

UNITED STATES



OF AMERICA

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 92^d CONGRESS
SECOND SESSION

VOLUME 118—PART 16

JUNE 7, 1972 TO JUNE 15, 1972

(PAGES 19899 TO 21230)

This situation is all the more ludicrous because the D.C. Transit M-1 Union Station/State Department bus which links Southwest with the Station currently operates in non-rush hours only! It is also one of D.C. Transit's best kept secrets since it has not been publicized for a considerable period of time. Should commuter rail service be extended through the First Street tunnel into Southwest, shuttle bus service could operate from the Southwest Station to various buildings in that area. Assuming the Englund commuter plan is implemented, or even a modified version of it, there is no reason why a large and growing ridership won't be attracted to modern, efficient, virtually pollution-free mass transportation. Ease of access to downtown D.C. at reasonable cost will immeasurably benefit that area.

In summary, commuter rail service is complementary to Metro, not competitive to it; many rail commuters will undoubtedly use Metro for short distances as a distributor to place of work. Commuter rail service is consistent with the metropolitan goal of reducing the increasingly burdensome fraction factor in the journey-to-work. It makes sense because the capital investment needed to serve 15,000 to 20,000 person trips daily is infinitesimal in relation to the cost of more highways. Commuter rail service will make downtown Washington an even more pleasant place in which to work and shop. Implementation of commuter rail service may stimulate the development and redevelopment of the area surrounding Union Station. It could possibly assist in reshaping current suburban land-use patterns on a more rational basis. In short, the subject has been studied enough; it is time for action.

MISS ANN S. RAMSEY CHOSEN AS ONE OF WHITE HOUSE FELLOWS

Mrs. SMITH. Mr. President, as one of the original members of the Commission on White House Fellows, I am very grateful that Miss Ann S. Ramsay, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Donald A. Ramsay, Portland, Maine, has been chosen as one of the 17 1972-73 White House Fellows.

She was chosen from a field of 1,509 candidates.

I am proud of her for more than one reason. As I am the only woman in the Senate, she is the only woman in the 1972-73 group. As I am a nondegree holder—earned degree—she is the first nondegree holder to receive the fellowship.

However, Miss Ramsay was graduated from Deering High School in Portland, Maine in 1961 and attended Skidmore College, the University of Vermont, and Hunter College for a total period of 5 years. Her field of specialty is mental health in which she is an outstanding leader.

I salute Ann Ramsay of whom Maine is very proud in this great achievement of hers.

THE VALUE OF A HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, this month, as commencement ceremonies are conducted throughout the Nation, it is especially appropriate to reflect on the value of an American high school education to those who receive it.

We should reflect as well on the very

great cost of failure to graduate—both to those who fail and to society as a whole. And more than a million students will fail to graduate with their class this spring.

I invite the attention of Senators to a recent editorial entitled "High School Days Golden for Many," published in the Duluth, Minn., Herald of May 16. The editorial's thoughtful comments concerning the report "The Costs to the Nation of Inadequate Education," recently issued by the Select Committee on Equal Educational Opportunity, on which I serve as chairman, should be of interest to all those concerned with public education in this country. I ask unanimous consent that the editorial be printed in the RECORD.

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

HIGH SCHOOL DAYS GOLDEN FOR MANY

Sen. Mondale, D-Minn., chairman of a Select Committee on Equal Educational Opportunity, performs a timely service. He calls attention to a report, released by his committee, on the money lost to Americans and their government through noncompletion of high school.

Prof. Henry Levin of Stanford University has made calculations on the basis of 3.18 million American men who did not graduate from high school. They are in the 25-34 age group. This lack of education will cost them \$237 billion in lost income. That means a \$75-billion tax loss for our various layers of government.

Like other shocking sums, these statistics seem like conservative estimates. Accompanying estimates of added welfare costs and costs for crimes committed by the undereducated seem more "ifly." A conjecture at the cost of providing high school opportunity is also hard to follow. We all know some who would have cost the community almost nothing if they had used existing facilities and space which was there.

But the main point is beyond dispute: Time in high school will bring good returns for almost everyone, even though these must be shared with the alert and hungry governments which surround us.

It might be worth while to commission Prof. Levin to add a hypothetical supplement. What have we lost, in earnings and tax-paying power alone, by the decline of many high school standards in this century? In some departments those early high schools compared with many college departments of today. A dilution of requirements and a more genial atmosphere probably kept a higher proportion of students in school, but it surely alienated some and turned others away from habits of serious study.

Educational inflation can affect courses and grades and erode a diploma's value. The parallel with money inflation does not end there. If people were better taught, and remembered their lessons, there would be more resistance to both kinds of inflation. Also, there was a kind of sturdiness in surviving the grim examinations of an old-time high school that few Americans now alive ever had the chance to acquire.

BILL BOWERMAN: 1972 OLYMPIC TRACK AND FIELD COACH

Mr. HATFIELD. Mr. President, I have commented before in the Senate about the choice by the U.S. Olympic Committee of a good friend of mine, Mr. Bill

Bowerman, to serve as the coach of the U.S. track and field team next fall in Munich. I doubt whether one could find an Oregonian with anything but lavish praise for the choice of a coach. Bill Bowerman's fans throughout our State are legion, and his successes over the years in developing fine young men, who happen to be track athletes, stands by itself. I have known many of the world-class athletes who have attended the University of Oregon and have fallen under the "Bowerman spell," and they are outstanding young men in all facets of their lives, as well as being superior athletes.

Recently, the Portland Oregonian, on June 4, 1972, published a long story on Bill Bowerman, written by Leo Davis, who I believe covers track and field for the Oregonian.

The article touches on facets of Bill's personality that I am well aware of. If there ever was a redtape hater, it is Bill Bowerman. If there ever was a coach to ignore a potential athlete's past press clippings and look instead at his character, it is Bill Bowerman.

I ask unanimous consent that the article, written by Leo Davis, be printed in the RECORD.

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

HE'S NOT JUST PLAIN BILL

(By Leo Davis)

Examined in context, William J. Bowerman was the only logical choice to shepherd our Olympians in Munich.

Long before the brass hats came to terms with conscience and voted accordingly, the University of Oregon coach had won his colleagues' respect and admiration for 30 years of service that produced NCAA champions, Olympic medalists and world record holders.

Election was inevitable. So was his reaction.

"To be named head of an Olympic track and field team is the greatest honor a coach can receive," pronounced Bowerman. And permitted himself to be dragged, figuratively, to his date with destiny.

Since Bill subscribes without reservation to the sentiment expressed in that acceptance, it is natural to assume his appointment was a calculated reward for a job well done. A consummation of the marriage between talent and goal-pace philosophy.

Not so, he protested. "It was never my intention to become an Olympic coach. I've already accomplished a good deal more than I ever thought I would. I like to work with athletes but I hate red tape and I didn't give a damn about the position."

Bill was persuaded to campaign for the job by a "couple of guys who said I owed it to the people of Oregon."

Record supports his nomination but not his reluctance. To come to grips with that un-Bowermanlike failing, look beyond the record.

The Oregon coach needs Munich like Munich needs another brewery, he has left little undone. But in the doing he created a complex character difficult to portray, harder to predict.

He has been damned as a tyrant and applauded as a genius. He might be neither, he could be both.

Bowerman has coached more sub-four milers than any man in history. Detractors insist his proteges run from not for him.