

495. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of New York, relative to legal recognition of the Poospatuck and Shinne-

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

THE 125TH 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 125th 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 Central's very existence 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, 2,332 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 multipurpose educational center. Ideas, culture, innovation, and enthusiasm emanate from the Central campus to the surrounding 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 now offers a wide 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 needs 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

cock Indian Tribes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

496. Also, a memorial of the Assembly of

the State of New York, relative to a national health insurance program; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

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commitment of the college to serve both the students and the welfare of the state itself—a commitment made possible since the earliest days by the support of the citizens of New Britain. This commitment continues today and will even intensify 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 VII 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 rural areas, which are without functional mass transit, be eligible, 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 supportive costs which must be covered now by needed food moneys.

I commend my distinguished colleagues, Senators McGOVERN, BURDICK, CASE, CLARK, DOLE, HUGHES, MANSFIELD, METCALF, MONDALE, and YOUNG for their strong support of this amendment.

H.R. 11105 will be considered by the full Senate hopefully in the near future, and I urge all 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.)

Gerber, Ellen W., et al. *The American Woman in Sport*. Reading, Massachusetts: Addison-Wesley Publishing Company, 1974. (Available for \$8.85 from Addison-Wesley, Reading, Mass. 01867.)

Harris, Dorothy V., ed. *DGWS Research Reports: Women in Sports*. 2 vols. District of Columbia: American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation, 1971 & 1973. (Available for \$3.00 from AAHPER, Publications-Sales, 1201 16th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.)

Harris, Dorothy V., ed. *Women in Sport: A National Research Conference*. State College, Pennsylvania: The Pennsylvania State University, 1972. (Available for \$5.00 from the Continuing Education Office, The Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pa.)

Hoepner, Barbara J., ed. *Women's Athletics: Coping With Controversy*. District of Columbia: American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, 1974. (Available for \$3.25 from AAHPER, Publications-Sales, 1201 16th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.)

Peterson, Kathleen, et al., eds. *Women and Sports: Conference Proceedings*. Macomb, Illinois: Western Illinois University, 1973.

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:

Alvarez, Carlos. "The High Cost of College Football." *College and University Business*. September 1973, p. 35.

Boring, Phyllis Zatlin. "Girl's Sports: A Focus on Equality." *NJEA Review*. (Available for 50c from New Jersey Education Association, 180 W. State St., Trenton, New Jersey 08609.)

Budig, Gene A. "Grid Stock Up—Academic Stock Down." *Phi Delta Kappan*, September 1972.

Craig, Timothy T., ed. *Current Sports Medicine Issues*. District of Columbia: American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, 1974. (Available for \$3.25 from AAHPER, Publication-Sales, 1201 16th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.)

Edwards, Harry. "Desegregating Sexist Sport." *Intellectual Digest*, November 1972, p. 82.

Fasteau, Brenda Feigen. "Giving Women a Sporting Chance." *Ms.*, July 1973, p. 56.

Franks, Lucinda. "See Jane Run!" *Ms.*, January 1973, p. 98.

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Gilbert, Bill, and Williamson, Nancy. "Women in Sport." 3 part series. *Sports Illustrated*, May 28, June 7 and June 14, 1973.

Hart, Marie. "Sport: Women Sit in the Back of the Bus." *Psychology Today*, October 1971, p. 64.

Loggia, Marjorie. "On the Playing Fields of History." *Ms.*, July 1973, p. 63.

Murphy, Elizabeth, and Vincent, Marilyn. "Status of Funding of Women's Intercollegiate Athletics." *Journal of Health, Physical Education, and Recreation*. October 1973, 6, 11.

"Special Issue: Revolution in Sports." *Nation's Schools*, September 1973.

In addition: There is now 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 National Press Building, Washington, D.C. 20004.

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 10016) or refer to back 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 began operations in September of 1971. The Project provides a clearinghouse of information concerning women in education and works with institutions, government agencies, and other associations 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 Utahans will go to Lagoon, an amusement park in my district, as the guests of Ranch S. 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 the background about this 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, spacious gardens beautify 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 for Utah artists, and his 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, busing 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, busing is one of various measures 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 vituperative political attacks on busing, while Raspberry's column reflects the views of a teacher who has experienced the effects of busing. Both indicate that attacks on busing have little educational justification: They undermine our slow progress toward 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. He said that 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 localities. It has family and racial status wrapped up in it. It is political and emotional, affecting millions of white and black parents.

It has been seized upon by manipulators, by politicians who seek reelection or some

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legislative goal in which their attitude on school busing is a factor.

Obviously, the President of the United States has no more business in the busing issue than he had in making a pronouncement on the innocence of Lt. William Calley before the lieutenant was brought to trial.

The President may have his personal opinion, but as President he throws the enormous (and unfair) weight 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 even the suggestion of a constitutional 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 busing has come to be used for the desegregation of schools that it has become an evil thing. When it was used to enforce segregation, it was all right. When black children were being bused past two or more "white" schools to 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 spewed dust and sometimes mud over the walking black children. These are things that some black parents conveniently forget as they line up with the anti-busing 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 administrative segregation 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 became 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 "stand in the doorway."

No one wants to go back to 1896, to the decision in *Plessy v. Ferguson*. "There is in this country," 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. Cuppett, a teacher in the Prince George's County schools, takes impassioned exception to some things I had to say recently against the primacy of racial balance 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 are worth it."

Here are excerpts from her response:

In the last analysis, you seemed to advocate that it may be better simply to shore up the neighborhood schools and forget the painful continuation of forced busing to achieve the dubious value of racial balance. "The time, effort and money spent on busing could be better used for other things. Like better schools, for instance."

The question in my mind is that if busing were removed (like the Ten Commandments

from society), what would insure that anyone would care enough to spend equal time, effort and money on the neighborhood schools?

Even with the busing, certain hardcore conservative factions in and out of the county school system would like to curtail the momentum made since Jan. 29, 1973. The County Council is proposing a gigantic funding cut. This will affect the sizes of classrooms and will place a greater burden on the possibility of the integration plan working more and more smoothly.

Most appalling, the school board proposes to do away with Head Start and to concentrate on developing the *lack* of modern, innovative methods by reinstating corporal punishment. If these proposals are carried through, the disadvantaged children of the lower socio-economic areas will not receive the chance to "catch up." Many of the human relations programs set up last year will be axed. Remember, this is what is happening with busing. Are we to be intimidated to lose the significant gains we made last year? . . .

I was hired in 1970 as a reading specialist. It was my assignment to visit four or five schools a week to offer my services. Some of the things I saw were little inequities, such as children never seeing chocolate milk or ice cream in their cafeterias. (Later on when white children arrived at some of these schools, the chocolate milk and ice cream did, too).

