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, 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 this advent 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 prestige of New Britain has lent generous support to the college.

From a single building, one acre of land, an operating budget of some $15,000, and a graduating class of five, Central has grown to its present size with a community that encompasses 80,000 people, including 13,000 students. Just last Friday, 2,333 students graduated at the college's 1974 commencement.

From the days of the nondegree normal school until the present, Central has grown to a full and diversified 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 has added a variety of career-oriented programs ranging from cybernetics to printing.

F. Don James, president of the college, looks ahead with continuing dedication to serving the 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 commitment of the college to serve both the students and the welfare of the state—a commitment possible since the earliest days by the support of the citizens of New Britain. This commitment continues today and will even 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 VI 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 step, I 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 monies.

I commend my distinguished colleagues, Senators McGovern, Buehck, Case, Clark, Dole, Hughes, Mansfield, McGawl, Mitchell, MO, 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.


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

In 1960, the Board now serves 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, 720 National Press Building, Washington, D.C. 20004.

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

The Project on the Status and Education of Women of the Association of American Colleges begins in the Nation, September 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 R. 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 story about the man and some of the things he has done for Utah.

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

Lagoon is a family amusement park. The games and rides are wholesome, specially designed to facilitate the initial public exposure of over 400 teenagers who 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 of various kinds and has shown 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.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

June 5, 1974

...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 immoralities 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 vilipenating 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 slowed integrative (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, interviews 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 figures 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. But, he would veto any bill that did not curb the busing of school children.

Now, the busing of school children for the purpose of integration is a subject of discussion in many homes, but family and racial status wrapped up in it. It is political and emotional, affecting millions of white and black parents.

Both the columns have been signed by the respective authors, by politicians who seek reflection or some legislative goal in which their attitude on school busing is a factor.

In the last analysis, it may be best to push a clearly the innocent parties before the lieutenant was brought to trial. The President may have his personal opinions, but he doesn't have the issue. If 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 people are forced to turn to a special act of Congress. When it was used to enforce segregation, it was all right. When black children were being directed to two or more of a "black" school, that peculiar event was approved.

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.

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June 5, 1974

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

FROM SOCIETY, WHAT WOULD INSURE THAT ANY-ONE WOULD TREAT BLACK PEOPLE IN A MANNER OF EFFORT AND MONEY ON THE NEIGHBORHOOD SCHOOLS?

FUTURE DIRECTION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

HON. ALAN STELMAN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1974

MR. STELMAN, MR. SPEAKER, IN 1970 THE CONGRESS ENACTED PUBLIC LAW 91-332 WHICH ESTABLISHED THE NATIONAL PARKS CENTENNIAL COMMISSION, WHOSE PRIMARY PURPOSE WAS TO APPROPRIATELY COMMEMORATE THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF OUR NATIONAL PARKS 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 FOR THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM AND SERVICE.

THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE HAS ABDICATED THEIR RESPONSIBILITY OF MAKING APPROPRIATE REALMS OF THE PARKS AND THE PARKS SYSTEM. A LARGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN FROM THOSE SCHOOLS, THE SCHOOL SYSTEMS AND THE PARK SYSTEM WILL BE AFFECTED.

A STRANGE COMBINATION OF WHITE AND BLACK ADULT LIBERALS SOMETIMES JOINED HANDS TO TRY TO MAKE THE EVILS OF PAST TIMES ERRORLESS SHORTLY.

A LACK OF MATERIALS AND A SURFEIT OF OUT-OF-DATE TEXTBOOKS WERE OFTEN IN EVIDENCE IN THE POOREST NEIGHBORHOOD SCHOOLS. A LARGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN WERE LEFT TO THE DETRIMENT OF THE MENTAL AND PHYSICAL WELFARE OF THE NATION.

be retained and upgraded, and those which have outlived their usefulness eliminated. The Service is actively committed to encouraging land use controls in areas adjacent to parks, bringing them into harmony with park character.

