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their judgment, it may, if continued, be harmful to the individual.

We, the undersigned medical organizations, endorse the ethical principles set forth in the Declaration of Helsinki by the World Medical Association concerning human experimentation. These principles supplement the principles of medical ethics to which American physicians already subscribe.

American Federation for Clinical Research.
American Society for Clinical Investigation.

Central Society for Clinical Research.
American College of Physicians.
American College of Surgeons.
Society for Pediatric Research.
American Academy of Pediatrics.
American Medical Association.

ETHICAL GUIDELINES FOR THE CLINICAL INVESTIGATION

(Adopted by house of delegates, American Medical Association, November 30, 1966)

At the 1966 Annual Convention of its House of Delegates, the American Medical Association endorsed the ethical principles set forth in the 1964 *Declaration of Helsinki* of the World Medical Association concerning human experimentation. These principles conform to and express fundamental concepts already embodied in the *Principles of Medical Ethics* of the American Medical Association.

The following guidelines, enlarging on these fundamental concepts, are intended to aid physicians in fulfilling their ethical responsibilities when they engage in the clinical investigation of new drugs and procedures.

1. A physician may participate in clinical investigation only to the extent that his activities are a part of a systematic program competently designed, under accepted standards of scientific research, to produce data which is scientifically valid and significant.

2. In conducting clinical investigation, the investigator should demonstrate the same concern and caution for the welfare, safety and comfort of the person involved as is required of a physician who is furnishing medical care to a patient independent of any clinical investigation.

3. In clinical investigation *primarily for treatment*—

A. The physician must recognize that the physician-patient relationship exists and that he is expected to exercise his professional judgment and skill in the best interest of the patient.

B. Voluntary consent must be obtained from the patient, or from his legally authorized representative if the patient lacks the capacity to consent, following: (a) disclosure that the physician intends to use an investigational drug or experimental procedure, (b) a reasonable explanation of the nature of the drug or procedure to be used, risks to be expected, and possible therapeutic benefits, (c) an offer to answer any inquiries concerning the drug or procedure, and (d) a disclosure of alternative drugs or procedures that may be available.

1. In exceptional circumstances and to the extent that disclosure of information concerning the nature of the drug or experimental procedure or risks would be expected to materially affect the health of the patient and would be detrimental to his best interests, such information may be withheld from the patient. In such circumstances such information shall be disclosed to a responsible relative or friend of the patient where possible.

ii. Ordinarily, consent should be in writing, except where the physician deems it necessary to rely upon consent in other than written form because of the physical or emotional state of the patient.

iii. Where emergency treatment is necessary and the patient is incapable of giving consent and no one is available who has

authority to act on his behalf, consent is assumed.

4. In clinical investigation *primarily for the accumulation of scientific knowledge*—

A. Adequate safeguards must be provided for the welfare, safety and comfort of the subject.

B. Consent, in writing, should be obtained from the subject, or from his legally authorized representative if the subject lacks the capacity to consent, following: (a) a disclosure of the fact that an investigational drug or procedure is to be used, (b) a reasonable explanation of the nature of the procedure to be used and risks to be expected, and (c) an offer to answer any inquiries concerning the drug or procedure.

C. Minors or mentally incompetent persons may be used as subjects only if:

i. The nature of the investigation is such that mentally competent adults would not be suitable subjects.

ii. Consent, in writing, is given by a legally authorized representative of the subject under circumstances in which an informed and prudent adult would reasonably be expected to volunteer himself or his child as a subject.

D. No person may be used as a subject against his will.

THE GROWTH OF THE RUSSIAN NAVY: NEW POSSIBLE DANGER TO THE UNITED STATES—II

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President, an article published recently, in *Time* magazine points up the "impressive striking power" of the Soviet Navy, particularly its large submarine fleet, now more than twice that of the United States. In discussing the threat of this Soviet naval strength to U.S. interest, the article warns:

Ultimately though, the Russian navy's biggest threat is a military one. Its offensive strategy not only zeroes submarine-carried nuclear missiles in on U.S. cities, but aims to isolate North America from Europe and Asia in case of war.