More profound discrepancies were observed in the ways resources were supplied to the schools. A lack of materials and a surfeit of out-of-date textbooks were often in evidence in the poorer neighborhood schools. Sometimes the attitudes of individual teachers were not tolerant . . .

I remember my feeling of shock and helplessness shortly after arriving in 1972 at my present school. I found that 75 per cent of the school was reading two or more years below grade level. How could one reading teacher ever begin to help two or three hundred children with individual and specific needs so severe?

Shortly afterward, the order to desegregate came. A great many of those children needing crucial help were bused out to more prosperous neighborhood schools. A large number of children from those schools came to ours. A strange mixture of white and black adult liberals suddenly joined hands to try to make this important changeover work. Perhaps 10 or 15 persons came to me, volunteering to work without pay, helping children learn to read. . . .

It is not a Utopia. We have little frictions and sometimes fights on the playground. But we also have children making friends and children acquiring knowledge of each other's culture. Most significant to me, we have a larger part of the school population reading on grade level. The children who were the farthest behind have caught up by one, two, and sometimes three grade levels within little more than a year's time. This is exciting!

Was busing worth it? I have only to look at two of my sixth grade student volunteer reading tutors in order to know. Michael is black. Cathy is white. Both sets of parents have helped as volunteer aides and tutors during the changeover.

Before the January order, Michael was a fifth grader reading on a 3.2 level. This year he is on a sixth grade level in reading. Michael and Cathy and I have many rap sessions together. After watching "The Autobiography of Miss Jane Pittman," we talked about it.

Cathy's eyes grew wide with shock and sadness. "I never knew white people had treated black people in that way," she said. Her friend Michael made the evils of past humanity more real and more unjust than a thousand abstract lectures could have.

As an adult I am learning, too. Being a WASP from a tiny Pennsylvania town where

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seeing a black American is a rarity has made me dig deeply into my own set of prejudices and lack of them to "know where I am at."

It is partly because the busing forced us to be together that we are together, learning compassion and coming to understand each other's values.

FUTURE DIRECTION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

HON. ALAN STEELMAN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 5, 1974

Mr. STEELMAN. 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 country's 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 as to the future direction of the National Park System and Service.

The National Park Service has very briefly responded to those Commission recommendations in a report dated April 1974. Since many 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 that the National Park Service's response to these recommendations will be met with considerable interest by many.

Following is the brief summary response out of the 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, they include 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 a number of recommendations are already being carried out.

DUALITY OF PURPOSE

In briefest summary, and without elucidation, the Service agrees that preservation and use remain the guiding principles of Service activity.

THE ROLE OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

The role of the National Park Service is defined by the Congress in the various authorities affecting the Service. The Service and the Department have strong advisory responsibilities in defining the System's role. The Service believes that any initiative regarding divestiture of properties should come from the appropriate Congressional committees.

ACQUISITION

The Service believes that many areas of national significance are already protected by a *de facto* national preservation system for both natural and historic areas outside the National Park System, and the Service would not move to acquire such properties unless they were threatened with loss. The Department has recommended the addition of 32.26 million acres of land, in 11 areas, to the System in Alaska, meeting the Commission's recommendation in this regard. Inholdings are being phased out on a willing-seller/willing-buyer basis, with condemnation being used only when irreparable damage would result in changed use of these private properties. The Service has a National Park System Plan to guide it in developing a representative National Park System. This plan identifies the major historic and natural themes of the country and the extent to which each is presently represented in the System. An increase of offshore funds for the Land and Water Conservation Fund merits careful study, particularly in view of the energy problem.

DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

The Service recognizes the need for adequate development funding and is making a careful study of its development needs preparatory to submitting its 1976 FY 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 regeneration areas, in effect, and nature is allowed to run its course in such areas, except where specific sub-climax plant communities must be maintained by management programs. 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 its committed to developing an effective means of measuring capacity. Capacity is being regulated in a number of parks through a variety of pilot programs in public transportation, campground reservation, back-country use, and use of the Colorado River. The Service agrees that no new campgrounds 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 a number of parks where conditions indicate a need.

CONCESSIONS

The Service is initiating a study of concession policy and procedures. The Service agrees that well-performed concession operations which supply a public need should

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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 is necessary before visiting the parks and is studying means of making this available to park users. 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 process, and that means to encourage this presently exist. However, these citizen groups serve in an advisory capacity and do not relieve the Service of its management decision responsibility.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS

The Service agrees that areas designated for Federal jurisdiction 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 important 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's article 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's application. Appalachia, 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

(By Eric Wentworth)

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

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration called its Applications Technology Satellite-F (ATS-F) "the most complex, versatile, and powerful communications spacecraft ever developed."

The 3,090-pound craft, sporting an umbrella-like reflector antenna 30 feet across, is to be used for more than 20 experiments, including educational 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 the 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 22,300 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 in India.

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 with four voice channels each. This will allow simultaneous bilingual broadcasts. Its capacity will be supplemented for some projects with two-way 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 15 sites for televised courses in career education and how to teach reading. High school teachers, starting in September, will also receive training in career education—which seeks to bring awareness and understanding of the world of work into the classroom.

The Appalachia, Rocky Mountain and Alaska education projects will all include some live programs in which certain teachers and students at the receiving end 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 viewing the patients on 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 drop-

ping over the past few weeks. Consumer interests welcome that news. Yet, few consumers realize that accompanying the 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 25 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 escalate if he can find the needed items to buy.

A farm constituent of Wisconsin's Third District has written me an expressive 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, baling twine, some herbicides, barbed wire, and many other items that I need to do a decent job of farming. Even when I get the things I need the prices are unbelievable.

Baling twine in 1973 cost \$6.95 bale and in 1974 cost \$29.90 bale.

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

Barbed wire in 1973 cost \$9.95 roll and in 1974 cost \$39.95 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 hollering. 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 Frary von Blomberg, chairman of the American Committee of the Latvian Heritage Foundation, and one of my constituents, recently presented medals to Gen. Douglas MacArthur posthumously through Mrs. MacArthur for the general'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 Wars dinner in her honor on May 2. He also delivered a speech that evening 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 FRARY VON BLOMBERG

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 by the Chairman of the Board of the Latvian Heritage Foundation, Sylvester P. Lambers, 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 jeopardizes the freedom of all!

Today, not only one individual but entire nations—millions of individuals—are oppressed, subjugated, 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 Proclamation in 1959; and the reverse side of the medals has the inscription: "The President issue a proclamation each year until freedom and 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 tonight—posthumously—a truly great humanitarian and American patriot—Douglas MacArthur.