**INTERPRETATION AND EDUCATION**

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

**INFORMATION AND RESERVATION CENTERS**

The Service agrees that better pre-trip information before visitors visit the parks 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 areas, and that means that 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 could be retained under NFS 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 remarkable contributions that will soon be made by the Applications Technology Satellite-F. This new satellite, once stationed above the Earth, will be used for such diverse purposes as education and medical communications. This satellite, so well described by Mr. Wentworth, is the forerunner of one of the most important contributions of our national space program to our daily lives. Not only will the people of the United States, but also the subcontinent of India, will benefit from this spacecraft. In fact, it has already been delivered to the Rocky Mountains, and Alaska will all use this satellite at different times. It is another example for down-to-earth, practical applications of our space program that is helping to maintain and improve our quality of life. The article follows:

**EDUCATION SATELLITE SET TO GO**

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

**EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS**

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

The 3,600-pound craft, sporting an umbrella-like reflector antenna 30 feet across, is to be used for more than 20 experiments, including education television broadcasts to remote communities and televised two-way medical consultations between hospitals and rural clinics.

NASA officials said at a briefing yesterday that the spacecraft's hefty transmitting power would allow use of small low-cost microphones and umbrellas to be scrambled.

Meanwhile, the price 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 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 in the person of his grandson, as a great man who, in his words, "represented the spirit of freedom."
Chapter of the Military Order of the World Wars, ladies, and gentlemen: I am delighted to be with you tonight and to have been asked to speak by the Chairman of the Board of the Latvian Heritage Foundation, Sylvester P. Lamberg, who could not be here among us, to perform a very important and pleasant duty.

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

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

To mark this tragedy and to give warning to the Free World, the Captive Nations Committee issued silver and bronze medals to be awarded to personalities who have contributed greatly to the fight against oppression and for the freedom of the enslaved. These medals bear a likeness of President Dwight D. Eisenhower, who was the first United States President to issue a Captive Nations Medal in 1968. At the reverse side of the medals the inscription: "The President issue a proclamation each year until full and final 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 special "appreciation" medals a truly great humanitarian and American patriot—Douglas MacArthur.

This dedication is 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 deeply rooted promise: "I stand before you as the representative of all the enslaved, Douglas MacArthur.

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

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

SOMETHING AMISS WITH BOEING HELICOPTERS

HON. LES ASPIN
OF WISCONSIN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 5, 1974

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

The Pentagon report provided to me by Assistant Secretary Arthur Mendolla, 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. Some 283 Army, Navy, Marine Corps and NAF CH46 helicopters have had severe restrictions placed upon their flights.

Today, I ask the General Accounting Office to thoroughly investigate these technical problems and their impact on the safety of the helicopters. These current grounds 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 rotoed helicopters. These helicopters are 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 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 being used.

Under study were new and better ways of teaching the three Rs—readin', writin' and arithmetic—revised curriculum, anti—drugs, 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 preservation teacher-training program intended to better prepare potential teachers for work in the inner city.

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

Its investigators reviewed 17 programs costing $48.8 million at educational laboratories and research and development centers established under the Cooperative Research Act. Federal appropriations for laboratory and center programs from 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. An Institute of Education created by the Education Amendments of 1972 has taken over responsibility for this research previously administered by the U.S. Office of Education.

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

But this is part of the problem cited by the congressional watchdogs. Four different management officials were responsible for different Office of Education 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 its policy of banning opium production, having the conviction that by applying this policy, within the measure depending upon her, she protects not only her own youth but also the youth of other countries, foreign minister Mr. Spyros Tenebes stated here today, previously answering questions of newsmen, on the occasion of seminars attended by American and Greek police and customs officials to 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 1963 on the limitation of opium production and trade. Despite the promise of the said protocol Greece had the option to produce opium, the foreign minister said, not only for its own use but also for use of 5 tons per day. 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, attempting to bring them into the country.

To a question that opium is a very serious social problem in certain countries and that Greece should consider it also before such a danger, and whether Greece's example found imitators in other countries, Mr. Tetenes refuted his 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, confuses the risk of leakage past production to international gang dealing in narcotics, to the detriment of the entire international community.

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 and conversion are divided among 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 retorting. This energy is of a one time 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. In this case 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, as in all energy consuming processes, air 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. 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 be readily adaptable to volatile gasses of the oil shale for an energy source. This is roughly estimated to be 5% to 10% of the oil shale commercial energy, which is probably unrecovorable for other uses.

