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1961, in the Hadassah-Hebrew University Medical Center, Ein Karem, Jerusalem, to which are being added rebuilt and expanded facilities on Mt. Scopus, Hadassah's first "hill of healing."

The work being done at the Medical Center in Ein Karem is impressive by any standard. It includes the Rothschild-Hadassah-University Hospital, Rosensohn Outpatient Clinics, Henrietta Szold-Hadassah School of Nursing, Hebrew University-Hadassah Medical School, Adolf and Felicia Leon-Hadassah Mother and Child Pavilion, Hebrew University-Hadassah School of Dentistry, founded by Alpha Omega; John F. Kennedy Building, a reception and information center; Harry and Reva Lindenbaum-Hadassah Nurses Residence, the synagogue with the Chagall windows, and an administration building and schools of Pharmacy, Occupational Therapy and Public Health and Social Medicine.

Throughout the Medical Center and on Mt. Scopus, which was returned to the Jews after a 19-year interlude, following the Six-Day War, there are facilities for all disciplines.

Nor are these medical services the only programs about which Rose Matzkin must be knowledgeable. In addition to the American affairs program, Jewish education, and youth activities in this country, there are also, a land reclamation program, Youth Aliyah, and education services. By means of the latter, a newly created Hadassah Comprehensive High School/Seligberg-Brandeis has resulted from a merger of boys' and girls' vocational high schools. Rose also attended the graduation last December of the first class from the new Hadassah Community College, held in conjunction with the dedication of the college cultural and social center.

So vast a program and so many travel demands are enough to turn anyone's hair gray over night. There is a sprinkling of gray in her smartly coiffed hair, but there are no signs that the task has given Rose Matzkin anything but happiness.

When she was a young girl living in New Haven, world leadership was probably far from her dreams. Without the apparent nervous drive which characterizes so many in high places, she is succeeding in bridging the distance between this country and Israel at a time of unparalleled pressures.

#### DR. HAROLD J. WINSTON SELECTED AS PRESIDENT OF THE TENNESSEE OPTOMETRIC ASSOCIATION

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, Dr. Harold J. Winston of Knoxville, Tenn., has recently been selected by his fellow optometrists of the Tennessee Optometric Association as their president for the 1973-74 term. The new president brings years of experience in community service as well as in his professions to this new position.

Dr. Winston has served as president of the Volunteer Lions Club, Junior Chamber of Commerce, Temple Beth El, Arnstein Jewish Community Center, B'nai B'rith, Knox Highway Safety Council. In the interests of ever elevating the standards of his profession, he has served as president of the Eastern Tennessee Optometric Association and as the chairman of the Optometric Extension Program Study Group. He is a member of the Tennessee Academy of Optometry, the American Optometric Association, a board member of the Southern Council of Optometrists. He also is a member of the Knox Chamber of Commerce.

He has managed no slight feat, these days, in inspiring the career choices of three of his four children. One is an optometrist, in practice with his father. Another is an optician and a third is a student at Southern College of Optometry, his alma mater.

The Tennessee Optometric Association has contributed greatly to the State of Tennessee in its pursuit of quality vision care for all. During the presidency of Dr. Winston, I am sure that the TOA will continue to achieve its goals and high standards.

#### AMBASSADOR HARRIMAN CALLS FOR TEST BAN DISCUSSIONS DURING BREZHNEV SUMMIT

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, the visit next week of Soviet General Secretary Brezhnev will hopefully be an opportunity for the President to take a major new initiative toward a comprehensive ban of the testing of nuclear weapons.

I wish to call to the attention of my colleagues a timely article by former Ambassador W. Averell Harriman, our principal negotiator of the Partial Test-Ban Treaty in 1963, entitled "The Right Time, the Right Place," which appeared in the New York Times on Sunday, June 10. Ambassador Harriman writes:

The time is opportune for President Nixon to announce the suspension of all nuclear testing as long as the Soviet Union shows similar restraint, coupled with a proposal for immediate negotiations for a comprehensive nuclear test ban including underground testing.

