

August 5, 1974

Approved For Release 2005/07/20 : CIA-RDP79-00957A000100040046-6 S 14229

## AMENDMENT NO. 1767

At the end of the bill add the following new title:

## TITLE V—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Sec. 11. The first section of the Act entitled "An Act to authorize a permanent annual appropriation for the maintenance and operation of the Gorgas Memorial", approved May 7, 1928, as amended (22 U.S.C. 278), is amended—

(1) by striking out "the sum of not to exceed \$500,000, to be paid"; and

(2) by inserting immediately after "(hereinafter referred to as the Gorgas Memorial Institute)," the following: "such sums as may be necessary".

## AMENDMENT NO. 1769

(Ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.)

Mr. JAVITS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 3394) to amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, and for other purposes.

## AMENDMENT NO. 1779

(Ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.)

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I am submitting an amendment today to the Foreign Assistance Act of 1974, S. 3394, to terminate all military assistance to Chile.

Since the overthrow of the Allende government last September 11, reports from Chile consistently have reflected widespread violation of human rights by the authoritarian military junta now in power.

Shortly after the coup, the Senate Subcommittee on Refugees held a public hearing into the condition of refugees and of human rights in Chile. Testimony at that hearing and subsequent reports of respected international groups disclosed the existence in Chile of summary executions, of torture, of mass arrests, of the deaths of two American citizens, and of continued threats to foreign nationals. Those reports prompted me to introduce an amendment to halt all military aid to Chile. That amendment to the fiscal year 1974 foreign aid appropriations bill was adopted by the Senate on December 17, 1973. However, it was deleted in conference.

Unfortunately, in the months since that action, the situation in Chile has not seen a return to the traditional Chilean respect for and protection of human rights. In fact, a series of reports from respected international organizations such as the International Commission of Jurists and Amnesty International as well as private contacts that I have had with both Chilean and third country individuals and agencies convince me that a systematic disregard for human rights continues today in Chile.

Amnesty International, in a letter to General Pinochet, stated:

Contrary to some statements issued by Chilean Governmental officials abroad, there is substantial evidence of a persistent and gross violation of the most fundamental human rights.

The report went on to charge continuation of summary executions and torture, not only during their November visit, but up to the time of their letter of December 31, 1973.

In February, an ad hoc group of U.S. union officials, professors, lawyers, and church officials traveled to Chile. Their report was presented on February 28 at a congressional conference on the situation in Chile. It, too, disclosed thousands of "politically motivated detentions," the absence of effective legal process, the continued use of torture, the use of economic sanctions against those suspected of being in sympathy with the previous government and other violations of human rights.

In March, following a lengthy debate by the Commission on Human Rights of the United Nations, a telegram was issued by the United Nations. It stated:

The Commission on Human Rights, while considering the obligation of all states under the charter of the United Nations to promote universal respect and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms, has considered with deep concern numerous reports from a wide variety of sources relating to gross and massive violations of human rights in Chile in contradiction with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other relevant international instruments ratified by a great number of countries including Chile.

The Commission on Human Rights, which has consistently deplored all violations of human rights, calls upon your Government for the immediate cessation of any kind of violations of human rights committed contrary to the principles of the United Nations Charter and other international instruments including the International Covenants on Human Rights.

In April, the International Commission of Jurists sent a delegation to Chile to inquire into the legal situation with regard to human rights. Its three-man delegation included Covey T. Oliver, former U.S. Ambassador to Colombia and former U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs.

In May, the preliminary report of the delegation was released, expressing the "view that present judicial procedures and safeguards do not meet the minimum standards which Chile is bound to observe under article 3 of the Geneva Conventions, 1949." The report also stated:

We received most convincing evidence to support the declaration of the Catholic Bishops on April 24, 1974, that there are "interrogations with physical and moral pressure." We believe that the various forms of ill-treatment, sometimes amounting to severe torture, are carried out systematically by some of those responsible for interrogation and not, as many people sought to persuade us, in isolated instances at the time of arrest.

A study mission of the Senate Refugee Subcommittee traveled in Chile in April as well. It included former U.S. Ambassador to Chile Ralph A. Dungan, former State Department Latin American expert John N. Plank, and Mark L. Schneider of my staff.