Crude shale oil is upgraded by the addition of hydrogen. This mixture lowers the viscosity of the oil, increases the security of the oil from transit. Besides improving the handling characteristics, the use of 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. Generating a half ton of hydrogen every hour, can be achieved by reusing the heat from the retorting process.

2. Water. Oil shale industry is water dependent. Supplies can be obtained from underground sources (ground water) and from surface sources. Together these sources are sufficient to provide 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 incidentally 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, 33 parts per million (mg/l) but this figure increases with upstream water removal since the same salt content is not replaced by new 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 carries 150,000 b/d of water. Genetic increases of $100,000 per year in the lower Colorado River would be multiplied by the retorting process on spent shale, accident loss of some portion of the contaminated water, and inadvertent loss of other chemicals. Water temperature should not appreciably change during retorting.

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 from the mining and transportation operation. A 250,000 b/d operation is expected to produce 400 pounds per hour of airborne dust, requiring 21.7 million cubic feet per day distributed over the three states.

Energy consumption for plant operation and maintenance includes the use of fuels for transportation of raw oil shale and other sources will further pollute the air with undesirable gases. Oxides of sulfur and nitrogen emissions which can damage the atmosphere. An estimated 450 tons of SOx and 25 tons of NOx will be exhausted daily into the atmosphere.

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 show that the kiln effluent at the low temperature of 60° F, show that 11 billion BTU of heat is absorbed into the surrounding air per day. This is equivalent to the energy required to boil 2% of 32° F water from 32° F to 212° F.

INPUT-OUTPUT FOR 1 MILLION BARRELS PER DAY

1. Energy. By the time a mature industry is in operation, many of the problems discovered by the prototype forerunners should be ready for implementation. In addition, the energy output of additional barrels will be increased. Estimates for the energy input necessary to produce 1 million barrels per day in the year 1980's are not available (see reference 5).

2. Water. Demand for industrial water appears to be directly proportional to shale oil production. A mature industry probably would drain 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 hold ponds.

3. Air. Full scale industrial production will be accompanied by an increased dust level. An estimated 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 sulfuric oxides are estimated to be 200 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 NOx 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 is no possibility of complete earth removal or underground mining with minimal earth removal. This earth and water will be trapped away from the immediate mining area. After mining activities progress away from a given area, water would be released into the excavation. Unfortunately, the crushing process has permanently increased the shales porosity and the resultant 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 cubic growth to 1.2 cubic feet at the rate of at least one-eighth is sighted. Production of 250,000 b/d implies daily processing of 21.7 million cubic feet at least 2.7 cubic feet have no point of return. Even with complete backfilling...
and compaction, 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 revegated. Rainwater or irrigation water containing sodium bicarbonate will satisfactorily control the extremely high concentration of dissolved materials until these are washed out of the shale pile. An informative, reduced-size sculpture in the museum exhibits a steady character which lends itself to treatment. Plant growth requires cultivation of the upper foot which includes mulching from their home, and watering. Seed germination may be threatened with the black body heat absorbed by nacked 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 260 FEET DEEP, THESE FRUCTIONS WILL BENEFIT VEGETATION WITHOUT SACRIFICING THE ABILITY OF LOWER LAYERS TO INHIBIT LEACHING AND EROSION.

Portions of the project for the oil shale industry may be used more than once. Eventually it will all end up as waste material. Some oil shale has been processed for centuries within the spent shale piles. Free waste water must be impounded in surface ponds or carefully impounded in subsurface strata. Most of the water will probably evaporate either during the heat process or from surface holding ponds. The evaporated water will turn clean water to the air and leave the solid particles and dissolved salts on site.

Obstacles to many aspects of shale development have been raised by conservatists/environmentalists. Up to 60,000 acres of land would be ultimately affected in the first step 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, I am pleased to join him in a mass of thanksgiving on Wednesday, June 5, 1974. Mr. RONCALLO of New York. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join him in a mass of thanksgiving on Wednesday, June 5, 1974. Mr. RONCALLO of New York. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join him in a mass of thanksgiving on Wednesday, June 5, 1974. Mr. RONCALLO of New York. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join him in a mass of thanksgiving on Wednesday, June 5, 1974. Mr. RONCALLO of New York. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join him in a mass of thanksgiving on Wednesday, June 5, 1974.