As one of 32 cosponsors of Senate Resolution 67, which proposes that the President announce the immediate suspension of all underground nuclear testing to remain in effect as long as the Soviet Union similarly abstains, and which urges the President to set forth a new proposal to the Soviet Government for a permanent treaty to ban all nuclear tests, I applaud Ambassador Harriman's recommendation that the President "take advantage" of the summit meeting to begin discussions on this "vital subject."

Ambassador Harriman concludes:

An announcement by President Nixon and Secretary Brezhnev of an agreement for moratorium in testing pending prompt negotiations for a comprehensive test-ban treaty would give new reassurance to the people of the United States and throughout the world that another important step was being taken to reduce the dangers of nuclear disaster and further the cause of peace.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Ambassador Harriman's article be printed in the RECORD.

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

#### THE RIGHT TIME, THE RIGHT PLACE

(By W. Averell Harriman)

WASHINGTON.—The forthcoming visit of Secretary Brezhnev gives President Nixon a unique opportunity for another important initiative in the control of nuclear weapons. The time is opportune for President

Nixon to announce the suspension of all nuclear testing as long as the Soviet Union shows similar restraint, coupled with a proposal for immediate negotiations for a comprehensive nuclear test ban including underground testing. Ten years ago President Kennedy took a similar initiative which resulted in agreement within seven weeks on the partial test-ban treaty.

This treaty included a pledge to continue negotiations to ban all nuclear testing. This pledge was reaffirmed in the nonproliferation treaty negotiated under President Johnson and ratified by President Nixon. Thus three Administrations have undertaken this commitment and so have the Soviet leaders of the last decade as well.

Other countries of the world take this commitment of ours seriously. It is doubtful that we can be successful in persuading certain potential nuclear powers to consider seriously adhering to the nonproliferation treaty as long as we continue extensive underground tests.

For many years—since 1958, in fact—it has been generally accepted that the comprehensive test ban would be in our national interest. The reason given for our inability to reach agreement on a comprehensive test ban has been our inability to obtain Soviet agreement on on-site inspection, once thought necessary to detect violation by clandestine underground testing. Whatever the merits of such a reason ten to fifteen years ago, it is not, in the judgment of experts, valid today.

There are two major reasons for the change. The first results from the continued advances in the field of detection and identification of underground nuclear tests by seismic means and other national means of detection.

Our national capabilities have advanced to a point where the risks of danger to U.S. security interests by clandestine Soviet underground tests is very limited. Any test that might escape detection and identification would be quite small, a relatively small fraction of the Hiroshima bomb and of relatively little importance in its possible effect on the strategic balance. Even with respect to tests of this size, there is sufficient uncertainty so that a potential evader could never be sure that any individual test would not be detected and identified.

The second reason results from the SALT agreements which provide that compliance will be verified by each side by national technical means, that neither side will interfere with the others national means of verification, and that a standing commission will be established to consider any suspected violation of the agreement. These provisions assure protection to our satellite photography and provide a forum for immediate consideration of any suspicious activity. While one can always point to a possible residue of uncertainty, the risks of undetected violation in the very low-yield range have been reduced to a point where they are far outweighed by the gains from such a treaty by the elimination of tests in the higher-yield range and in contributing in other important ways to our security.

A resolution is now before the Senate, with the support of 34 Senators from both parties, which proposes first, that the President announce the immediate suspension of all underground nuclear testing to remain in effect as long as the Soviet Union similarly abstains, and second, urges the President to set forth promptly a new proposal to the Soviet Government for a permanent treaty to ban all nuclear tests. All other nations would, of course, be asked to join such a treaty.

It seems fitting that President Nixon

should follow this advice and take advantage of the Brezhnev visit to initiate discussions on this vital subject.