Their report, after its conclusions and recommendations previously had been communicated to the junta, was given to the Senate Subcommittee on Refugees at a public hearing on July 23, a summary of which appears in the Record of July 23 at S13243.

That testimony once again disclosed—contrary to the continued assurances of the Chilean Government and its repre-

sentatives—the existence of a systematic, flagrant and continuing disregard for human rights in Chile. They found arbitrary arrest and indeterminate detention without charge. Some 6,000 persons, according to junta statistics, were under detention at the time of their trip. Other sources cited additional persons under detention at less permanent detention sites throughout the country. Last week, the State Department reported that Chilean officials still acknowledge that some 6,000 persons are detained.

The study mission also noted that the Chilean habeas corpus protection had been suspended. Torture and mistreatment of prisoners continued. Some prisoners were held incommunicado for months. Others were permitted to see their families on a somewhat regular basis, but briefly. Most never had a chance to see lawyer. Due process appeared limited in all instances; totally absent in some. Schools and colleges were under military control. Freedom of the press did not exist. Many thousands of individuals were fired arbitrarily for their political beliefs from public and private employment. Labor unions were barred from striking and restricted in their normal activities.

The study mission also noted that the Congress had been closed; the Constitution abridged; political parties abolished or suspended; and the number of Chilean refugees in neighboring countries was rising.

In May, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights of the Organization of American States sent a telegram to the junta in which it stated:

During this session, the study of the present situation of human rights in Chile has taken a great part of our time. On the one hand, we have examined those individual cases, clearly determinable, in which the violation of certain fundamental rights of one or several specified persons has been denounced. But, in addition, it has been necessary to analyze separately that which we might call a "general case," that is, the aggregation of charges from different sources according to which there is a policy in Chile which would imply, according to the claimants, the systematic disregard of fundamental human rights.

After some delay, the Commission was granted permission to visit Chile. Its recommendations were made public on Friday in Santiago. According to news reports, they indicated the Commission "had found evidence that torture is used in interrogations of political prisoners, that people detained without charges are required to do hard labor, that Chileans sometimes disappear for days or weeks after being seized by police or military intelligence services and that military courts have limited lawyers' access to their clients and tried people under wartime rules, for acts committed before the September 11 coup."

In June, other observers, including the former Attorney General of the United States, Ramsey Clark and New York City Criminal Court Judge William Booth, traveled to Chile. They visited the trials, now concluded, of former air force officers and several civilians who had held posts in the previous govern-

August 5, 1974

ment of Salvadore Allende. Recently, the sentences were announced. They included four death sentences. Hopefully, those sentences will be commuted particularly since the former Attorney General and Judge Booth described the proceedings as "show trials." They cited, along with other observers the lack of due process in the military court martial proceedings which operate for military and civilian alike.

One attorney was thrown out of court for speaking "too warmly" of Allende. Another was reprimanded for reporting that his clients had been tortured. Virtually all defendants were prosecuted on the basis of "statements" given by others who were themselves under indictment or under detention. And many of these defendants had told their families and their visitors of the systematic torture used during interrogations to obtain those "statements." The full texts of former Attorney General Clark and Judge Booth's opening testimony to the Refugee Subcommittee are reprinted at page S 13899 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of July 31, 1974.

Despite this unrefuted testimony from numerous respected international organizations and knowledgeable individuals, the attitude of the U.S. Government has been one of "business as usual." Despite the passage last fall of my amendment and its signature into law, stating the sense of Congress that—

The President should request the Government of Chile to protect the human rights of all individuals, Chilean and foreign, as provided in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Convention and Protocol Relating the Status of Refugees, and other relevant international legal instruments guaranteeing the granting of asylum, safe conduct, and the humane treatment or release of prisoners.

There is little evidence of forceful U.S. Government action.

The most obvious, and to me, the most unacceptable evidence of our policy has been the military aid program.

The administration has requested a near doubling of its fiscal year 1974 budget proposal for military assistance to Chile. Originally, a \$10 million military credit sales program for fiscal year 1974 was recommended. Following the coup, that figure was increased to \$15 million, a 50 percent hike. In its budget request for fiscal year 1975, the administration recommended another substantial increase, to \$20.5 million, for credit sales and another \$800,000 to support the training of Chilean military officers.

