

Y4
.c 13/7
96-114

1041

96-114
C 73/7
96Y4

NOMINATIONS—AUGUST

GOVERNMENT
Storage

HEARINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION UNITED STATES SENATE

DOCUMENTS

NINETY-SIXTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

DEC 8 1980

ON

NOMINATIONS OF

FARRELL LIBRARY
KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY

AUGUST 5, 1980

JAMES R. SMITH, TO BE A MEMBER, CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD; BRUCE P. JOHNSON, DENNIS R. SMITH, AND FRANCIS R. DUGAN, TO BE MEMBERS, U.S. METRIC BOARD; AND LILLIE HERNDON, HOWARD A. WHITE, AND DIANA LADY DOUGAN, TO BE MEMBERS, CORPORATION FOR PUBLIC BROADCASTING

AUGUST 22, 1980

REUBEN W. ASKANASE, TO BE A MEMBER, CORPORATION FOR PUBLIC BROADCASTING; REAR ADM. HERBERT R. LIPPOLD, JR., TO BE DIRECTOR, NATIONAL OCEAN SURVEY, NOAA; THOMAS R. DONAHUE, TO BE A MEMBER, COMSAT; AND ALFREDO A. CANTU AND MARCUS B. CROTTS, TO BE MEMBERS, U.S. METRIC BOARD

Serial No. 96-114

Printed for the use of the
Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation



U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1980

KSU LIBRARIES
A11900 969985 ✓
006TTA

2/20/50
2/20/50
2/20/50
2/20/50
2/20/50

1901

AY
M/ST 9.
A/11-28

DOCUMENTS

DEC 2 1980

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

HOWARD W. CANNON, Nevada, *Chairman*

WARREN G. MAGNUSON, Washington
RUSSELL B. LONG, Louisiana
ERNEST F. HOLLINGS, South Carolina
DANIEL K. INOUE, Hawaii
ADLAI E. STEVENSON, Illinois
WENDELL H. FORD, Kentucky
DONALD W. REIGLE, Jr., Michigan
J. JAMES EXON, Nebraska
HOWELL HEFLIN, Alabama

BOB PACKWOOD, Oregon
BARRY GOLDWATER, Arizona
HARRISON H. SCHMITT, New Mexico
JOHN C. DANFORTH, Missouri
NANCY LANDON KASSEBAUM, Kansas
LARRY PRESSLER, South Dakota
JOHN W. WARNER, Virginia

AUBREY L. SARVIS, *Staff Director and Chief Counsel*
EDWIN K. HALL, *General Counsel*
WILLIAM M. DIEFENDERFER, *Minority Staff Director*
ANNE GAVAGHAN, *Minority Professional Staff Member*

CONTENTS

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Opening statement by the chairman----- | Page 1 |
|--|-----------|

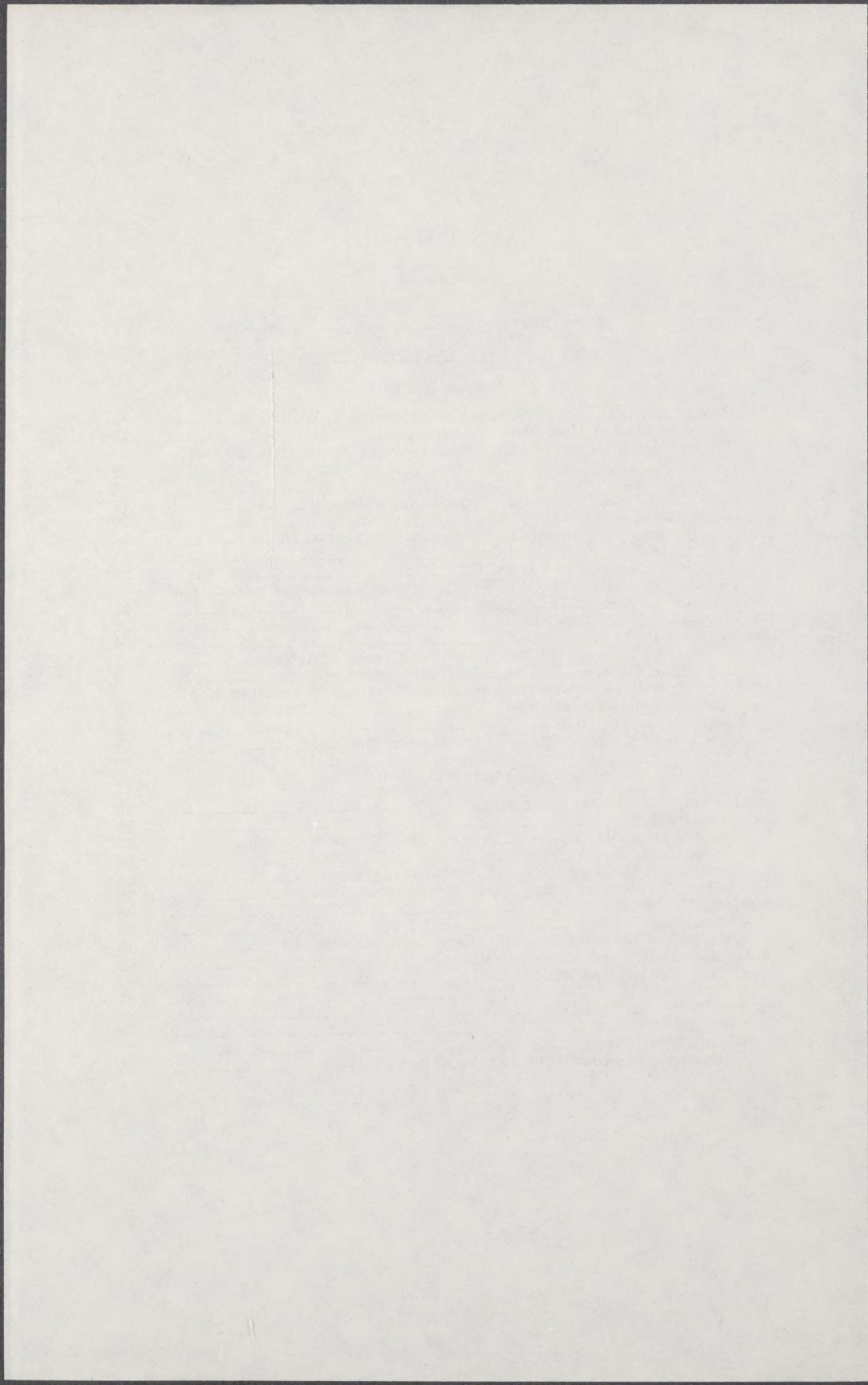
CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF WITNESSES

