.

It is well past the time when our Government should offer any encouragement to the world's only nation in which racial discrimination is legally sanctioned.