His entire life was a complete dedication not only to his own country and nation, but also to the freedom and liberty of other nations, other countries. A man who in his own being 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 dedicated, statement: "I shall return." This man and his promise are not of the past: they are the inspiration and support of all the enslaved of today and their hope and fulfillment of tomorrow.

The Captive Nations in turn will be highly honored by 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 your speaker tonight, Colonel Laurence Elliot 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 and human rights—I 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

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

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. Similarly a total of 258 Army Chinook and Marine Corps and Navy 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 rotored helicopters. The United States is the only major country which has built large numbers of these helicopters and there are 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 the 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 products were effective.

Under study were new and better ways of teaching the three R's—readin', ritin' and rithmictic—teacher training courses, and 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 preservice 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 averages for the groups tested were generally higher before taking the program than after completing the program," 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 1963 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 product cost.

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

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 directing the Office of Education's research and development program from 1968 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 its 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 her policy of banning opium production, having the conviction that by applying this policy, within the measure depending from her, she protects not only her own youth but also the youth of other countries, foreign minister Mr. Spyros Tetenis stated here today.

He was answering questions of newsmen, on the occasion of seminars attended by American and Greek police and customs officers on means to combat the social plague of opium, which are currently held in Greece.

To another question on Greece's policy on opium during the last few years, the foreign

minister stated that Greece had ratified, in 1962, the New York protocol of 1953 on the limitation of opium production and trade.

Despite the fact that on the basis of the said protocol Greece had the option to produce opium, the foreign minister said, not only did she not make use of this facility in action, but also banned by law, in 1972, the cultivation of opium in the country. Moreover, he added, due to the social danger arising from the use of narcotics, Greek courts correctly impose extremely heavy sentences on those attempting to import narcotics into Greece or smuggle them in transit.

To a question that opium is a very serious social problem in certain countries and that no country could be considered safe before such a danger, and whether Greece's example found imitators in other countries, Mr. Tetenes said: "We hope that the necessity of taking radical steps on this sector by all will become common conscience soon. The danger is such that in our opinion, even simple tolerance of cultivation of oriental poppy (*papaver somniferum*), even for medical purposes, confine the risk of a leakage of part of this production to international gangs dealing in narcotics, to the detriment of the entire international community."

A LOOK AT OIL SHALE ABUNDANCE AND ECONOMICS

HON. WENDELL WYATT

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 5, 1974

Mr. WYATT. Mr. Speaker, late last year, during the more severe stages of the energy crisis, Mr. Gerald Reiner of the Bonneville Power Administration, was interning in my office. During his stay, he researched and compiled two reports on the American energy situation. One of these reports investigates the possibilities of extracting sizable quantities of shale oil from the American West. I believe his report presents a thorough review of those possibilities, and I wish to share it with my colleagues:

A LOOK AT OIL SHALE ABUNDANCE AND ECONOMICS

At the present time there is no U.S. industrial processing of oil shale, as such. However, experimental facilities can extract and process up to 1000 tons per day of oil shale. There are about 112 billion tons of oil shale in the Piceance Basin of Colorado which are now economically recoverable into crude oil at rates of 30 gallons or more per ton. A larger quantity of lower grade shale is also present in Wyoming, Utah, and Colorado which may prove to be recoverable in the future.

Implementation of the Prototype Oil Shale Leasing Program could result in the production of 250,000 barrels per day (b/d) of crude shale oil from six leased tracts, two each in Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming. Should the Wyoming tracts be untouched because of the low shale quality (20 gallons per ton) or the unsolved technological difficulties of in situ extraction (removing the shale oil, but not the shale, directly from the earth) the predicted yield becomes 200,000 barrels per day.

Industrial capital investment of nearly one billion dollars is necessary to establish a prototype industry capable of producing 250,000 b/d. This would, in turn, create annual revenues of \$55 million for the State and local areas and \$135 million for the Federal treasury. A mature industry producing 1 million b/d in the 1980's is predicated upon the success of the prototype. This implies the additional operation of 17 complexes with proportional amounts of investment, revenues, and processing activities.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

INPUT-OUTPUT FOR 250,000 BARRELS PER DAY

1. Energy. Although crude shale oil is of a source of energy, the processes of its recovery are energy consumers. In considering the energy requirements for a sustained production of 250,000 b/d, the energy input can be divided into three categories:

(a) Energy expended on 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.

(b) Energy expended on the daily living requirements of those employed by the operation. This energy is not considered 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 including digging the shale, transporting it to the heating facility, "boiling" the oil out at 900° F., distilling the vapors back to liquid, and preparing the product for transport. An estimate for this energy input is not available now, but some work is being done on preliminary figures at the Morgantown Research Center (see Reference 5).

The process of "boiling" and condensing will probably use the carbon and volatile gasses of the oil shale for an energy source. This is roughly estimated to be 5% to 10% of the oil shale "burnable" energy, which is probably unrecoverable for other uses.

Crude shale oil is upgraded by the addition of hydrogen. This mixture lowers the viscosity of the crude oil from a honeylike consistency to a more readily flowing liquid. Besides improving the handling characteristics of the oil, hydrogen additives upgrade the energy content of the oil.

Hydrogen production on site can be accomplished with on site electrical generation. Electrolysis of water together with other electrical operations represent a constant 50,000 KW loads at each 50,000 b/d plant location. Generation of 50,000 KW hours, every hour, can be achieved by reusing the heat from the retorting process.

2. Water. Operation of the oil shale industry is water dependent. Supplies can be obtained from underground sources (ground water) and from surface sources. Together these sources must supply 40,000 acre feet of water annually for the immediate use of the prototype industry which may foreclose the water's usefulness for other purposes. Possibly 25,000 acre feet of this requirement can be supplied from ground water recovered incidental to the oil shale removal. At least 15,000 acre feet must come from surface water sources. The only nearby supply is the Colorado River System.

Water withdrawn above Hoover Dam is more pure (less salty) than its downstream counterpart. The 1970 salt concentration at Hoover Dam was 760 milligrams per liter (mg/l) but this figure increases with upstream water removal since the same salt content will then be dissolved in less water. The implications for upstream removal of 19,000 acre feet of water per year are an increase of salt content of 1.5 mg/l at Hoover Dam which creates an economic detriment of \$100,000 per year in the lower Colorado Basin. The river system can be additionally polluted by the leaching process on spent shale, accidental loss of some portion of the contaminated water, and inadvertent loss of other chemicals or waste products. Water temperature should not appreciably change during prototype operation.