AUGUST 5, 1980

| | |
|--|----|
| Herndon, Lillie; Diana Lady Dougan; and Howard A. White----- | 9 |
| Biographical sketch of Mrs. Herndon----- | 13 |
| Hollings, Hon. Ernest F., U.S. Senator from South Carolina, state- ment----- | 22 |
| Biographical sketch of Mrs. Dougan----- | 14 |
| Garn, Hon. Jake, U.S. Senator from Utah, statement----- | 10 |
| Biographical sketch of Mr. White----- | 15 |
| Johnson, Dr. Bruce P.; Dennis R. Smith; and Francis R. Dugan----- | 16 |
| Biographical sketch of Dr. Johnson----- | 19 |
| Biographical sketch of Mr. Smith----- | 20 |
| Tsongas, Hon. Paul E., U.S. Senator from Massachusetts, letter of August 4, 1980----- | 17 |
| Biographical sketch of Mr. Dugan----- | 21 |
| Smith, James R.----- | 4 |
| Chiles, Hon. Lawton, U.S. Senator from Florida, statement----- | 1 |
| Stone, Hon. Richard, U.S. Senator from Florida, statement----- | 2 |
| Hoyt, Russell, executive vice president, American Association of Air- port Executives, statement----- | 2 |
| Biographical sketch----- | 7 |
| Questions of the committee and the answers thereto----- | 8 |

AUGUST 22, 1980

| | |
|---|----|
| Opening statement by the chairman----- | 23 |
| Askanase, Reuben----- | 24 |
| Bentsen, Hon. Lloyd M., U.S. Senator from Texas, statement----- | 23 |
| Biographical sketch----- | 26 |
| Questions of the committee and the answers thereto----- | 28 |
| Lindsay, Jon, county judge, letter of August 26, 1980----- | 30 |
| Donahue, Thomas R.----- | 38 |
| Biographical sketch----- | 39 |
| Questions of the committee and the answers thereto----- | 40 |
| Cantu, Alfredo A.; and Marcus Crotts----- | 42 |
| Biographical sketch of Mr. Cantu----- | 46 |
| Biographical sketch of Mr. Crotts----- | 47 |
| Lippold, Rear Adm., Herbert R., Jr----- | 30 |
| Prepared statement----- | 33 |
| Biographical sketch----- | 34 |
| Questions of the committee and the answers thereto----- | 35 |



NOMINATIONS—AUGUST

TUESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1980

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION,
Washington, D.C.

The committee met at 10:05 a.m., in room 235, Russell Senate Office Building, Hon. Howard W. Cannon (chairman of the committee) presiding.

OPENING STATEMENT BY THE CHAIRMAN

The CHAIRMAN. The committee will come to order.