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 Inter-American Affairs Subcommittees on Inter-American Affairs and International Organizations and Movement. A preliminary summary of these reports was submitted by Congressman Donald Frazier to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and International Organizations and Movement. A preliminary summary of these reports was submitted by Congressman Donald Frazier to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and International Organizations and Movement. A preliminary summary of these reports was submitted by Congressman Donald Frazier to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and International Organizations and Movement.

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 reports. The charges of torture are hard to prove, and the junta's rebuttals are difficult indeed as we confront apathy or indifference to the area, and ending with a mass of thanksgiving on this joyous occasion.

Detentions have been arrested late in July to inquire into the reports of torture, lack of due process, and other matters. I was very glad to learn of these reports. The charges of torture are hard to prove, and the junta's rebuttals are difficult indeed as we confront apathy or indifference to the area, and ending with a mass of thanksgiving on this joyous occasion.
small cities and towns, except Santiago. The country's population of 10 million is roughly that of Pennsylvania. The army, although considerably smaller in size, is substantially no larger that the student body of a medium-size state university in the United States. The whole air force forms only as many men as a large high school. The word of arrests, some executions, and above all of the dismissals of leftists saved it. But now you look at them cross­
forces,'" said you like pleasant to read about this tragedy, but cynicism about our ability to help, is large part of history ...-(Albert Einstein, Feb.20, 1954)

Silence derived from apathy or from sitting in the House Judiciary Commit­
tee.

Chileans that are in fear of their lives Congressman DRINAN, which provides for These bills, if passed, would help those also demonstrate our determination to help Chileans regain their human rights.

The Pennsylvania Singers—spreading good will, not only in their native coun­
try, but abroad as well. American emis­
aries worthy of our best wishes and congratu­
lations.

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 political 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 per­
filing individuals and their problems.

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 out­standing performance in this new as­

Last week Aurora, College, located in her home town of Aurora, Ill., conferred upon Charlotte a degree of doctor of laws. Under leave to extend my remarks in the Recess, and because I know it will be of interest to many of you, I wish to con­

Dr. Clyde E. Hewitt's citation said: "Char­
lotte 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 equal role of women in our societal life. "Here is a family background of very modest economic means but of strength of character and high principles, an education which was followed by years of small-college, private higher education, of an additional two years, in the midst of the 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. "As a junior in 1936 she was graduated from Aurora University. And 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 re­
warting—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, children and uneventful lives, success­sfully, into a third career—this one, like the first, in the public eye.

"Her response to pressures and in loyalty to her husband's dream, Mrs. Reid successfully finished the race he husband had begun. Her reelection to Congress in 1966, in 1968 and in 1970, is 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 polit­
cal philosophy.

"Her ability to grow into the responsibili­
ties of political office commended her to President Nixon at a time when seeking women to fill high administrative position in the Federal government. 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 per­
filing individuals and their problems.

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 out­standing performance in this new as­
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 voting alone, have been rare—she was seeking for her integrity.

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

"Charlotte Thompson Reid is a person who deserves honor and recognition. She has served, and served, honorably and faithfully. Her public career combines much with the beauty of the new cabinet for the finest artists and artisans in America and never abolished—whose purpose it was to make nuts and bolts fit—still costs the taxpayers $250,000 each year. It was the tax dollars of $70,000 each year that the Queen of England not to grow cot-6,751 people—let us say $375,000 for the purchase of a private pleasure yacht for Marshall Tito, the ruler of Communist Yugoslavia.

The projects which the federal government could take in the form of taxes. When that limit is passed, we invite the distin-

tions of our economic strengths.

We can only reduce the cost of living when we reduce the size of government spending. Excessive government spend-

ing 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 appetite for more and more. Yet, government continues to grow and grow, to the extent that the Ameri-
can 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 1974—at $313,4 billion, will it take on the average a staggering $1,492 from every single, living Ameri-
can—man, woman, and child. In hard-

worded bulk and flat 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 breadwinner, the band 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 phenomenon. The common welfare of the peo-

ple is best preserved when government concentrates its activities in carrying out those purposes.