3. Air. Mining and processing of oil shale is a dust producing operation. Dust collectors and wetting operations are intended

to reduce airborne particles to an acceptable level. Dust sources include shale crushers, ventilation air, conveyors, and wind activity on spent shale prior to its final disposition. A 250,000 b/d operation is expected to produce 400 pounds per hour of airborne dust. This amounts to 5 tons per day distributed over the three states.

Energy consumption for plant operation and maintenance includes the use of fuels such as diesel oil and gasoline. These and other sources will further pollute the air with undesirable gases. Oxides of sulfur and nitrogen are combustion by-products. An estimated 350 tons of SO₂ and 5 tons of NO₂ will be exhausted daily into the atmosphere during 250,000 b/d production.

The immediate plant atmosphere is also expected to carry away one other surplus commodity—heat. Each ton of crushed oil shale must be heated to at least 900° F. for the trapped oil to escape. Most of this heat is captured inside the kiln by the retorting cycle, which greatly increases efficiency. With a properly designed vertical kiln, shale disposal temperatures may be as low as 150° F. Calculations based on this and an ambient air temperature of 60° F. show that 11 billion BTU of heat is absorbed into the surrounding air per day. This is equivalent to the daily heating of 22 1/4 acre feet of water from 32° F. to 212° F.

INPUT-OUTPUT FOR 1 MILLION BARRELS PER DAY

1. Energy. By the time a mature industry is assembled, many of the improvements discovered by the prototype forerunners should be ready for implementation. In addition, the advantages of mass production will be realized. Estimates for the energy input necessary to produce 1 million barrels per day in the 1980's are not available (see reference 5).

2. Water. Demand for industrial water appears to be directly proportional to shale oil production, at least to 1 million barrels per day. As stated before, the removal of water above Hoover Dam will increase river salinity. A mature industry probably would draw upon the river for 120-190 thousand acre feet of water annually. High consumption would increase salinity at Hoover Dam by 2% (15 mg/l), causing downstream losses of \$1 million a year. The atmosphere would reclaim the water evaporating from the holding ponds.

3. Air. Full scale industrial production will be accompanied by an increased dust level. Approximately 20 tons of dust per day will be carried away in the air and deposited nearby. Many times that amount will be trapped inside the dust collectors. Discharge levels of sulfurous oxides are estimated to be 700 tons per day, estimates for nitrous oxides are 20 tons per day. This is based on increasing the present 90% sulfur removal to 95% but not improving the NO₂ removal techniques.

WASTE MATERIAL

In addition to the oil shale, some amounts of earth will also be excavated. When oil shale is covered by earth (overburden) there are two options, surface mining with complete earth removal or underground mining with minimal earth removal. This earth and the spent shale must be temporarily located away from the immediate mining area. After mining activities progress away from a vicinity, spent shale might be backfilled into the excavation. Unfortunately, the crushing process has permanently increased the shale volume so that it is larger than the hole from which it came. One cubic foot of raw oil shale can increase to 1.5 cubic feet of spent shale. Compacting may eventually reduce this to 1.125 cubic feet. A total volume gain of at least one-eighth is expected. Production of 1,000,000 b/d implies daily processing of 17.1 million cubic feet of oil shale with at least 2.7 million cubic feet having no point of return. Even with complete backfilling

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. Rain water or irrigation water will initially contain extremely high concentration of dissolved materials until these are washed out of the shale. After this transition period, the shale exhibits a steady character which lends itself to treatment. Plant growth requires cultivation of the upper foot which includes mulching, fertilizing, 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 shale, 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 water necessary for the oil shale industry may be used more than once. Eventually it will all end up as waste material. Some water will be trapped for centuries within the spent shale piles. Free waste water must be impounded in surface ponds or carefully disposed of in subsurface strata. Most of the water will probably evaporate either during the heat process or from surface holding ponds. The evaporation process will return clean water to the air and leave the solid particles and dissolved salts on site.

Objections to many aspects of oil shale development have been raised by conservationists/environmentalists. Up to 50,000 acres of land would be ultimately affected in the first 30 years of full 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, the Reverend Thomas J. Colgan plans to take the initiative in planning a parish celebration of his 25th anniversary of ordination.

Since he was appointed administrator of St. Philip Neri here just recently, not many parishioners know him very well as yet. So he plans to ask his parishioners to join him in a mass of thanksgiving on June 2, at 12:30 p.m. He will follow this with a party for the parishioners—"it'll be my party for them; I'll run it," he said. He also plans a smaller party for family and close friends at a later date.

Father Colgan attended William Cullen Bryant High School in Queens, and entered St. Francis College, Brooklyn, in 1941. In 1943 he transferred to Immaculate Conception Seminar, Huntington, where he completed his studies for the priesthood.

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 on this joyous occasion 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 International Commission of Jurists sent a three-member mission to Chile for the purpose of observing their trial procedures. This delegation has recently reported their observations to the Foreign Affairs Subcommittees on Inter-American Affairs and International 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 investigations, but in turn I am worried about a consequent relaxation on the part of all Members of Congress that were previously involved in the effort to help the Chilean citizens that have been affected by the practices of this military junta. I know the task seems very difficult indeed as we confront apathy or even sympathy towards the junta.

After reading the following section of an article by Joseph Novitski in the Washington Post on May 27, I became even more convinced that our continued lack of substantive action is actually perpetuating this monstrous violation of human rights.

The article follows:

CHILE FINDS TENSE PEACE UNDER JUNTA

(By Joseph Novitski)

Detentions have probably totaled tens of thousands. In some places, like the farming town of Rancagua, they can be tempered by common sense. The military commander there recently released a peasant denounced by a vengeful neighbor as the secretary of an outlawed leftist political party. A parish priest proved the peasant was illiterate and he was freed.

In other instances, legal reasons go unexplained. Orders are enough. For example, 34 surviving leaders of Allende's government have recently been returned to Santiago after spending eight months at hard labor, eating beans, lentils and starches, at the Dawson Island prison in the storm-tossed Straits of Magellan.

Two of the men were taken off the island ill and later died in Santiago hospitals. None has been formally charged. Their wives have

been told that their interrogations will begin now, while the men are held in solitary cells without visitors or reading or writing materials. Then they will be tried by court-martial.

Court-martial sentences sometimes have been tempered by mercy, as in the northern provinces where prison sentences have, at times, been reduced to decrees of internal exile. Those sentenced thus, like the Russian revolutionaries under the Czars, must live by their own means in towns well away from their homes.

In other instances, sentences, even for offenses committed before the coup and the declaration of war, have been tough. Ninety-six known death sentences have been carried out. There probably have been more. Recently, the junta intervened at the insistence of a Roman Catholic bishop to reduce five death sentences to long prison terms.