I ask unanimous consent that a portion of the article, entitled "Russia: Power Play of the Oceans," be printed in the RECORD.

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

FORMIDABLE FLEETS

Since 1957, Russia has added to its navy virtually all of the ships that now make up its impressive striking power. It has a modern force of 19 cruisers, 170 destroyers, missile frigates and destroyer escorts, and 560 motor torpedo boats. Its 360 submarines, 55 of them nuclear, give Russia the world's largest submarine fleet, far exceeding the U.S. total of 155 subs but falling short of the U.S. fleet of 75 nuclear subs.

Moreover, unlike other naval powers, the Soviet Union uses its merchant marine and other seagoing services as important arms of the navy. Russia has the world's fastest-growing merchant fleet, which will pass the lagging U.S. merchant marine in tonnage in the early 1970s. Its high-seas fishing fleet is the world's largest and most modern; many of its 4,000 craft fish for vital information along foreign coasts as well as for the creatures of the sea. The Soviet Union also has the largest oceanographic fleet, whose 200 ships plumb the earth's waters for militarily valuable data on depths, currents, bottom topography and other information of interest to its ships and submarines. Says Admiral John McCain Jr., commander in chief of U.S. naval forces in Europe: "The Russian program to develop its seapower is more ad-

vanced and fully developed today than most people realize. It encompasses the full spectrum of the uses of the sea—in its military, economic, political and commercial connotations."

The new Soviet emphasis on seapower represents a major strategic decision. With its arsenal of 720 ICBMs more than offset by a larger U.S. deterrent, with its huge land army muscle-bound and deprived of global mobility in the middle of the great Eurasian land-mass, Russia has turned to the sea to break out of its own geographic confines and attempt to wield truly global power.

Using the navy as a political as well as a military force, the Kremlin hopes that its mere presence in many places will act as a deterrent to the U.S. Moreover, the Russians want to be ready to move quickly into any areas where U.S. power and prestige may recede. They not only plan to project a more tangible Russian influence in the underdeveloped world, but also, by using their merchant fleet, to get a strong hold on the raw materials vital to Soviet—and often to American—industry. Ultimately, though, the Russian navy's biggest threat is a military one. Its offensive strategy not only zeroes submarine-carried nuclear missiles in on U.S. cities, but aims to isolate North America from Europe and Asia in case of war.

WALTER REUTHER SUPPORTS THE PRESIDENT'S HOUSING BILL

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, yesterday the President presented his housing bill to Congress for consideration. It calls for a massive building program aimed at the goal of 6 million units for low- and moderate-income families over a 10-year period. This is, indeed, the type of commitment which is necessary to reach the goal of a "safe and decent home and suitable living environment for every American family," the goal first articulated 19 years ago in the 1949 housing bill.

To achieve this goal, we must have the support of all elements of society. I was pleased to note that Walter Reuther, president of the United Auto Workers and president of the Industrial Union Department of the AFL-CIO, was one of the first to endorse the President's program. In his statement, Mr. Reuther pledges the support of his organization for this "imaginative and innovative" piece of legislation.

This pledge of support is typical of Walter Reuther. He has been in the forefront of the Nation's leaders in developing and supporting programs to improve the quality of American life. His leadership in urban affairs is unquestionable, and his support of the bill will enhance its prospects for quick passage.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Mr. Reuther's statement be printed in the RECORD.

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

REUTHER HAILS L. B. J. URBAN MESSAGE, PLEDGES SUPPORT

Mr. President, I congratulate you on the vision and the commitment that inspired this historic recommendation on urban affairs. The scope and magnitude of the proposals are such that they will begin to achieve the goal of the 1949 Housing Act, of providing all Americans with a suitable living environment. The priority that urban affairs must have in our national policy consideration has begun to be realized. It is

imaginative and innovative. It suggests using the public and private sectors in ways that will permit both to work together so that we can make all our communities livable.