Today's hearing is on President Carter's nomination of James R. Smith, an independent from Sarasota, Fla., to become a member of the CAB. Mr. Smith will fill the seat vacated by Richard O'Melia, with that term expiring December 31, 1980, and will serve an additional full term of 6 years expiring December 31, 1986.

Mr. Smith is currently director of aviation at Sarasota-Bradenton Airport and has had 13 years of airport management experience at various small- and medium-sized communities throughout the country. He holds bachelor's and master's degrees in aviation and transportation management from Auburn University and the University of South Carolina, respectively.

Included in his prior experience are airport management responsibilities in Norfolk, Va.; Columbia, S.C.; Portland, Oreg.; and Philadelphia, Pa.

Mr. Smith has submitted a financial disclosure form and biographical sketch to the committee, which will be available for public inspection in the committee offices.

General Counsel to the CAB and the Office of Government Ethics have informed the committee they see no conflict of interest in Mr. Smith's serving as a member of the Board. These findings are also available for review in the committee offices.

We have the two Senators from Florida here. Just have a seat, will you please, gentlemen. I'm sorry I didn't look up until I found that you were still standing.

Senator STONE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator CHILES. Thank you, Senator.

The CHAIRMAN. We'd be delighted to hear from you gentlemen.

STATEMENT OF HON. LAWTON CHILES, U.S. SENATOR FROM FLORIDA

Senator CHILES. Thank you, sir. It's our pleasure to have the opportunity here this morning to present Mr. Smith. You've gone through his résumé. We think it's impressive. He has had a great deal of experience and I think brings to the Board that experience,

which has to be valuable in his dealings as an airport manager and in many airport affairs. Certainly, with the decisions that the Board is making, I think it's tremendously important to have that kind of expertise and that kind of information.

We also can tell you that he's a man of high reputation in his community and his efforts in that regard. So I think we're here to add our recommendations to his appointment.

Senator STONE. Thank you, Senator Chiles.

STATEMENT OF HON. RICHARD STONE, U.S. SENATOR FROM FLORIDA

Senator STONE. Mr. Chairman, Mr. Smith has had 13 years of experience at both large and medium and small airports throughout the country, most recently as our airport manager at the Sarasota-Bradenton Airport. And since much of his experience has been in smaller airports, he will help the Board understand some of the unique needs and problems of the smaller communities to be served by aviation. That's particularly important under deregulation.

He is an aviation specialist both by experience and training, and without ties to the industry that he would be regulating. We recommend him fully, And we thank you for the opportunity to appear.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much, gentlemen. We're delighted to have you here and to have your recommendation for Mr. Smith.

I see that you have a vote now. So I don't have any questions for either of you. We appreciate hearing from you both.

At this time I'd like to call on Mr. Russell Hoyt, executive vice president of the American Association of Airport Executives.

STATEMENT OF RUSSELL HOYT, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT, AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF AIRPORT EXECUTIVES

Mr. HOYT. Good morning. Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, I am Russell Hoyt, executive vice president of the American Association of Airport Executives.

As a general rule, this association does not actively promote or support nominees for key Federal positions. However, in the particular case of James Smith, we enthusiastically endorse his nomination. Our support is based on the following considerations:

Both through education and experience, Smith is well qualified for Board membership. I'm sure you have before you detailed information on both these aspects. However, there is a much more compelling reason why we and others believe that Smith is an excellent choice. He will bring to the Board a balanced viewpoint, gained from experience over the last 13 years. He has served at various sized communities: a large hub such as Philadelphia, the medium hub of Portland, a small hub as is Sarasota. He has also served in various sections of the country: the Northeast, the Northwest, and the Southeast.

He has been in airport management. This almost by definition requires a highly developed sense of balance in dealing with many varied and often diverse interests. The airport manager is the sort of Mr. Aviation of the community. He is the resident expert, so to

speak, on almost all matters dealing with aviation. He is not only the landlord of a multimillion-dollar facility, requiring financial, personnel, and planning relations with airlines, aircraft service companies, general aviation interests, and concessionaires; but, of most importance, relationships with the traveling public, local taxpayers, community officials, and airport neighbors.

Such an exposure demands the development of a reasoned, balanced viewpoint in decisionmaking. The airport manager, as an appointed public servant, has no particular ax to grind. He is the one that must put the public interest ahead of the narrower ones of the airlines and other entities.

Additionally, the airport manager has, from experience, had to balance the demands and requirements of the Federal Government, whose policies and regulations weigh heavily on financial, social, and planning matters; balance these with the needs and desires of the community. Many cases can be cited where Federal priorities differ from local priorities, requiring the manager to strike a reasonable position between the two.

Early in Smith's aviation career, he earned the accredited airport executive title. This is awarded to those in airport management who complete the rigorous experience and testing requirements established by this association. Attainment of this distinction perhaps has no direct bearing on his qualifications for Board membership. Nevertheless, it is indicative of the dedication and sense of professionalism that he brought to his airport management career and will bring, if appointed, to the Board.