With a virtually unchallenged verdict of respected international organizations and respected jurists and scholars of a continuing pattern of gross violations of human rights in Chile, I believe the proposal for additional military aid to Chile to be unjustifiable and unacceptable. It contrasts with the announcements of Britain and France to withhold military equipment and it signifies a disturbing lack of commitment to basic human rights on the part of the administration.

For these reasons, I am submitting this amendment, which I ask unanimous consent to be printed in the Rec-

ord, along with several articles, to halt all military aid to Chile.

There being no objection, the amendment and articles were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

AMENDMENT 1773

On page 6, between lines 23 and 24, insert the following:

(4) At the end thereof add the following new section:

"SEC. 514. Termination of Assistance to Chile.—No funds made available under this chapter or the Foreign Military Sales Act may be obligated to furnish assistance to Chile on or after the date of enactment of this section."

[From the Washington Post, Aug. 3, 1974]  
"JUSTICE" IN CHILE

The "Justice" of the victors is being relentlessly administered in Chile by the officers who overthrew the Allende government last fall. Given the chaos of his last days, it is conceivable that some of Allende's supporters sensed that a coup was coming and hoped to forestall it by creating a power center of their own within the Chilean armed forces. At any rate, the coup came, destroying any such hopes, and the would-be hunters became the prey. The officers who had seized power looked about them for a dramatic way to legitimize their authority, to convince others inside and outside Chile that they had indeed saved the country by their own intervention. For Chileans are, despite their recent trauma, a law-minded people, and even the new leaders appreciate the benefits of winning their countrymen's respect. To fulfill this vital legitimizing purpose, they decided on a mass trial of Allende supporters, who were accused of trying to take over a substantial part of the Chilean air force. Sentences were handed down in that trial the other day.

Now, only in a country as politically riven as Salvador Allende's Chile could a group of 54 air force men (and 10 civilians) have contemplated a kind of coup within one branch of the armed forces in order to assure military support to keep the elected government in power. That is a fair measure of how things were in Santiago at that time. But only in a country as politically restrictive as General Pinochet's Chile would these defendants have been tried with so little a sense on the government's part of its own basic illogic.

Note that, despite government promises of a prompt public trial, a considerable number of Allende's civilian officials have remained in prison or otherwise under detention for almost a year, unfriended and uncharged. But apparently the military was offended by the thought that some of its own—air force men—supported Allende. The military perhaps also wanted to intimidate would-be dissenters still within its ranks. These seem to be the particular reasons why the 80-odd defendants were brought to trial before an air force court martial. That court sentenced four of them—a former Socialist Party leader, and a colonel, captain and sergeant—to be shot, while 58 others received prison terms. Carrying out those sentences is a virtually certain way to build more hate and bitterness into Chilean society, which is desperately in need of a turn toward domestic peace.

In a trial where the crime charged is essentially loyalty to the previous government, there can be no question whether the trial is political: It is. Nonetheless, the Pinochet leadership permitted foreign observers to attend the sessions that were open—presumably to bear witness to the correctness of the proceedings or, at the least, to attest to the good faith of the Santiago junta. Whether the observers, simply by going, sanctioned the purpose of the trial would seem to be a fair question. Anyway, the reports of the several American observers, made to the Ken-

nelly and Fraser congressional subcommittees, hardly gave the junta the clean bill of health it desired. The torture of political prisoners still goes on, the observers reported. Due process is an occasional thing. The exodus of political refugees runs high.

Official American interest in how the Chilean government lives up to international standards of human rights is hard to perceive. American military aid is high and getting higher. And in respect to Chile there is not even the excuse, offered most recently for instance, in respect to police excesses in South Korea, that the United States has strategic interests requiring it to look the other way.

[From the Washington Post, Aug. 4, 1974]  
OAS GROUP URGES CHILE STOP TORTURE  
(By Joseph Novitski)

SANTIAGO, CHILE.—The Human Rights Commission of the Organization of American States has recommended to the Chilean military junta that it stop physical and psychological torture, punishment without trial and pretrial detentions that amount to prison terms.