If we are prepared to abandon the controversial subject of on-site inspection, there are no insurmountable difficulties to overcome, providing both sides are prepared to enter such an agreement at this time. Of course, there are, in this country, those who still demand on-site inspection but the preponderance of scientific judgment appears to be that the risks of concealed evasion are limited and the advantages far outweigh any risk.

The SALT agreements impose quantitative restrictions on nuclear weapons but do not curb qualitative improvements. The SALT II discussions now commencing may in time result in further limitations. In the meanwhile, a comprehensive test ban is the most immediate way to further reduce the dangerous and costly nuclear arms race. With the will on both sides it could be achieved promptly.

An announcement by President Nixon and Secretary Brezhnev of an agreement for moratorium in testing pending prompt negotiations for a comprehensive test-ban treaty would give new reassurance to the people of the United States and throughout the world that another important step was being taken to reduce the dangers of nuclear disaster and further the cause of peace.

#### A CONCERT FOR THE NAVAJOS

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, a setting of rugged mountains, cactus plants, small mud houses and desert air would at first thought seem to be quite an extraordinary backdrop for a cultural event. Especially when the audience is composed primarily of children—and Indian children at that. But on second thought, the picture is breathtaking. Can you envision the music of a professional symphonic orchestra rising in a setting of majestic rock formations, set against clear desert sky amidst desert flowers and sagebrush? It is indeed picturesque. And it is a picture that was captured recently in my beautiful State of New Mexico. Here in the East, we often take for granted the availability of opera performances, concerts and stage productions. But in New Mexico, especially in areas outside the main population centers, many residents have never had the opportunity to attend a live cultural event—at least, not until an innovative conductor recently decided to take such a performance to the people. The conductor and music director of the Albuquerque Symphony Orchestra, Mr. Yoshimi Takeda, took his orchestra to the Navajo Indian Reservation a month ago. The orchestra performed for the Indian students on the reservation a concert of "Music from around the world." They played a prelude from the opera, Lohengrin, by Wagner, they played music from Hungary by Brahms, a Spanish dance by de Falla, as well as music from Japan, Russia and Italy. Not only were the children able to hear a live symphony orchestra, but they also experienced types of music they had never heard before. The beauty of New Mexico, coupled with the beauty of our excellent symphony orchestra, was truly a breathtaking spectacle. I would like to commend Mr. Ta-

keda and all of the many New Mexicans who contributed to the success of this 2 day concert tour and I would like to encourage more such performances in the future. I ask unanimous consent that two newspaper articles concerning these concerts be printed along with my statement in the RECORD.

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

[From the Albuquerque Tribune,  
May 10, 1973]

#### SYMPHONY MAKES HIT WITH NAVAJOS

(By Urith Lucas)

CROWNPOINT.—The Albuquerque Symphony Orchestra ensembles played on the Navajo Reservation today.

And the concert-sized ASO performed Wednesday night at Fort Wingate High School Auditorium. Earlier the full orchestra played at Crownpoint Indian Boarding School.

These musical meanderings were a dream come true.

For ASO Conductor Yoshimi Takeda it was a chance to enlarge the musical circle of his fine orchestra.

For many youngsters it was their first time to hear a live orchestra.

Folded, twisted and majestic rock formations, a bright blue sky dotted with fleecy white clouds made the two-day trip an unforgettable one for orchestra members.

The strong, warm sun beamed down on a land now freshening with green grass and desert flowers fed by the winter's rain and snow.

In most schools, the children were Navajo with glossy black, neatly combed hair. From the youngest to the eldest, they sat in courteous silence but their warm, brown velvet eyes sparkled at some pleasant sounds.

Some of the little girls held tiny hands over their ears in anticipation of the clang of the cymbals.

The children gave special applause to Darrel Moore, 14, who played a movement from Doro's Concerto for Accordion and Orchestra.

The trip across the Continental Divide into Navajoland was made possible from a matching funds grant from the National Endowment for the Arts in Washington, D.C., a federal agency.