Incidentally, it might be of interest to note that one of the requirements for the AAE rating is the successful completion of a 6-hour examination. Approximately one-third of this examination is devoted exclusively to matters dealing with community and governmental relations. We believe that this is just another indication of the broad background required of a successful airport executive.

We are certainly not convinced—and I am reasonably certain that this committee does not believe—that the Federal Government has all the answers. Yet there is a distinct danger that people, once given important policy positions, adopt the big brother knows best philosophy. Unfortunately, this is rather prevalent in Washington.

Frankly, our dealings with the Civil Aeronautics Board recently have left some question as to whether it is occasionally in touch or out of touch with reality. Its current approach to airport access and capacity problems is perhaps a good case in point.

We think it extremely important that a person with Smith's background and philosophy come to the Board at this time. The Board is presently faced with at least two important issues: small community air service and the sunseting of the Board itself. As cited above, Smith has had extensive experience in listening to and resolving community air transportation interests, and he's sufficiently unimpressed with the "Federal Government knows it all" philosophy that he would give his best efforts to wind down the Board in an orderly and timely manner.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for this opportunity to support the nomination of James Smith.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, Mr. Hoyt, for your endorsement.

Mr. Smith, let me ask you what you think your strongest qualities are that you would bring to the Board, that you think were principally important in moving the administration to nominate you to occupy a key role during the sunset years of the CAB.

STATEMENT OF JAMES R. SMITH

Mr. SMITH. Mr. Chairman, I've been involved in the development of aviation on a local basis for over a dozen years, working on aviation development and air service development in local communities. In addition to that, I have a degree in aviation management and a master of transportation degree.

I have had 13 years of experience in aviation, and I look forward to the challenge and opportunity of being involved on the national level as opposed to the local level.

I have been vitally concerned over the years in promoting air service, both at the large hubs, medium hubs, and smaller airports, international air service as well as domestic air service. In addition, I've been involved in pleadings before the Board. I've been involved in adequacy of service proceedings. I have been involved in keeping up with Board cases almost on a daily basis for the last 12 years.

The CHAIRMAN. Some people still believe and state publicly that the jury is still out on airline deregulation. What are your views in that area?

Mr. SMITH. I don't feel that this is the case, Senator. I think the facts speak for themselves. The commercial airlines had a \$2 billion increase in fuel costs in 1979. At the same time, their total costs increased almost 50 percent. However, fares only increased 20 percent.

That's indicative of the ability of the air carriers, under deregulation, to reallocate their resources and to realign flights to markets which could support them. I think that the record shows that deregulation has been successful and deregulation should be looked upon as a solution to the problems and not the cause of problems that exist in the industry today.

I think if there are any undetermined aspects of deregulation, it may be considered that it's the ability of the Board to execute the legislative mandate and maintain essential air service determinations, and in fact and in deed promote and improve air service to small communities.

The CHAIRMAN. Some people have argued that the Board is moving too fast on deregulation. What are your views on that?

Mr. SMITH. I feel that the legislative mandate is very clear in terms of the phasing from 40 years of control to decontrol. I think that the legislation is very clear also that Congress expects the mandate to be followed according to the letter of the legislation as opposed to the respective differing views of the individual members.

It's also appropriate in this phasing that routes are decontrolled first, therefore allowing for the competition, which in and of itself would control rates, which are to be decontrolled in 1983. So I see that if the pace that is mandated in the legislation is maintained, that would be appropriate.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you committed to sunsetting the CAB?

Mr. SMITH. I am absolutely committed to sunseting the CAB. I feel—I've been a deregulation advocate for a long time. I think that deregulation has so many improvements over the industry under regulation. I think that considering the decontrol of routes in 1981, rates, mergers and acquisitions decontrol in 1983, or in some cases a transfer to DOT or to Justice, that sunseting may even be expedited by up to a year.

The CHAIRMAN. You apparently agree with Chairman Cohen, then, who has indicated that he thinks the sunset timetable in the deregulation act is rather long.

Mr. SMITH. I agree that the schedule is quite generous. On the other hand, I believe that we should maintain the phasing as it was intended by Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee will stand in recess for a few minutes. I have to go over and vote.

[Recess.]

The CHAIRMAN. The committee will come to order.

Mr. Smith, what do you believe is the most effective way to deal with the crucial aviation fuel problem that we have confronting us? If you can come up with the answer to that.

Mr. SMITH. If I could come up with the answer to that, I could be king.

I don't suppose there is an easy answer. I know that airline productivity and fuel efficiency has increased each year since 1973. I suppose that the competitiveness of the industry is such, with the ability to fit the size of the aircraft to the market itself would cause some fuel efficiencies—it remains to be seen how involved the Board can be in that regard.