The recommendations, made privately to the government on Monday and given to the press last night, were the result of the first on-the-spot investigation of human rights violations in Chile by an international organization. Members of the Human Rights Commission spent two weeks in Chile talking to government officials and detainees and visiting prison camps, detention centers and military courts. They were not permitted to visit three military installations identified by detainees as torture centers.

The eight members of the commission did not make public the findings of their investigation. However, the 11 recommendations they made to the government clearly implied that they had gotten behind the increasingly east-going normalcy of daily life in Chile and looked at the continuing repression of known or suspected Marxists since President Salvador Allende was overthrown last year.

The commission's recommendations indicate that it had found evidence that torture is used in interrogations of political prisoners that people detained without charges are required to do hard labor, that Chileans sometimes disappear for days or weeks after being seized by police or military intelligence services and that military courts have limited lawyers' access to their clients and tried people under wartime rules, for acts committed before the Sept. 11 coup.

The Human Rights Commission, a permanent body of the OAS, is limited in its ability to investigate charges of human rights violations by requirements that it work with the government that has been accused. The governments of Cuba, Guatemala and Brazil, for example, have refused to allow commission representatives to visit their countries.

The OAS as a whole has never taken action on allegations of human rights violations by a member country, and in June tabled a commission report on torture in Brazil.

The government's decision to permit the commission to visit Chile appeared to be part of an effort by the junta to improve its international image. The jurists from the United States, Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Chile, Mexico, Venezuela and Uruguay said the government had cooperated with their mission.

Carlos Dunshee de Abranches of Brazil, vice president of the commission, called the Chilean foreign minister's response to their recommendations "positive." That response was not made public immediately, but Santiago's pro-government newspapers published the commission's recommendations prominently today without comment.

In the military view, Chile's image has been hurt over the last 7 months by the very

reports that the OAS commission came to investigate. Government officials and individual officers have dismissed the reports of violations of human rights as Communist propaganda. They have termed the individual Chileans, foreign journalists and church groups that have reported on the details and dimensions of repression here Communists, bad Chileans or Marxist dupes.

"They told me that they're always being lied about," U.S. Secretary of the Army Howard Callaway said last month at the end of a courtesy visit to Chilean army officials. "They categorically and adamantly denied that this (torture) was happening and showed me orders that had gone out. They said some soldiers had disobeyed these orders and had been punished."

There is no doubt that Communist and Socialist parties outside Chile particularly in Western Europe, have organized a continuing campaign to denounce repression of leftists and others in Chile.

However, no communist or socialist countries belong to the OAS, a regional diplomatic grouping of the United States and 22 Latin American and Caribbean countries.

While the commission was here, according to an official estimate, 5,800 people were being held for political offenses in Chile, a country of 10 million.

About one-third of those held have had no charges lodged against them.

Hundreds of people most of them women, went to the offices set up by the commission to add to the list of complaints before it. According to members of the commission, many came to report that relatives had disappeared after being detained.

While the commission was here, Jorge Montes, a Communist senator during Allende's government, was arrested with his wife and daughter. Relatives could not find out from junta officials where they were being held for more than a week.

Also during the commission visit, a air force court martial condemned a Socialist lawyer and three air force men to death for treason, for their role in supporting the Allende government.

The sentences, junta spokesmen emphasized are subject to review by the commander of the Santiago air force garrison and by Gen. Augusto Pinochet, the leader of the junta. While the OAS commission was here, officials hinted that one or both of the officers would probably be moved to commute the sentences.

[From the Washington Post, Aug. 2, 1974]

CHILE JUNTA DEALS DEMOCRACY OUT OF LONG-TERM PLANS

(By Joseph Novitski)

SANTIAGO.—The Chilean military junta, after governing for 10 months with improvised policies and structures, has settled down for a long stay in power.

The junta, which replaced President Salvador Allende after the coup in which he died last September, began its tenth month by reordering the country's government, burning the national voter registry and breaking of relations with Chile's largest political party, the Christian Democrats. It all added up to a declaration that the military plans to govern for an indefinite span, without elections or organized civilian political support.