"We want to get rid of the Communists," a military prosecutor explained to a defense lawyer during a provincial court-martial. "We don't like doing it, but we have to be hard on them."

Lawyers, some doctors, and the 28 bishops of Chile's Roman Catholic church, have charged that prisoners in the junta's war have been tortured. The junta's interior minister, Gen. Oscar Bonilla, chose the other day not to deny the charge, but to assert that they were "damaging to the national interest and unacceptable." Gen. Augusto Pinochet, the army general who presides over the junta, has declared that there may have been excesses in the days following the coup, but that these have stopped on his orders.

The charges of torture are hard to prove, and the junta's rebuttals are difficult to evaluate because the victims have almost all remained nameless. At least one case this year found its way into the records of a court in the capital, however.

In March, a Mrs. Virginia Ayress filed a criminal complaint over the treatment given to her husband, Carlos, to her son and to her daughter, Luz de las Nieves Ayress. All three had been arrested late in January. The complaint, in accordance with Chilean legal procedure, was taken up for investigation at the first criminal court of San Miguel, a working class suburb of Santiago. It was given file number 40. 876-12.

In the bound court file, Mrs. Ayress said that her daughter had been tortured in four ways before being turned over to an army regiment, where she was unharmed, and later confined in Santiago's women's jail.

"She was raped ferociously by three or four men. She was handcuffed and blindfolded," the complaint stated. "Also 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 spiders. They applied electric current to her tongue, ears and vagina. They hit her head, especially behind the ears. They hit her in the stomach. They hung her up, sometimes by the legs and sometimes by the arms. They terrorized 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 soon 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 court reported. An officer at Santiago's 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.

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

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

small cities and towns, except Santiago. The country's population of 10 million is roughly that of Pennsylvania. The army, although its size is secret, is probably no larger than the student body of a medium-size state university in the United States. The whole air force has as many men as a large high school. The word of arrests, some executions, and above all of 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," said a dirty, bearded fisherman on the waterfront of Antofagasta. "They're the people who defended the country, maybe even saved it. But now you look at them cross-eyed 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 experience, from the craving for beauty and harmony, have been readily accepted in theory by man—and at all times, have been trampled upon by the same people under the pressures of their animal 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, 1954)

Currently, there are two bills that are sitting in the House Judiciary Committee. One is H.R. 10525, introduced by Congressman DRINAN, which provides for the acceptance of up to 50,000 Chilean refugees into the United States. The other is H.R. 13927, introduced by me, which authorizes a 5-year extension on the visas of Chilean temporary residents. These bills, if passed, would help those Chileans that are in fear of their lives and of their families' lives. They would also demonstrate our determination to help Chileans regain their human rights. Once again, I ask support for this worthy cause.

THE PENNSYLVANIA SINGERS:
SPREADING GOOD WILL AND
MAKING FRIENDS AS THEY
PERFORM

HON. GUS YATRON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, June 5, 1974

Mr. YATRON. Mr. Speaker, the State Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania recently adopted a unanimous citation, commending a group of young entertainers from our State: The Pennsylvania Singers. Such a tribute is fitting and I am honored to bring to the attention of my colleagues in the U.S. Congress the outstanding quality of entertainment and the spirit of friendship fostered by this group. It is, therefore, appropriate that the Congress recognize the fine work of these young Americans.

The Pennsylvania Singers represent as fine a group of young men and women as

you will find in the country. Not only are they excellent entertainers, but they are refreshing and enthusiastic; they make many friends wherever they perform.

As evidence of their industriousness, the Pennsylvania group will begin a 17-day good will concert tour abroad, on June 19. The talents of these wandering minstrels will carry them to Berlin and Wiesbaden, Germany; Amsterdam, Netherlands; and London, England.

They will no doubt serve as outstanding emissaries—as representatives of the United States. I know that they will present the true image of American youth: friendly, industrious, conscientious, and decent. Through their musical entertainment, the Pennsylvania Singers will reflect with great honor and credit upon their native country.

This group is comprised of present and former members of the "Governors and First Ladies" of Governor Mifflin High School, Berks County, Pa. Mr. Robert J. Cooper is the director of the Pennsylvania Singers, and is also music director for the Reading Civic Opera and chairman of the Music Department in the Governor Mifflin Schools. Eleanor Oberly is their publicity director.

During their upcoming European tour, these entertainers will offer an outstanding selection of contemporary music and show tunes, featuring several soloists. Among them are Joan Wiest, Kurt Oberly, and Bruce Pfium. Walter Hollis and his orchestra will also be featured. Even dance numbers will be performed by Craig Caltagirone, David Carl, and Donna Screpesi. All of the performers in the group have been acclaimed by all who have been fortunate enough to have seen them entertain.

The Pennsylvania Singers—spreading good will, not only in their native country, but abroad as well. American emissaries worthy of our best wishes and congratulations.

CHARLOTTE T. REID HONORED

HON. LESLIE C. ARENDS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 5, 1974

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, for 9 years, from 1963 through 1971, it was the pleasure of many of us in the Congress to serve with one of the most delightful and talented women in public life today—the Honorable Charlotte T. Reid.

Mrs. Reid was a "representative" in the truest sense of the word. Not only was she a tireless and effective worker in behalf of her district and a diligent student of government and the legislative process, she brought to her office and this House a deep concern for personal and public integrity.

Because of these qualities and her proven record, the President called upon Charlotte to serve in another post of high responsibility in the administration—as a Commissioner of the Federal Communications Commission. We, in the Illinois delegation, and her many friends on Capitol Hill have applauded her out-

standing performance in this new assignment.

Last week Aurora College, located in her home town of Aurora, Ill., conferred on Commissioner Reid the honorary degree of doctor of laws. Under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, and because I know it will be of interest to so many here, I wish to include the citation of Dr. Clyde E. Hewitt on this occasion:

HONORARY DOCTOR OF LAWS DEGREE TO
CHARLOTTE THOMPSON REID

As climax to the May 26 commencement exercises at Aurora College, Commissioner Charlotte T. Reid of the Federal Communications Commission was named honorary doctor of laws. She was speaker for the college's 81st commencement. Her topic was, "After Commencement—What Then?"

Dr. Clyde E. Hewitt's citation said: "Charlotte Thompson Reid is an Auroran who deserves honor and recognition.

"In her own life and career she combines much of what is traditional in the American success story with that which is newer—the enlarged role of women in our societal life.