The CHAIRMAN. I don't have any solution to it, either.

Our foreign friends, as well as some of our own carriers, are displeased with our current international aviation bilateral policy. Knowing the significant differences that exist between international and domestic aviation, what are your thoughts on our current policy and the recently signed International Aviation Competition Act?

Mr. SMITH. I think the introduction of competition in the international scene is certainly the way to go. I can speak to that from my experience in Philadelphia, where we felt that from a marketing standpoint we justified a great deal more international air service than we actually had, in the sense that we were a stepchild of the New York airports.

Only under the International Aviation Act, which made possible competition on the international scene, could Philadelphia improve air services to the level that was commensurate with the demand that was there in a community of 5 million people.

I think we have to be sensitive to the issue, considering that there are some negotiations, bilateral negotiations and the concerns of the other countries involved, and certainly that consideration should be maintained by the State Department. There's no question in my mind that the introduction of competition on the international scene is certainly in the public interest.

The CHAIRMAN. One of the past problems in several of the regulatory agencies is that all of the members on occasion wish to exercise some, if not all, of the administrative authority statutorily

invested in the Chairman. I wonder if you'd describe how you see your role as a member of the CAB if you're confirmed vis a vis that of the Chairman of the Board?

Mr. SMITH. I can appreciate the administrative burden on the Chairman, having been an airport administrator for a number of years. I think that as a member I would seek to help the Chairman without usurping his authority in that regard. I feel the other members should be restricting their input primarily to the cases and philosophies of aviation development.

The CHAIRMAN. One of the important functions that will be determined in the future is whether proposed mergers and acquisitions should be approved. What is your general philosophy on mergers?

Mr. SMITH. I think mergers should be considered on a case by case basis, certainly with the strong mandate from the legislation concentrating on preventing a monopoly situation or market concentration in a particular market. I would think that there is a strong mandate in the legislation with regard to the bank merger test where mergers are concerned, and that certainly should be overseen.

Mergers per se should not be considered a problem, because it's the competition in an individual market that's important, as opposed to the total number of air carriers.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you believe is the most effective anti-trust role that the Board can play in its remaining years of existence?

Mr. SMITH. I think again that the most important antitrust role is assuring that there is not monopoly power in particular markets or excessive market domination, and assuring that competition does prevail in exercising the antitrust regulations and awarding antitrust immunity on a case by case basis, which I understand is mandated by the legislation, as opposed to a blanket antitrust immunity.

The CHAIRMAN. Your experience in the industry is heavily weighted in the airport area. I am wondering how you will have time to get yourself actively on board in a timely fashion, considering the many varied matters before the Board and the importance of that phase of Board history.

Mr. SMITH. As I mentioned earlier, I have been involved in cases before the Board, adequacy of service proceedings, for a number of communities across the country.

I have been involved in promoting air service on the local level. As such, I understand the philosophies and the procedures involved. Nevertheless, it may be necessary for me to familiarize myself with the individual cases.

The CHAIRMAN. We have had a lot of discussions lately about the slot allocations problems at airports, including various studies and proposals that have been made. I wonder if you would give us your views on airport congestion and the slot allocation problems, including your view as to how the current airline scheduling committee process may or may not yield adequate results.

Mr. SMITH. Quite candidly, I have not been at an airport where there was a scheduling problem or slot problem as such. I think that that particular problem, at this point in time, is limited to a

handful of airports. Ordinarily, in the evolution of traffic at an airport, the mix changes, so as aircraft, air carrier operations, increase, ordinarily general aviation operations are diverted to other facilities; however, for those airports that do have a slot problem, I suppose it should be approached somewhat from a standpoint of a pricing mechanism allocating the slots, maintaining a high regard for the necessity of small community service.

I do not see that the airline scheduling committees are a problem in terms of antitrust—de facto—I understand that in most of these scheduling committees, there is some Government intervention or someone overseeing the activity of the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. As an airport director, how do you regard the defederalization concept in the Senate-passed ADAP bill? In other words, do you believe that the 72 largest airports in the country would be able to make it without ADAP, or will they need help as they continue to plan?

Mr. SMITH. Having been associated with large hubs as well as small hubs, there is no question in my mind that the large hubs certainly have the ability to raise the revenues through negotiations with carriers, and they have the leverage with the carriers.

Philosophically, I believe in defederalization, because I think that the support in the federal programs should be directed toward the small hub, nonhub airports, and general aviation as such. There could even be some incentive for small hub defederalization if, in fact, there was a prospect of alternative revenue sources.

There is, nevertheless, little question in my mind that large airports are able to fund their development themselves.

The CHAIRMAN. We have heard recently of the CAB staff taking an active role in negotiations between airports and airlines on contracts and landing fees.