We especially support those efforts that start to provide more housing—rental and ownership—for our low-income families. The proposed interest rate subsidy, increasing model cities funding, developing new towns based on diversity of income and race, and the long-term funding of these programs provide the tools necessary to do the job. We are especially gratified by the proposed changes in F.N.M.A. For they will make it possible to utilize efficiently union pension funds for housing. In addition, the consortium proposals enables private enterprise to place its resources behind social development and stimulate the creation of local housing consortia. The FNMA and consortium proposals permit the private sector to harness its energies in socially useful ways that will benefit the entire Nation.

The Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 will be one of the most important pieces of legislation that the Congress has considered in recent years. Your proposals deserve full support. They should be enacted promptly. We will work hard to help pass them.

RIO ARRIBA COUNTY SCORES A SIGNIFICANT FIRST

Mr. MONTROYA. Mr. President, Rio Arriba County is located in northern New Mexico. It is not huge in population, but our people there make up in imagination and drive what they may lack in numbers. Citizens of Rio Arriba are on the move, "working as a team" in the best American western tradition.

A striking instance of this progressive spirit occurred only recently, when the Rio Arriba County office of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service was singled out for a notable honor: selection as the finest in the Nation. The office's action farm programs are superior to any in the nearly 3,000 agricultural counties in our country. We in New Mexico are extremely proud of Rio Arriba's selection for this singular honor. I ask unanimous consent that an article detailing Rio Arriba ASCS's achievements be printed in the RECORD.

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

RIO ARRIBA IS TOP ASCS COUNTY IN NATION

The Rio Arriba County office of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service is No. 1 in the nation.

ASCS headquarters in Washington, D.C., announced this week that Rio Arriba topped all of the nearly 3,000 agricultural counties in the United States for excellence of administration of action farm programs.

Carl A. Larson, ASCS Southwest Area Director, will come to New Mexico next week to present the Rio Arriba county office staff with a national award. The presentation will highlight an ASCS banquet Monday, February 19, at Taos, as part of a 2-day orientation meeting for farmer-elected ASCS committeemen in northern New Mexico counties.

Fred Romero is manager of the Rio Arriba county office. Clarabelle Ortiz and Ramona Jiron are program clerks. They carry on the day to day farm program administration under the supervision of the ASC county committee: Pat Martin of El Rito, chairman; Eliseo Valdez of Fairview, vice-chairman; and Tony Schmitz, Jr. of Ojito, member.

The national evaluation of the ASCS op-

eration indicates the award is given for "working as a team."

"As a result of cooperation, planning, and organization of their work, they have more than doubled farmer participation in needed soil and water conservation cost-sharing projects in the past few years," the evaluation stated.

Office Manager Romero has listed recent county accomplishments: 14 community irrigation system projects, special cost-share assistance to small acreage and low income farmers, inclusions of the Jicarilla Reservation Indians in the 4-corner special project carried on under the Agricultural Conservation Program, emergency conservation assistance to 511 low income farmers to rehabilitate farmland and irrigation ditches seriously damaged in floods caused by heavy rains last August.

To accomplish these results, the evaluation showed, county office personnel held a total of 26 community meetings within the county for the purpose of giving first hand information to farmers and ranchers regarding ASCS programs. Program information is presented in both English and Spanish. Romero attributes much of the success to this bilingual approach.

ASCS personnel also spent a total of 52 man-days in 1967 working with other governmental agencies on coordinated technical assistance planning and rural areas development projects in Rio Arriba county, Romero said.

The ASC County Committee and staff administer U.S. Department of Agriculture programs assigned to it by the Secretary of Agriculture and Congress Policy guidance and program assistance is furnished from the ASCS State office in Albuquerque.

The ASC State Committee, appointed by Secretary Orville L. Freeman, includes Paul Woolfer of Socorro, Chairman; and Paul Simmons of Santa Fe; and Gilbert Gomez of Hagerman, members. Mr. William Morrow, executive director, heads up the State Office operation. Dr. Phil Leyendecker of Las Cruces, Director of Agricultural Extensions at New Mexico State University, is ex-officio and member of the State Committee.