"Hers is a family background of very modest economic means but of strength of character, of a public school education followed by two years of small-college, private higher education, of an additional two years, in the midst of the Great Depression alternately singing over radio stations and taking vocal lessons—all of this to the end that she might pursue her dream of a career in music. Perseverance justified itself when, in the fall of 1936, she won a contest to become the featured soloist on the popular Don McNeill Breakfast Club radio show.

"As Annette King, her pleasing contralto voice won her the hearts of millions of listeners and brought her to the attention of 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, tragically and unwillingly, but nonetheless successfully, into a third career—this one, like the first, in the public eye.

"In response to party pleadings and in loyalty to her husband's dream, Mrs. Reid successfully finished the race her husband had begun. Her reelection to Congress in 1964, in 1966, in 1968, and in 1970 indicates, as the testimony of her associates amply corroborates, that she took her Congressional responsibilities seriously and discharged them well.

"Her success in the legislature was reached through long, careful, and detailed study of pending legislation, through the intelligent seeking of advice, and through insistence upon the consistent application of her political philosophy.

"Her ability to grow into the responsibilities of political office commanded her to President Nixon at a time when he was seeking women to fill high administrative position in the Federal government. Mrs. Reid began serving a full seven-year term on the Federal Communications Commission in October 1971. Once again, she demonstrated a capacity to learn on the job through dedication to long and hard study and devotion to duty. Indeed, she has pursued her responsibilities so well that, in the technical as well as the legal aspects of its work, she is now recognized as one of the best informed members of that Commission.

"In her Washington career Mrs. Reid has demonstrated a traditional, if not nowadays always typical, concern for personal and public integrity. Staunchly conservative in

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her political philosophy she has often, as a Congresswoman, seemed simply to be following the thinking of the Republican organization when, rather, she was voting her own mind. The occasions on which she opposed her Party, even sometimes standing alone in doing so, speak for her integrity.

"Her Congressional office in Washington was a homey and friendly place, one where her constituents felt 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, and continues 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 of liberal arts located 40 miles west of Chicago. The college was founded in 1893 by the Advent Christian Church. Aurora students may choose from more than 40 areas of concentration.

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 praised, and quite rightly.

I think it is time, Mr. 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 in our cabinet shop in the Rayburn basement under the guidance of its manager, John Kostelnick.

The finish for this beautiful piece of handiwork was done by the finishing shop whose superintendent is Tom Ruit.

From the finishing of cabinets in the Speaker's Lobby to the restoration of upholstery under the direction of Jim Stephenson in the upholstery shop, 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 traditional pieces all around us are worthy of the history whose setting they build.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

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 1975—now stand at \$313,400,000,000—that is \$313.4 billion.

It will take on the average a staggering \$1,492 from every single, living American—man, woman, and child—in hard-earned but surrendered tax dollars to pay for those Federal expenditures.

And, lest we forget what that per person figure really means to the average American family of four—with the 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 \$5,968 for that 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 require—I repeat, require—that 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 commend its author for 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 these examples of wasteful expenditures tell us? Several things.

This is what happens when there is no priority-setting requirements on how 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 reform 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 strengths. If there were a fixed limit on how much govern-

ment 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.

This is also 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 budget. I have and will vote against these kinds of projects.

We can only reduce the cost of living when we reduce the size of government spending. Excessive government spending pushes the cost of living up—and it pushes our purchasing power down. 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 appears to be government's insatiable appetite for the taxpayers' dollars. I commend their efforts at all levels—National, State, and local. Their tireless work helps immeasurably to buttress the resolve of fiscally minded, tightfisted 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 Frisbee. Some 251 people—let us say residents of Cheektowaga—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 Amherst paid for that.

Forty-five 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 on her Mississippi plantation.

A full 1,350 people in Hamburg—over 1,300 people—is the equivalent of having given \$2,000,000 for the purchase of a private pleasure yacht for Marshall Tito, the ruler 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 take the average tax payments of over 170 people in Alden to pay for that obsolete committee's upkeep.

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

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Then, the Federal Government chipped in \$203,979 to extend travelers aid to people lost on the Los Angeles Freeway—something, it seems to me, Los Angeles or the State of California ought to be paying for. But, my opinion notwithstanding, over 130 people's Federal taxes from Brant went to pay for that California project.

The examples go on, and on, and on. And, the hardworking people of Erie County, N.Y., and a thousand towns, villages, and hamlets across the breadth of this land, had to pay for them.

At this point, therefore, I include the full text of the informative article, written by James Dale Davidson and appearing in the Pittsburgh Press of March 29, 1974:

[From the Pittsburgh Press, March 29, 1974]
IN AMAZING WAYS, BUREAUCRATS BLOW YOUR INCOME TAX

(By James Dale Davidson)

(NOTE.—The writer is executive director of the National Taxpayers Union.)

WASHINGTON.—Sitting down with their scratch pads at tax time, people comfort themselves with the notion their money is going to pay for activities which are at least hypothetically good.

It buys weapons to fend off the heathen, helps clean the slums, fights cancer, establishes "a lasting structure of peace" and so on.

REALITY FAR MORE DUBIOUS

The more cynical among us may have more gruesome theories, but our doubts are seldom equal to what really goes on.

Some examples of government spending are so implausible they make the Congressional Record second only to National Lampoon as a comic source.

One man in Texas, who spent several years gleaning fiscal funnies from the Record, thought the material was so hilarious he was demanding \$25,000 from a book publisher for his findings.

Chances are he'll never get the money, not because his examples aren't good reading, but because they are so easily duplicated.

They're like mosquitoes in a swamp. Any one who cares to wade in can come away with as many specimens as he can stand.

For instance, how many typical taxpaying shoppers who complain about the cost of bacon know they are footing a \$35,000 bill for one year of chasing wild boars in Pakistan?

A SNIFF OF CASH

Just as ridiculous is the \$70,000 which went to study the smell of perspiration given off by an Australian aborigine.

No doubt some money could have been saved on the aborigine project if only the State Department had prevailed upon Turkey to lend the Australians the odor measuring machine we purchased for the Turks for \$28,361.

The Bedouins got \$17,000 for a dry cleaning plant to spruce up their djellabas (garments).

Morocco's economy got an unexpected boost from U.S. taxpayers in the form of a \$37,314 potato chip machine. All the Moroccans needed then was potatoes.

The queen of England received \$68,000 for not planting cotton on her plantation in Mississippi. Ford Motor Co. got only \$14,000 for not planting wheat, and Libby McNeil garnered \$19,000 for growing no cotton.

But the queen came off like a proletarian compared to Yugoslavia's Marshal Tito, who received \$2 million to purchase a luxury yacht.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Tito travels in even better style than Mr. Nixon's drinking buddy, Leonid Brezhnev, whose stake in solving the oil crisis was increased when American taxpayers picked up the tab on his 12th limousine.