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people is best preserved when government concentrates its activities in carrying out those purposes.
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

June 5, 1974

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

Not all was lavished on royalty and foreign potential. Congress gave $203,979 for a dry cleaning machine to be purchased for the Turks for $17,000.

But geography is no barrier to the search for knowledge. A study of Polish bisexual frogs cost $6,000; a study of the evolution of the chin of Polish men was $65,000; a study of the chromosomes of Polish women was $203,979.

In three remote countries: Poland, Burma and Yugoslavia.

Another piece of furniture, not in Albert's office, also snatched 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.

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: $290,000 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 for more or less they're members of the military above the rank of major).

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

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

The cause of higher learning has been bolstered in ways that would have dazed 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.

PINES CHOKA $6,000

A study of Polish bisexual frogs cost $6,000; another $65,000 was consumed learning about the "cultural, economic and social impact of rural road construction in Poland" and $30,000 was devoted to study the blood groups of Polish farmers.

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. $600,000 to study the differences between native American and Indian whistling sounds; $15,000 to house one of Frank's round tables;

$3,000 to study biological rhythms of the Central American boa.

The toads' problems were only one-tenth as pressing as those of the city of Los Angeles, which received $15,000 to extend Traders; aid to migrants lost on the free way.

POEMS IS ONE $5,000

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 rollerover while turning."

Not to be outdone, the Pentagon spent $37,314 to study the Frisbee. This, of course, was no trifle spending, having them spend $37,750 to buy a Frisbee.

That could have happened if Frisbees were launched to the moon....

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 plastic discus which looked for all the world like a tent.

Within hours after the newly invented tent had been fastened down, it disappeared.

Later, investigators found it blowing head-over-heels across the prairie.

PENTAGON FINNED

Experts investigating the construction of the C-5A cargo plane found proof of the Defense Department paying $711 for a phn.

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

Congressional spending watchdog Sen. William Proxmire is wont to rail against the government's spending.

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 plate (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.

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

Frank and his small company were disappointed that politicians didn't hot to pay.

But we figured we were really going to take them.

Frank and his small company were disappointed that politicians didn't hot to pay.

Frank and his small company were disappointed that politicians didn't hot to pay.

Paul T. McCurley, an engineer at the National Taxpayers Union, recently chastised the government for buying weapons to fend off "public enemy Number One, the cockroach."
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 cases to be worthy of support with tax dollars—to stop this ridiculous kind of spending. Only when we do can we lessen taxes and apply those funds to more purposeful undertakings.

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

DIXIE HOLLINS HONOR SOCIETY

HON. C. W. BILL YOUNG
OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, June 5, 1974

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, on this day we honor the achievements and pleasure of speaking at the induction ceremonies of the Dixie Hollins High School chapter of the National Honor Society. These ceremonies recognize the outstanding scholastic achievement of St. Petersburg youths attending Dixie Hollins High School.

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

LEADERSHIP
(By Melinda Huffman)
The ability to lead is an important requisite in selecting members for National Honor Society. To lead, and to influence others, a person must have within himself understanding, integrity, ambition, and all the qualities that go to make up a leader. I had the honor and respect of his fellow students. A leader has confidence in himself and will go forward when others hesitate. He is a stand and leader; 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 when not to lead. Also when to follow. Followers are just as important to a leader as the leader is to followers. It is, therefore, important for a leader to possess the skills of leadership and, yet be able to follow when necessary.

Knowledge 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 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 requisite in selecting members for the National Honor Society. The judgment of the teacher's ratings, or in the indirect sense of grades. To be considered for acceptance, a student must have a 3.5 grade point average, as well as an average in his senior year. When evaluating the student, the teacher is asked to list the student's grades for the past two years, 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 attainment of a scholar; learning.” Thus armed, I set to work. But I soon realized that this definition is inoperative within the situation. We are not judging these attributes of the scholar, we are honoring good grades. Let us not be deluded into thinking that the presence of one necessitates the presence of the other.

All too often good grades indicate the ability to pass tests, follow instructions, and stay out of trouble. This is not learning, therefore, it is not scholarship. Thus, I can 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 are 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, he will become his mental attitude. If that person, on the other hand, tries to fill his mind with positive thoughts his mental attitude will be a good one. This attitude shows to others what a person's character is.