Government spokesmen, when asked how long military rule may last, answer, "We have plans, not deadlines."

The plans are for the long term and on a large scale.

"If we don't do big, lasting things, we might as well go home now," an adviser to the junta said recently.

Thus far, in what it calls "the second stage," the junta has made known its intention to rebuild the economy, to make it grow with the help of foreign investment, to

reduce and reorganize the government bureaucracy and to enforce a total ban on civilian political activity by continuing the detentions and military-court trials that have been the rule since last September.

The first step of government reorganization came late in June, when the armed forces agreed to shift from a four-man junta to a one-man presidency. Since the military overthrew Allende and uprooted his Marxist-oriented government, the commanders of the army, the navy, the air force and the *carabineros*, Chile's national police force, had exercised the powers of the presidency. They also took over the law-making power of the Congress, which was closed last year.

Now, Gen. Augusto Pinochet, commander-in-chief of the army and leader of the junta, has been named president for an indefinite term with the formal title of "supreme chief of the nation."

The point of the change, government sources said, was efficiency. The four-man junta had been slower in reaching decisions than one would be, they said. The commanders of the army, navy, air force and police have retained the role of drawing up laws for promulgation by decree.

Pinochet's rise also represents the ascendancy of the Chilean army over the navy, air force and police. Some civilian observers, believing that the army officers in government had shown more moderation than air force and navy officers, thought this might mean an easing of repression. This has not yet been the case.

Chilean families report that men and women are still disappearing for days and sometimes weeks. A businessman told friends recently he had been arrested, held for four days alone in a tiny cell and then released without charges.

While Gen. Pinochet was forming a new Cabinet of 14 military men and 3 civilians, two of them technocrats with international reputations the government burned the national voter registration records. A government spokesman explained that the lists of a 4 million voters were "notoriously fraudulent." No plans were announced for making new lists or reregistering voters.

The remote expectation that the junta might call elections to carry out its announced aim of restoring Chilean democracy disappeared with the electoral records. There remained another possibility, suggested to the junta by leaders of the Christian Democratic Party. The party leadership, who opposed Allende and publicly accepted the coup as a necessary evil, had hoped for a return to civilian government within three to five years.

That hope, according to Christian Democrats familiar with party affairs, disappeared when the junta publicly broke off its semi-public relations with the party in July. Formally, there has been no political party activity in Chile since the junta outlawed the country's Marxist parties and declared the others, including the Christian Democrats, in recess.

During the recess, Christian Democratic leaders continued to meet privately. Last January they presented a memorandum to the government that criticized the military's treatment of prisoners and its disregard for legal and human rights. Also in January, former Sen. Patricio Aylwin, recognized by the junta as the party's president, suggested privately to a military minister that Christian Democrats saw no need for more than five years of military dictatorship in Chile.

It was not Christian Democratic political opinions, but censorship imposed on a Santiago radio station owned by the party that caused the party's complete break with the junta.

After an exchange of letters, the government called the party an "instrument of international Marxism" and told Aylwin blunt-

ly to keep a respectful tongue in his head when he spoke to the military government.

Christian Democrats said the government's move looked like a signal from the army that its contacts with Christian Democrats were at an end.

Some party leaders said the break helped the party overcome the reputation of having helped in the coup. Even former President Eduardo Frei, the grand old man of Chilean Christian Democracy who had gone, with other former presidents, to a thanksgiving Mass with the junta last year, was reliably reported to be critical of the military government now.

"In the end it's probably better this way," said a Christian Democratic lawyer. "They tell us to shut up and we stop arguing. It shows everyone that this is a dictatorship and that's that."

73 SOCIALISTS ON TRIAL IN SOUTHERN CHILE

SANTIAGO, August 1.—Seventy-three members of the outlawed Socialist Party are being tried on charges ranging from the illegal possession of arms to treason by a court martial in the town of Linares, about 172 miles south of Santiago, lawyers for the accused said today.

The lawyers said the prosecutor had demanded death penalties for four of the defendants charged with assisting the enemy during a state of internal war.