Not all was lavished on royalty and foreign potentates: \$31,650 went into new carpet for House Speaker Carl Albert, D-Okla., \$21,000 for drapes and \$44,000 for chandeliers.

Another \$65,000 went to finish the furnishings.

Another piece of furniture, not in Albert's office, also claimed a lot of tax money. The zero gravity toilet—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 \$230,000.

NUTS, BOLTS \$250,000

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: \$250,000 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, sauna, 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.

FROGS CROAK \$6,000

A study of Polish bisexual frogs cost \$6,000; Another \$85,000 was consumed learning about the "cultural, economic and social impact of rural road construction in Poland" and \$20,000 was devoted to study the blood groups of Polish Zlotnika pigs.

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: \$5,000 to tabulate the differences between native American and Indian whistling ducks, and \$20,000 for investigating the German cockroach.

A history of comic books cost \$71,000, making it far more costly than the dictionary of witchcraft compiled for a few measly grand.

An analysis of violin varnish cost \$5,000, while 10 times that amount went for analysis of the fur trade between the U.S. and Canada between 1770 and 1820.

In another area of great concern to average taxpayers, \$20,324 was spent to learn about the mating calls of Central American toads.

The toads' problems were only one-tenth as pressing as those of the city of Los Angeles, which received \$203,979 to extend Travelers' Aid to migrants lost on the freeway.

POEMS IS ODE TO \$5,000

Culture also benefited from an infusion of government funds.

Some genius got \$5,000 to write the poem "lighthght." That's not the title by the way, that's the poem.

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

HEW spent \$19,300 to find out why children fall 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 less discouraging than having them spend \$375,000 to buy a Frisbee.

That could have happened if Frisbees were large enough to be pitched as tents.

When Air Force engineers decided to "invent" a device to cover the lips of missile silos, they spent \$1 million to come up with a prototype 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 PINNED

Experts investigating the construction of the C-5A cargo plane found proof of the Defense Department paying \$111 for a pin.

Overall construction was so inefficient that if your family car were built on the same methods with similarly inflated labor costs it would have to be priced at \$100,000.

Congressional spending watchdog Sen. William Proxmire heard testimony about another bit of fiscal mischief with true human interest.

I am not referring to Proxmire's discovery that Pentagon bigwigs routinely spend \$600,000 outfitting executive jets for themselves, but to the testimony of Herbert J. Frank, president of Aerosonic Corp.

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 contractor 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 \$8 stamping plate, but we figured we were really going to take them."

Frank and his small company were disappointed in their effort to rip off your tax money. 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-wife relationship."

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

\$3,000 to search for Indian lizards.

\$25,000 to study biological rhythms of the catfish in India.

\$8,500 to study Medieval Spanish satire and invective.

\$14,000 to learn about speciation in cave beetles.

\$2,458 to train 18 Good Humor peddlers.

\$70,000 to classify and determine the population biology of Indo-Australian ants.

\$12,600 to study the chromosomes of chipmunks.

\$159,000 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 many instances not 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 May 10 of this year I had the honor and pleasure of speaking at the induction ceremonies of the Dixie Hollins High School chapter of the National Honor Society. These ceremonies recognized the outstanding scholastic achievements 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. In order to lead, and to lead well, a person must have within himself understanding, integrity, ambition, and all the qualities which enable him to command the respect of his fellow students. A leader has confidence in himself and will go forward when others hesitate—taking a stand and leading the way that 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 also when to follow. Followers are just as important to a leader as the leader is to followers. It is, therefore, important for everyone to possess qualities of leadership, and yet be able to follow when necessary.

No matter what ideas or creative resources exist, they are ineffectual without the guidance of a wise leader. Leadership is always needed for this reason, National Honor Society holds this quality in high esteem and requires substantial evidence of it in each

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

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 not under the subjective judgment of teachers, except in the indirect sense of grades. To even be considered for acceptance, a student must have a 3.5 grade point average as a junior, or a 3.25 average in his senior year. When evaluating the student, the teacher is asked to list the student's grades for the first two six weeks if the student is presently in that teacher's class.

When I began to write this speech, I naturally turned to the dictionary for a definition. *The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language* defines scholarship as "The methods, discipline and attainments 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 honoring these attributes of a 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, follow instructions, and stay out of trouble. This is not learning, therefore, it is not scholarship. Thus, I cannot correctly 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; but we cannot say 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 honor 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 and how bad life is, then this 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. All 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 out and helping those less fortunate or in an emergency, or to help people get back on their feet are all examples of service. Even less complicated than these is 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 not the most important service.

Service in one's school is also important. Helping school spirit by participating in sports, the bimacial committee, student government, clubs, and especially National Honor Society where the members tutor other students in subjects they're having difficulty in are other ways to serve. Many colleges look for 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 have the time are additional ways to serve. These are just a few of the things a person can do for service to one's family.

The last and 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 Bremen Township 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 surfacing of wrong-doings by many of our political leaders, the Flag's honor has become a bit tattered.

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

Perhaps 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 not solely for the purpose of saluting the Flag. By standing in unity, people display a willingness to work together and to strive

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for harmony throughout the country and the world.

Undeniably, there are the hypocrites, and this too is sad.

Memorial services were held this week for those who have given their lives for this country, and regardless of what your thoughts might be on war, we have a lot for which to give them thanks. They gave us everything they had.

It is not the victory of battle; it is the men who fought the battle that we should remember when saluting the Flag. Why these men risked their lives is what we should ponder.

I feel a sense of regret that there is a Memorial Day, for it would not be necessary if wars did not exist.

Let us hope that the list of those to be honored on Memorial Day has been completed. There are no winners in war, for as long as it remains a desire of men, the conquerors shall themselves soon be conquered.

With devastating weapons from which there is no hiding just a push of a button away, man can no longer afford the risk of the consequences created by aggression of one country against another.

Should nuclear war become a reality, there will be no Memorial Day for the dead.

**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 auxiliary 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 groups. He belongs to Aerie 285, Fraternal Order of Eagles; Lodge 136, Benevolent 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 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. Zemprelli; Allegheny County District Attorney John J. Hickman; Allegheny County Deputy Coroner Bernard McGowan, who served as toastmaster for the occasion; McKeesport Mayor John Pribanic, and Councilmen Albert Elko and Andrew J. Jakomas; Allegheny County Police Superintendent Robert G. Kroner, 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 fellow police officer, Frank Shranatan, commander of Post 8.