Do you believe that that is an appropriate role for the Board and for the Board staff?

Mr. SMITH. I think, from a legal standpoint, they probably are restricted to antitrust action. Therefore, I would have some difficulty seeing the type of formal participation they should take. There certainly should be a great deal of concern on a local basis to local barriers to entry—and be approached on a local basis, encouraging new air service, new carrier entrance, and prohibition of restrictive use and lease agreements and other things which artificially create barriers to the introduction of new service. That, ordinarily, should be handled on a local basis.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much, Mr. Smith. We appreciate your being here.

Mr. SMITH. Thank you, Senator.

[The biographical sketch and answers to questions of the committee follow:]

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF JAMES ROBERT SMITH

Address: 1607 Palma Sola Blvd., Bradenton, Florida 33505.

Date of birth: May 9, 1945.

Marital status: Married.

Professional experience:

April, 1979 to present—Airport manager, Sarasota-Bradenton Airport, Sarasota, Fla.

January, 1977 to March, 1979—Deputy director of aviation, city of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Pa.

April, 1975 to January, 1977—Operations manager, Portland International Airport, Portland, Oreg.

March, 1970 to April, 1975—Assistant airport director, Columbia Metropolitan Airport, Columbia, S.C.

September, 1967 to March, 1970—Administrative assistant to the airport manager, Norfolk Regional Airport, Norfolk, Va.

Education:

1974—master of transportation, University of South Carolina, Columbia, S.C., Graduate courses: airport systems planning, transportation economics, transportation regulation, planning techniques, transportation systems, transportation administration, and related business, economics, and public administration courses.

1967—bachelor of aviation management, Auburn University, Auburn, Ala. Major courses: airport management, airline operations, air traffic control, Federal aviation regulations, and related engineering and business administration courses.

Memberships:

American Association of Airport Executives, executive member

Airport Operators Council International, representative

QUESTIONS OF THE COMMITTEE AND THE ANSWERS THERETO

Question. Please describe for the committee the steps you believe the Board might take to improve the implementation of the small community service program created by the deregulation law.

Answer. First, the Board must pay strict attention to the letter and spirit of the deregulation law. Obviously, the Congress did not intend to leave small communities to fend for themselves in the marketplace, as the law clearly requires protection of essential air service. Even within the small community arena, the Congress carved out exceptional cases such as Alaska, where regulation is continued. Such exceptions are well founded and should be adhered to by the Board.

While the majority of the air transportation system operates well responding to market forces, Congress left no doubt that it believes a base line of essential air service is a public-utility necessity for small communities. It is my opinion that this was a wise decision by the Congress, and I will do my best, if confirmed, to see that this intent is carried out by CAB.

One specific thought I have at this point in time is to explore the possibility of the Board drawing a second "air service line" for those communities which appeal their essential air service determinations. The "essential air service" determination for a community must be somewhat conservative in consideration of the automatic Federal subsidy guarantee which is the concomitant of any EAS determination. However, I see nothing that would preclude the Board from drawing another "efficient" air service line, at a seat level which approximates a community's historic passenger demand, and which would require a Board review of the specific case and assistance to the community leaders in seeking out additional air carriers if service levels fall below such an "efficient" air service level.

There may well be legal or practical flaws in this specific idea, but I am committed to examining any possible avenue of easing the small community transition into the deregulated environment. Solving these small community problems is important, both to help the affected communities and to protect the Airline Deregulation statute, which has worked so well for the system as a whole, from a political backlash.

Question. Newspaper articles in Sarasota reported business transactions between yourself and a member of the airport board. Describe for the Committee the nature of the dealings and whether or not any conflict of interest existed for yourself or the other party involved.

Answer. I am employed by a four member airport authority consisting of two elected members from each of two adjoining counties. One of the members holds a real estate license and bought commercial rental property in joint ownership with me. Members of the opposite county delegation raised questions as to the wisdom of any member of its authority to participate in any outside interests with me. There was no intent to form a long-term fiduciary relationship as our investment motives differed, and the airport authority member involved has since resold his interest which was his original intention. I was under no obligation to purchase property from this individual as opposed to another agent and no conflict or commitment exists or ever existed. The transaction was open for public inspection, and some local editorials were written on the issue the last of which was apologetic and favorable in my behalf.

Question. Describe for the Committee the circumstances under which you came to Washington to interview for the CAB position.

Answer. In early 1980, I had planned a trip to Washington to solicit support for local airport development programs. I had made a similar and very successful visit in 1979 during which time I testified in the Senate's Airline Deregulation Oversight Hearings in addition to seeking legislative support for a local airport program. Charles Barclay of the Senate Aviation Subcommittee queried my interest in the vacant CAB position and asked that I schedule courtesy visits to the White House and Members of Congress to discuss the CAB membership. The interviews for the CAB post were scheduled by Mr. Barclay after I had advised him of my impending trip on airport matters. I met with staff representatives of both Senator Richard Stone and Senator Lawton Chiles and presented information which led to their support of local airport programs which we expect to result in the success of the program.