Mrs. William Dolde, president of the ASO board of Directors, helped make the visit possible.

There were 41 members of the ASO on the trip. Egan Fellig was concertmaster for the tour.

At Fort Wingate, Mr. Takeda was welcomed by Bruce Footracer, the school's band director. Mr. Footracer, a full-blooded Navajo, is a graduate of Gallup High School. He is proud that he could return to his native home to teach after finishing his musical training at North Arizona University at Flagstaff.

The class of 1972 and the industrial arts students at Fort Wingate High gave a statue of Shush—Navajo for bear—with the inscription:

"Dedicated to Wingate students.  
May they walk in beauty."

For the youngsters at the schools, listening to the ASO music was a sound of beauty.

The music was varied. There was Rossini's overture to "Barber of Seville," Goulds American Salute, Brahms Hungarian Dance No. 6, Strauss' "Tales From the Vienna Woods," the Japanese "Woodcutters Song by Koyama."

The orchestra closed with Rodgers and Hammersteins familiar selections from "Sound of Music."

Jeanne Grealish discussed the music played at the Crownpoint School.

Other areas visited were at Gallup, Chuska, Sanostee, St. Michael's Mission School, Ganado. Children from surrounding schools came in by bus to hear the nearest program.

The first day's visit also included Church Rock Elementary, Indian Hills Elementary, Sunnyside Elementary, Roosevelt Elementary and Red Rock.

[From the Albuquerque Journal, May 10,  
1973]

#### CITY ORCHESTRA GIVES NAVAJOS MUSICAL TREAT

(By Jim Largo)

CROWNPOINT.—Albuquerque Symphony Orchestra conductor Yoshimi Takeda swung his baton up with his right hand to stress the string section, before looking to the bleachers, where a student audience from the Navajo country sat.

About 1000 young dark eyes were focused on him. Takeda, obviously pleased, smiled and continued leading the music in a concert at Crownpoint Boarding School gymnasium Wednesday morning.

About 400 students, mostly Navajos, from Crownpoint, Pueblo Pintado, Standing Rock, Lake Valley and local residents listened to the 40-member orchestra play "music around the world" in eight numbers.

The orchestra arrived earlier in two blue and silver buses. The chartered buses passed below pointed orange mesas and parked in front of the green buildings of the BIA Crownpoint Boarding School.

The members then walked into the gymnasium with instrument luggage and delighted the audience by setting up and tuning the instruments. The crowd seemed impressed with the brass section.

When the orchestra was ready, Sam Hamilton, principal of the school, introduced the narrator, Miss Jean Grealish, who also serves as the traveling representative for the orchestra.

Miss Grealish introduced the orchestra by saying, "Maybe some of you have never seen an orchestra before." She said the dictionary definition of an orchestra was not enough. "A symphony orchestra is a company of performers who play various instruments in symphonies. That's what you see before you."

Miss Grealish then told the students, "We will take you on a trip a round the world." The orchestra then played eight numbers including the "American Salute," "Hungarian Dance No. 6," "Spanish Dance No. 1," "Tales From the Vienna Woods," "Russian Sailors' Dance," "Japanese Woodcutter's Song," and "Sound of Music."

Miss Grealish explained each number to the students, ranging in age from 6 to about 13. Before the playing of "Tales From the Vienna Woods," Miss Grealish said: "Try to imagine in your mind what J. Strauss had in mind when he wrote this piece."

Students appeared attentive to the music, but more so to the method of how various instruments were being played. One student, pointing to an instrument, said, "That's a harp."

Two boys appeared attracted to the drummer, who did a chattering roll on the drums. The boys tried to imitate him and said, "He made it pretty good."

One girl sat bent over, with her hands on her chin and elbows on her knees. As the string section played, she appeared lost in imagination. When the orchestra stopped, she clapped loudly.

As the music ended, Miss Grealish told the students, "We want to thank you for being such a wonderful audience. We hope you will let us come back."

An orchestra member Debbie McVeety,