KNOWLEDGE, IDEALISM, AND INTEGRITY

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, with increasing and disturbing frequency, the various news media report speeches, made to college and university audiences, whose major design appears to be that of discouraging the confidence of our young people in their country, its institutions, and even themselves. In some cases, they assume the characteristics of tirades against the fundamental purposes of learning institutions; that of preparing the young man or the young woman to go out into the larger society with conscientious concern for his or her personal responsibility to that society.

It was, therefore, most refreshing for me to read a speech delivered by Dr. Reuben P. Jeschke, president of Sioux Falls College, Sioux Falls, S. Dak., at that institution's annual formal fall convocation on September 14, 1967. Entitled "Knowledge, Idealism, and Integrity," Dr. Jeschke's scholarly presentation is a gentle but forthright statement of what higher education should mean. It is a speech which I feel should be made at other colleges and universities across our land. I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the RECORD.

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

KNOWLEDGE, IDEALISM, AND INTEGRITY ON THE COLLEGE CAMPUS

(Address presented by Dr. Reuben P. Jeschke, president of Sioux Falls College, Sioux Falls, S. Dak., on the occasion of the college's annual formal fall convocation, held at the First Baptist Church, Sioux Falls, September 14, 1967)

My lengthy title reminds me of the old story about the speaker who used the letters of the word "Yale" to suggest the individual points in his address. The performance became unduly long. Later a weary listener expressed his relief that the title had not been "Massachusetts Institute of Technology."

College is not one but many things. Each plays its part as we move toward the goal of a properly educated individual. To my way of thinking knowledge, idealism and integrity are all essential ingredients. That being so, I would just as soon spell them out in my title and hope that as a result you may think and them more specifically.

What I mean to suggest is, both that each is necessary, but also that between them there must come to be in us a proper relationship or connection. We shall look at each in turn. At best that might be like picking up a gem and looking at it for its own beauty. It can exist alone. But only as jewels are combined into a setting to enhance each other can they complement each other well enough to serve in a royal crown. I believe these three belong together—everywhere for that matter—but particularly on the college campus.

Or we might call it a blend. The purveyors of certain commodities, some good and some harmful, are always claiming that they have a blend better than anyone else's. Well, I here propose for you a blend too, and I think that it is among the best in the world.

I. KNOWLEDGE

We start with the most obvious, knowledge, or the world of facts. There must be a great deal of knowledge around: libraries are bulging, research is being pursued with a regular frenzy, books are being written by the thousands, compilations of all sorts are being daily assembled. It is said that the freshmen bring in so much, and the seniors take out so little, that the colleges are accumulating more and more. You need knowledge, plenty of it, for whatever profession you will later enter.

As a matter of fact, we hear a good deal currently about the "explosion of knowledge." More and more facts are being discovered or made, so that at times we almost get a sense of being smothered under them. In some ways it is a necessary trend, in some respects it is unavoidable, and perhaps in still others it is the most glamorous fad homo sapiens has hit upon.

A recent comment on the subject was offered in an address on the liberal arts by James G. Rice of Stephens College. Said Mr. Rice: "Our game has caught up with us. Beginning with the birth of Christ, it is estimated that the first doubling of knowledge occurred in 1715, the second in 1900, the third in 1950, and the fourth in 1960. This means that if you left school in 1950, in 1960 you knew exactly one-half as much as you should have known."

Nothing I say here must give you the impression that there is much reason for you to be in college if you will not apply yourself diligently to learning facts. The basic and most recently approved ones are vital to you as a developing person, whatever your life's vocation may be. They are your frame of reference; they are the tools with which you operate. It goes without saying that in our kind of world the process can never stop. You simply must keep alert to new and changed facts as long as you live. Even the Bible says that we should get knowledge.

Having said this, I nevertheless also have some second thoughts. How much can and should a person learn? Take it from me, you