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the sultans. The Rumanian people suffered a great deal, and they struggled hard for the attainment of their freedom. In 1877, when the Russo-Turkish war was raging in the Balkans, Rumanians cast off the Ottoman yoke and proclaimed their national independence on May 10.

That was a memorable day in Rumanian history. Then, Rumanian forces joined the Russians in the war against the Turks, and at the end of that war their independence was confirmed by the Congress of Berlin. From that time until the First World War they enjoyed their freedom. In that war they fought on the victorious side of the allies, and in the end succeeded in having their lost territory restored to them. Rumanians were also involved, much against their will, in World War II, during which they became victims of Soviet aggression. A Communist government was set up there by Moscow, and to this day Rumanians live under Communist rule.

Today's Communist leaders of Rumania are reluctant to take orders from Moscow and often assert their right to independence within the Socialist-Communist community of nations.

In any event, the Rumanian people will not submit for any length of time to alien rule and will carry on their fight for freedom and human rights for all peoples suffering under foreign domination.

I think this struggle demonstrates just how precious these human rights are. It also demonstrates just how compelling are the arguments in favor of Senate ratification of the human rights conventions.

URBAN INSTITUTE STUDY USES SOCIAL INDICATORS

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, for some time now, an area of deep concern to me has been the state of our society—where we stand with regard to the conditions of life of our people, and how forces, movements, institutions, and circumstances cause our social state to change. This concern resulted in my introducing S. 5, the Full Opportunity Act, which establishes a Council of Social Advisers.

On April 27, the Washington Evening Star carried an article on an unpublished study by the Urban Institute, which is a pioneering attempt to measure social conditions in a metropolitan area. I congratulate the Urban Institute for picking up the ball in a most pressing area of social research need—that of developing meaningful, useful measures of social conditions and social change.

I am glad that this first study on Washington, D.C., will be followed by studies of other areas. I hope that my fellow Senators will recognize the need to give greater priority and financial support to the efforts of our social scientists in this area. My own bill instructs the Council of Social Advisers to develop a series of social indicators for the purpose of analyzing and interpreting social phenomena in our country. The bill has been favorably reported to the full Labor and Public Welfare Committee, and I hope it will soon be considered by the Senate.

The article is of interest because of its summation both of the substantive findings of the report with regard to the Washington metropolitan area, and of the methods used for determining those findings. I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the RECORD.

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

RACIAL EQUALITY, JOBS SHOW DETERIORATION (By Michael Anders)

The Urban Institute analysts have measured for the first time the quality of life of people living and working in metropolitan Washington, with somewhat surprising results.

Their findings showed that there has been an apparent deterioration in several areas, including two—racial equality and employment—which generally were believed to have been bright spots.

The unpublished study marks the first time the quality of life in any U.S. city has been charted on such a broad scale and represents an important breakthrough in the sophisticated field of urban technology. It covers the years 1967 and 1968, the last two years for which data was available.

The study was written by Martin V. Jones and Michael J. Flax in the first of a series planned by the institute. Jones and Flax sought to determine whether living conditions in the Washington area were better or worse than three years ago, how the conditions compared with other urban centers, and if the rate of change was faster or slower than other cities.

An apparent improvement was listed in five areas with little or no change in two others.

The pair used the rapidly spreading technological principle of "social indicators" to measure life-style quality in 14 areas. The study was "limited" in that only one indicator was used for each area studied, although several indicators could have been employed.

Statistics on nonwhite and white employment, for example, were used to gauge racial equality.

Conditions that appear to have worsened, the report said, include crime, social order, air pollution and traffic safety in addition to racial equality and unemployment.

Most of these conditions also fell into a negative category when compared with other cities. Washington, for example, has one of the lowest unemployment rates in the country. But the study said unemployment here is either rising faster or dropping slower than other cities. The rate went from 2.3 percent in 1967 to 2.7 percent in 1968.

When compared with 17 other areas, the report said, social disintegration—as indicated by the narcotics rate—and housing conditions were changing at about the average rate for those cities.

EDUCATION, PARTICIPATION

On the plus side, the report said improvements were apparent in recent years in the areas of personal income level, poverty, health, mental health and community concern.

The study found that there has been little or no change in the area's education status, based on the draft rejection rate, or in citizen participation as indicated by voting in presidential contests. This is about the same pace as other areas are averaging.

The authors stressed they could not "detect significant trends" because the study was a comparison of only two years and several years of social charting would be needed before significant trends could be ascertained.

"We caution about reading into our measures of urban conditions more than we have specified," they said. "At best, we have meas-

ured representative qualities of urban life . . . in no case do we contend that our measure is a surrogate of the total quality in the area cited."

"Some experts may feel this report greatly oversimplifies an enormously complex subject," they said. "We believe that (there is) a real need for a simple set of urban quality measures."

BASIS FOR DECISION

Jones said in an interview yesterday that a statistical vacuum exists in the field of human resources and that social indicators would be a major benefit for nontechnical users of their report such as community groups.

When such an approach is fully operational in a few years, Jones said there will be a "good data bank for the people" to make decisions affecting their lives.

"It is better to do it on this basis than to talk to friends or because they had a bad experience at a hospital," he said.

Both Jones, who has a master's degree in economics, and Flax, who holds masters' degrees in economics and engineering, have been with the institute for about one year.

They previously worked for the Mitre Corporation, a non-profit systems analysis organization based in Bedford, Mass.

They presently are working on a study comparing Washington with its contiguous suburbs. It will be completed by early summer.

MR. FRANCIS M. WILSON, U.S. MARSHAL EXTRAORDINARY

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President, I invite the attention of Senators to the outstanding public service given by Mr. Francis M. Wilson during his 9 years as U.S. marshal for western Missouri.

Mr. Wilson performed his administrative and law enforcement duties in such an exemplary manner that many knowledgeable persons considered him as one of the top two or three U.S. marshals in the country. He also established excellent working relations with local and State law enforcement officers. He was so well and favorably known for the type and character of office he conducted that a number of leading newspapers in his district commented upon his contribution as a public servant. The St. Joseph News-Press carried an editorial commending him for his service and a news feature story giving some of the highlights of his 9 years in office. Earlier this year, my colleague from Missouri (Mr. EAGLETON), placed in the RECORD an editorial from the Kansas City Star.

Thanks to action by Congressman WILLIAM R. HULL of Missouri, Mr. Wilson's services in another important capacity, that of field secretary to his Congressman, are still available to Missourians.

I ask unanimous consent that the St. Joseph editorial of February 9 and the article of February 22 on Marshal Wilson be included in the RECORD, together with that newspaper's report of his new position.

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

[From the St. Joseph (Mo.) News-Press
Feb. 9, 1970]

THE RETIRING MARSHAL

It is fortune of politics, as of war, that there be casualties.