The CHAIRMAN. Next, the committee will turn to consideration of three nominees to the Board of Directors of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting. All three are reappointments by the President for the Corporation.

They are Mrs. Lillie Herndon, a Republican from South Carolina; Mr. Howard White, a Democrat from New York; and Mrs. Diana Lady Dougan, a Republican from Utah. I would ask that the three of you appear at the witness table together.

I understand that some of the Senators may be along shortly to express support for these people. We will ask the nominees to summarize their written statements if they have any, and as soon as you are set up there, we will let you proceed.

Senator Hollings, our Communications Subcommittee chairman, had wanted to be here to introduce you to the committee, but he is under a very tight schedule, as you can imagine, so I will just give my welcome to all three of you. Mrs. Herndon, would you care to summarize from your statement?

**STATEMENTS OF LILLIE HERNDON; DIANA LADY DOUGAN;
AND HOWARD A. WHITE**

Mrs. HERNDON. Thank you very much, Senator Cannon. I appreciate being here today. I appreciate your having these hearings. I did not prepare a written statement. I did furnish all of the information that was required, and I will be glad to answer any questions you might have. Or, if you need me to, I could pick out a few points as to why I think I am qualified for this position, but that was furnished to your committee.

The CHAIRMAN. The General Counsel of the Corporation has advised the committee that he has reviewed the files of all three of the nominees, and that there is no statutory barrier to the confirmation of the three nominees for service on the Board of Directors. Mrs. Herndon, please describe your background for the record.

Mrs. HERNDON. Fine. I will be glad to. I have had many years of experience serving as a strong supporter of education with educators and broadcasters all over the Nation, statewide, and locally. I have had 5 years of experience now on the CPB Board, which I think has enhanced my knowledge and deepened my understanding of the needs and interests and concerns of the many publics for the services that Public Broadcasting can render.

Serving on the State board of education in South Carolina, I think I gained new knowledge and insights there as to how we might deliver educational services and many other services through television and radio.

I am very conversant with some of the new technologies which will enable us to explore the use of the new and not-so-new technologies to deliver the services of broadcasting throughout the country.

I do have the time to serve on this Board and give whatever time is required. I am an active member of the Board.

The CHAIRMAN. What would you cite as the major goals of public broadcasting for the eighties?

Mrs. HERNDON. I think the major goals would be to improve the programming that is now being offered, to expand the service in radio and television in order that all of the citizens of the country might be able to receive public broadcasting, and to explore the technologies that might enable us to deliver services to some parts of the country currently unserved or underserved.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you see in the way of opportunities for instructional television?

Mrs. HERNDON. I think the opportunities are greatly enhanced now that we have satellite distribution, and we are working in the satellite area of public broadcasting. There are more channels that can be used, so I see great possibilities there of giving more services to the schools, and through the schools, at all levels.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, you understand that the committee is considering you to fill a Republican vacancy at the Corporation?

Mrs. HERNDON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you serve in the Republican vacancy before, or did you serve as an Independent?

Mrs. HERNDON. No, sir, I served as a Republican. I stated that at my confirmation hearings previously.

The CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Dougan, you also are being nominated to fill a Republican vacancy; is that correct?

Mrs. DOUGAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You are a Republican?

Mrs. DOUGAN. Yes, I am.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Garn, we just started on your candidate, so if you would step up here, we would be glad to hear from you.

STATEMENT OF HON. JAKE GARN, U.S. SENATOR FROM UTAH

Senator GARN. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. I will be very brief. I am well aware of all the interruptions we have had with our committees this morning. Four and a half years ago I had the opportunity to appear before this committee to support the nomination of Diana Dougan, and at that time I supported her very highly, and in very glowing terms. But I will have to admit that I did not know her really well. My endorsement came because so many people in my State did recommend her.

So today, I appear before you to once again support her nomination, and this time I can do it, however, with 4½ years of observing her work on the Board.

She made a tremendous contribution to public broadcasting, not only in my own State, in our State, but for the Nation as well. I won't take the time to go through her accomplishments. They are many. She's produced, just this year, a very valuable and stimulating debate on MX in Utah, so I just couldn't be more pleased to be here to support her renomination for another 4-year term.

And again, I say at this time, it's on the basis of a record of achievement on which I can so highly support her reconfirmation. Thank you very much.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much, Senator Garn. We appreciate your recommendation. Mrs. Dougan, do you have a prepared statement? If so, do you want to summarize from it for us?