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

SERVICE
(By Brent Beck)
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 lesser contributions, such as to 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 aspect.

Service in one's school is also important. Helping school spirit by participating in sports, the biracial committee, student government, clubs, and especially National Honor Society where the members tutor other students in subjects they're having difficulty in. If you do away with the word “impossible,” you can achieve more.

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. DERWSKINSKI
OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, June 5, 1974

Mr. DERWSKINSKI. Mr. Speaker, Tom Croarkin and Sam Seymour, editors of the Bremen Township News, wrote an editorial 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 some 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.

When 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. Every man, woman and child 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 only for the purpose of saluting the Flag. By standing in unison, people display a willingness to work together and to strive
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

June 5, 1974

The esteem in which Chief Graziano is held by his friends and neighbors was attested to by the hundreds of people who attended the May 26 banquet in his honor. Among those on the program were several prominent personalities, including State Senator Edward P. Zemprevi; 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 Councilman Albert Elko and Andrew J. Jakomas; Allegheny County Police Superintendent Robert G. Kromer, and Pennsylvania State Police Capt. John H. Angell.

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

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

JOSEPH P. GRAZIANO CITED BY CATHOLIC WAR VETS

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

Mr. GAYDOS. Mr. Speaker, each year Post 1559, Catholic War Veterans, in McKeesport, Pa., and Madison, 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 faithfulness 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. Monica Graziano, at 601 Ridge Street and is active in the affairs of St. Peter's Church and many fraternal organizations. He belongs to Aerie 285, Fraternal Order of Eagles; Lodge 138, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks; Lodge 87, Loyal Order of Moose, and the Swedish Singing Society.

A 3-year Army veteran of the Pacific theater during World War II, including participation in the invasion of Leyte, Chief Graziano is a member of Burt Foster Post, 361, American Legion. He also belongs to Associations of Police Chiefs on the State and county levels.
the repeal of the FSHO law is not possible in the near future, but the prospect for amending the law is better. At this point, it is important that the government should move cautiously, not making unreasonable demands. It is always in consultation with them, and work closely with them on the essential elements of the FSHO program. The government with an understanding that big business still insists on. The importance that the government should move the welfare of all Americans was considered sweatshop wages. Cranston's committee has jurisdiction—is supposed to be at that point, for small business and for big business.

Any consumer who has ever dealt with a plumber, a television repairman, or an auto mechanic should know 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. And, although it does elsewhere, but small businessmen can and do profligate 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 industry, the service industry is very predominant—shoe shine, barber shop, beauty shop, shoe repair, and so forth, and I doubt if we could get big businesses to take that kind of responsibility. People get fed up with the mass-produced chain approach. Small businesses provide more individual attention. They give people what they want. That's why they survive."

Small business provides jobs on a vast scale. According to Cranston, the nation figures, has six employees. More likely than not, those employees are neither highly skilled labor nor highly paid, but might be hard-put to find employment elsewhere. Cranston complains, for instance, that 10,000 people lost their jobs last year when 1,800 small businesses went bankrupt because $48 million of the Small Business Administration's direct loan funds were frozen. "Not even suffering America's farmers," Cranston says, "is this bad economics." "Since virtually all that loan money would have been committed to other uses, it is not a real saving to the taxpayer. By contrast, those 10,000 people who were thrown out of work could have spent about $45 million in unemployment compensation payments, part of which is tax money. And if each of those 10,000 people normally pays only $50 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, "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 meet the energy crisis to refinance their loans. He would also like to see small business protected against big-business competition, through more vigorous prosecution of the antitrust laws. But Cranston is hardly doctrinaire. He was also a prime mover in winning $250 million in government-guaranteed loans for one of the U.S. largest business enterprises—Lockheed Aircraft Corp.—and he did so for much the same reason that he favors the protection of small business. "At no risk to the Government, those loans kept in business a company that provided 30,000 jobs in California, as well as a tremendous number of small business subcontractors. They also enabled Lockheed to 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 24, 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 four years. Ultimately, he sought asylum in the American Legation.

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

SUGAR ACT

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 5, 1974

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

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

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