[From the New York Times, Aug. 4, 1974]

CHILE GETS SUGGESTIONS

Since the overthrow in Chile of the government of Dr. Salvador Allende Gossens, there have been repeated charges of torture and other abuse by the military regime of its political prisoners. Last week a human rights committee from the Organization of American States implicitly confirmed those charges, calling on the regime to ban the application of physical and psychological pressure on detainees.

The six-nation group, after 15 days of inquiry into allegations that human rights were being violated by the junta, did not in its statement explicitly accuse the regime. It confined itself instead to suggestions that human rights should be honored. Among its "suggestions" was a proposal that the Government inform families of detainees that their relatives were being held, and the reasons.

ENERGY REORGANIZATION ACT OF 1974—AMENDMENT

AMENDMENT NO. 1768

(Ordered to be printed and to lie on the table.)

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, today I am submitting an amendment to S. 2744 the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974, to repeal daylight saving time from the last Sunday in October through the last Sunday in April.

As I have said previously on a number of occasions in the Senate Chamber, I do not believe year-round daylight saving time has saved a material amount of energy, and I know it has proved to be a major inconvenience and hardship to many Americans. The Department of Transportation has issued its report on the effects of the daylight saving time experiment, and the report recommends that DST be continued for only 8 months, rather than 12.

The report states that the effects were so small after the January 6, 1974 transition, that they could not be reliably separated from effects of other changes occurring at the same time. These other

changes included fuel availability constraints, speed limit reductions, Sunday gasoline station closings, and voluntary reductions in the use of fighting, hearing, and unnecessary travel.

Year-round daylight saving time may have resulted in a flattening of the daily peakloads and a decrease on the order of 0.75 percent of our daily consumption of electricity for January and February. Savings of approximately 1 percent for March and April in total consumption for electricity production are inferred only from the experience on transitions to DST in previous years. The savings of 1 percent of our electricity consumption translates into six-tenths of 1 percent of our daily consumption of 1 million barrels of oil per day.

No significant effects on traffic safety can be attributed to winter daylight saving time, according to the report.

In my State of Ohio, the Columbus Board of Education noted fears of parents whose children had to go to school in the darkness last winter. The board sent questionnaires to the parents, asking if a later school opening would be beneficial and helpful; 66.4 percent of the schools indicated they would prefer a later starting time. However, the school board, anticipating congressional action on this matter, has delayed any change.

Elementary schools many times begin the school year in August, this month. The Congress must take action swiftly, if it is to help school districts across the country avoid another year of inconvenience for many families, who must drive their children to school, if they do not want them to walk in the dark. If we act now, we can insure that chaos will be avoided, and school officials will not have to change their opening hours in the middle of the school year.

The Commerce Committee has indicated to my staff that hearings are not expected to be held on this matter before the end of this session; therefore, I feel it is imperative that the Senate take action on the floor to rectify this situation.

I ask that the amendment be printed at this point in the RECORD.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 1768

On page 91, after line 15, insert the following:

TITLE V--TERMINATION OF EMERGENCY DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

OCTOBER 1974 TERMINATION

SEC. 501. Section 7 of the Emergency Daylight Saving Time Energy Conservation Act of 1973 is amended by striking out "April 1975" and inserting in lieu thereof "October 1974".

AMENDMENT NO. 1778

(Ordered to be printed and to lie on the table.)

Mr. MERCY. Mr. President, I am today introducing, with my colleagues Senators DOMINICK and MONTRO, an amendment to S. 2744, the Energy Reorganization Act. The purpose of our amendment is to

assure that the Administrator of the new Energy Research and Development Administration--ERDA--will devote particular attention to preventing a shortage of manpower to accomplish the energy R. & D. mission.

With the rapid expansion in energy R. & D. programs projected over the next 10 years, and the long-term decline in college trained engineers over the last 7 years, the United States faces the possibility of a severe manpower shortage in the technical and scientific fields. Such a shortage would be a serious blow to our Nation's efforts to develop economically viable alternatives to fossil fuel energy sources in the years ahead.

Surveys on the need for engineering manpower and nuclear manpower were reported in the June 1974 issue of Nuclear News. One independent study concluded that "the nuclear industry is facing a nuclear manpower shortage that will severely limit the country's nuclear power program unless steps are taken immediately to correct the situation. The same could be said of other energy industries and energy research and development endeavors.