Mr. Speaker, I salute the officers and members of post 1559, CWV, notably Gabriel Bertoty, general chairman for the testimonial dinner, and Comdr. William Matta, for their selection of "Joe" Graziano as the "Good Fellow of the Year" for 1974. He is most deserving of the title.

**PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS
REVIEW ORGANIZATIONS**

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 5, 1974

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include my Washington Report entitled "PSRO's."

PSRO's

The 1972 amendments to the social security law provided for the creation of Professional Standards Review Organizations (PSROs), a program administered by doctors (usually 300 or more) to evaluate the necessity and the quality of medical care under Medicare and Medicaid. Provisions for PSROs were not included in the original House bill but were added in the Senate by Senator Bennett (R. Utah). In the final hours of the 92nd Congress, the House approved the social security amendment by a vote of 305-1, without any floor discussion of the PSRO provision, and the Senate approved the amendment unanimously.

On the basis of testimony before the Congress on the over-utilization of facilities, unnecessary surgery and other treatment, and the exploding costs of Medicare/Medicaid it was apparent that the review procedures were inadequate. The premise of the PSROs is that only doctors, and not insurance officials or bureaucrats, are qualified to judge whether services ordered by other doctors are necessary. Under the law, PSROs are to be formed by practicing doctors in designated areas to assume review of the services provided through Medicare and Medicaid. Participation in the PSRO is voluntary. The question for the PSRO is whether the health care delivered is medically necessary and whether it is provided in a setting most appropriate to the patient's needs. To achieve these goals, the doctors in the PSRO estab-

lish norms of care intended, not to stifle innovation, but to assure reasonableness. PSROs do not have the authority to review charges or patient eligibility.

Many doctors, including many in Indiana, believe the PSROs threaten the present health care system and they have urged repeal of the PSRO law. Doctors are concerned that PSROs have the potential for a large amount of governmental interference in private practice. They believe the PSROs will create huge and costly government bureaucracy empowered to dictate and standardize treatment, invade the privacy between doctor and patient, and interfere with a patient's right to receive the best care. However, many doctors are cooperating with HEW in setting up the program, and the AMA testified on May 8 in the Congress that its official position was that repeal might have to be considered if satisfactory amendments were not adopted. The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW) responds to these criticisms as follows:

(1) Interference with the practice of medicine: The PSROs will not interfere with the doctor's practice of medicine because the PSROs are composed exclusively of local, practicing physicians. The government has no desire or authority to review medical care.

(2) Government-dictated treatment: The PSROs will use the norms developed by doctors to aid in selecting cases of misutilization of health care services or the delivery of substandard care for in-depth review. Only by such peer review, a process repeatedly supported by doctors, can decisions be made regarding the medical necessity and the quality of care.

(3) Impinge on confidentiality of patient records: Confidentiality is a problem in existing private and public programs. No change in the privacy of the doctor-patient relationship will occur because local doctors, not federal employees, will review records in the same manner they do today. Patient profiles will be developed, but the identity of the patient will be protected, and the law is intended to allow access to Medicare/Medicaid patient records only in unusual situations and certainly not routinely. Sharing the concern of the doctors on the need to maintain confidentiality, the Department is developing further guidelines to assure confidentiality.

(4) Costs: PSROs will involve administrative costs, but they are designed to assure that health dollars are better spent. The costs of the PSROs will be small considering the total cost of Medicare/Medicaid (an estimated one-fourth of one percent of the total cost) and also considering the improved quality of care and the substantial costs saved above the cost of review.

(5) Time and paperwork: PSROs will not create more work because they will not duplicate satisfactory hospital review already existing and because they have been designed to concentrate the doctor's time on matters requiring his medical judgment and allowing staff to handle administrative detail. A doctor will be compensated for his work on a PSRO.

(6) Repeal: Simple repeal of the PSRO provisions would make applicable existing provisions of law on access to records, sanctions and review requirements which would remove doctors from these activities and utilize instead bureaucrats and insurance officials.

The PSRO is a complex, controversial, and ambitious program with many unanswered questions with ramifications at all levels of medical care. President Nixon strongly supports the PSRO. Members of the key Senate and House committees have advised me that

the repeal of the PSRO 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 upon doctors, and always in consultation with them, and work closely with them on essential elements of the PSRO program. The results of that cooperation may lead to 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 health of the Nation and to 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 40% of the U.S. gross national product, provide something like 40 million jobs, employing 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 in 1958. "Outside of farming, the bulk of 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." Small businessmen willingly work long hours for what would be considered sweatshop wages in any other industry, and, even at that, most small businesses are inherently marginal enterprises that are inordinately vulnerable to any economic downturn. "They fail," says Cranston, "predominantly because of lack of capital and lack of proper management guidance." These are the deficiencies that the Small Business Administration—over which Cranston's committee has jurisdiction—is supposed to be trying to correct.

Says Cranston: "There are an awful lot of Americans who want to be independent, want to be able to make their own decisions

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and are willing to take some risks in return for that. They take risks, they earn less and they keep at it under very difficult circumstances. They have sort of the American pioneering individualistic spirit. Instead of letting such people get lost in the bureaucracy of some big enterprise, I think we should continue to provide these Americans with such opportunities."

Any consumer who has ever dealt with a plumber, a television repairman, or an auto mechanic may imagine 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 business represents the free enterprise system at its most mean-spirited—self-interested, immoral, penny-pinching, sharp-dealing, corrupt, rapacious and largely immune to any sense of public responsibility. Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co. can be embarrassed, and has been, by being found out charging higher prices in ghetto neighborhoods than it does elsewhere, but small businessmen can and do profit in such fashion with impunity.

For all its faults, Cranston argues, small business does what big business cannot do: give personalized service. "It's in the service industries that small business is very predominant—shoe shine, barber shop, beauty shop, shoe repair, and so forth, and I doubt that big business can handle these operations. People get fed up with the mass-produced chain approach. Small businesses provide better service and more individual attention. They give people what they want. That's why they survive."

Small business provides jobs on a vast scale. The average small business, Cranston figures, has six employees. More likely than not, those employees are neither highly skilled nor well educated and 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 counting the cost in human suffering," Cranston says, "this is bad economics."

"Since virtually all that loan money would have been paid back, its impoundment is no real saving to the taxpayer. By contrast, those 10,000 people who were thrown out of work could have collected more than \$54 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 businessmen 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—ailing 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 diversify 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 JOZSEF CARDINAL MINDSZENTY

HON. HENRY HELSTOSKI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 29, 1974

Mr. HELSTOSKI. Mr. Speaker, Jozsef 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 8 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

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from the floor during the vote on the amendment to the Sugar Act extension offered by Mr. MITCHELL 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.

June 5, 1974

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.