In order to insure that the manpower situation is monitored closely and that training efforts are supported adequately, our amendment would add two important responsibilities to those of the ERDA Administrator:

First, He would be charged with assuring the collection, analysis, and dissemination of manpower supply and demand data relating to energy R. & D.

Second, He would be responsible for recommending educational programs in universities, colleges, and vocational schools, and for carrying out such programs when authorized by the President and the Congress. Through these educational programs, the Administrator would help assure that a shortage of manpower would not become a deterrent in the accomplishment of the energy R. & D. programs.

The function of recommending appropriate education support programs to assure an adequate supply of technical manpower would be specifically assigned to an officer of ERDA compensated at Level V of the Executive Schedule.

In the development of this amendment, we are indebted to the Education Division of the American Nuclear Society and particularly to its chairman, Dr. Robert L. Long, professor of nuclear engineering at the University of New Mexico. The tireless efforts of Dr. Long and his colleague, Dr. Jack Ohanian of the University of New Mexico, have brought the issue of a potential shortage of scientific and technical manpower to the attention of educators throughout the country, as well as the Federal agencies concerned with technical manpower training.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that our amendment be printed in the RECORD, along with the supporting material from Nuclear News and the Education Division of the American Nuclear Society.

There being no objection, the amendment and material were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

AMENDMENT NO. 1778

Or page 32, line 15, after the period, add the following:

"One of these officers shall be assigned the responsibility for recommending appropriate educational support programs to assure an adequate supply of technical manpower."

Or page 35, strike out line 16.

Or page 35, line 17, strike out the period and insert in lieu thereof a semicolon.

Or page 35, between lines 19 and 20, insert the following:

"(1) assume the collection, analysis, and dissemination of manpower supply and demand data relating to energy research and development; and

"(2) helping to assure that at no time shall a shortage of manpower be a deterrent in the accomplishment of energy research and development programs by recommending, and carrying out when authorized by the President and the Congress, educational programs in universities, colleges, and vocational schools."

EDUCATION DIVISION, AMERICAN NUCLEAR SOCIETY, Hinsdale, Ill., June 20, 1974.

To: Nuclear Engineering Department Heads, Committee and Education Division, Executive Committee

From: R. L. Long and M. J. Ohanian.

Subject: AEC and GOCO Professional level manpower requirements--Report of meeting with AEC personnel--June 13, 1974.

I. INTRODUCTION

A: the invitation of Mr. Harold Young, USAEC Division of Biomedical and Environmental Research (DBER), Professors Long and Ohanian participated in a half-day meeting at AEC Headquarters on AEC and GOCO professional level manpower requirements.

The following AEC Headquarters personnel participated in the meeting chaired by Mr. Young: L. Bogart, CTR; Betty Lockridge, DBER; W. Bixby, RSR; R. Davis, REG; Juno Chewning, LABR; A. Katz, RRD; W. Bur, Deputy Director, DBER.

The main objectives of the meeting were to discuss and review:

- 1. Manpower needs over the next 2-5 years in the areas of engineering, health physics, and environmental protection by degree level and extent of specialization.
2. Evaluate means by which AEC training programs can help meet these needs.
3. Flexibility of university programs to meet the identified requirements.
4. Level of AEC support necessary at the various degree levels to produce the current and projected manpower requirements.

II. MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS

Each division representative present at the meeting reviewed the manpower requirements for the division and its associated GOCO organizations. These presentations are summarized below:

Reactor Safety Research (RSR): The needs of this division are reflected primarily in the needs of its primary contractor Aerojet Nuclear/Allied Chemical. Dr. Bixby stressed that the mission of the division is to upgrade and advance the present safety technology, i.e., development rather than research emphasis. RSR's manpower needs can be summarized as follows:

Table with 4 columns: Total engineering/science registration, Bachelor of science, Master of science, Doctor of philosophy. Rows for Fiscal year 1975 and 1976.

For both fiscal years the breakdown among the various disciplines is approximately: 40% mechanical engineers, 20% nuclear engineers,