Mrs. DOUGAN. I am also respecting the time constraints of the committee and the Senate at this time, so I do not have a prepared statement. I know that we are going to be having hearings for new authorization and legislation in the coming months. I think that's probably the most appropriate forum in which to discuss more substantively the issues relating to public broadcasting, and I look forward to that opportunity.

If you have any particular questions in terms of my qualifications or experience vis-a-vis public broadcasting, I will be happy to recap them.

As you probably know from my résumé, I have also worked professionally in commercial and cable television as well as public broadcasting. I have worked operationally in the field, so that I have, I believe, a particular perspective that is valuable in the deliberations of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting and its fiduciary role for public broadcasting nationally.

Given the new technologies, new legislation, and a variety of other areas that are facing us, I believe also the continuity that is established by myself and my colleagues at the table will have a major impact on the Corporation's dealings with policy issues.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you see any substantive changes for radio and television as a result of the increased use of satellite distribution?

Mrs. DOUGAN. Yes; I think that we're still working out the bugs. Many things at first glance seem to be on the cosmetic side in terms of better audio and faster and better distribution sources. However, given the changing technology in the whole environment of communications, I think it's very fortuitous that public broadcasting has taken the lead in moving into the satellite era in distribution. I believe that the new legislation should address more specifically the relationship of the distribution of public broadcasting to the rest of the communications industry.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you feel the Corporation is working, overall, the way Congress envisioned it when we established the charter?

Mrs. DOUGAN. I think that in general we are. We are certainly very cognizant and sensitive to the statute and the spirit of the Public Broadcasting Act. I do believe, however, that we are in a state of some transition and flux, particularly in terms of other entities—the accountability, the balance between accountability and independence, creativity, the need for diversity of funding in public broadcasting—these are some of the difficult things we are wrestling with.

I would hope that in coming years we could focus on substantive issues, and less on some of the housekeeping issues.

The CHAIRMAN. It has been charged that the proposed Dial magazine will compete with the private sector publications; further, that this is inconsistent with the activities contemplated for public broadcasting. As a broadcaster, I would think that you might be in

a good position to tell us what you think the magazine is proposing to do, and whether you believe that is consistent with Public Broadcasting's charter.

Mrs. DOUGAN. First, as you're probably aware, the magazines such as Dial have been in existence for several years with local advertising underwriting. This project is different, primarily because it is made up of a consortium of stations.

Traditionally, program guides have been something of a drain on a local station's budget and have not been self-supporting.

I believe that becoming more self-supporting and seeking diversity in income sources are very valuable goals for public broadcasting stations. Some of the issues relating to nonprofit postage and some of the other elements may be in question. But we have to balance between using public moneys, not in competition with commercial enterprises, but also for the taxpayer to get the most for his money.

This was an attempt to do a cost-effective, innovative service to public broadcasting.

The CHAIRMAN. Of course, there's always that risk of the so-called cross-subsidization you know, in a situation like this. It might be very difficult to make a determination whether public moneys were being used, either directly or indirectly, to compete with the private sector portion of the industry.

Mrs. DOUGAN. Perhaps they could spin this off as a separate corporation, and have a clean distinction. I think this is something that the stations themselves are going to have to deal with, I gather, fairly soon. This is appropriate for, as you are aware, CPB does not have any direct financial involvement in this project.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.

Mr. White, do you have a statement that you'd like to summarize for us?

Mr. WHITE. Senator, I did not prepare a statement. But I would in a general way say that I would be pleased to continue my service on the Board, which has now been for 1 year.

In terms of my background, I would indicate that in both education and experience, I have a background in the field of law, public administration, and engineering. Added to my current role as a corporate executive, I feel that should afford me the opportunity to make useful contributions to the Board as presently constituted.

The CHAIRMAN. What areas are you seeing the greatest need for funds in the Corporation?

Mr. WHITE. My own view would be that funds are needed for programing, primarily innovative programing, the kind that is not merely a repeat of what's been done before, but new types of programing, new types of subjects that have not been addressed, and are not being addressed by commercial television and commercial radio.

I would think that a large commitment is necessary to really satisfy the needs and interests of minorities and women insofar as finding a place and a benefit from public broadcasting.

The CHAIRMAN. During the next session, this committee will be considering legislation to reauthorize public broadcasting programs. Do you have any legislative recommendations you'd like the committee to consider at that time?

Mr. WHITE. I'm not prepared to make any specific statements at this time. I suppose we have all felt the problems that are associated with limited funds that all sources or all distributees of Government funds are feeling these days. I would only want to emphasize my own concern, and I feel the concern of our colleagues, that public broadcasting is a very worthy applicant for Government funds; that the sums that we have been receiving, which are less than the authorizations that have been approved in the past, are truly insufficient to do the job very well.

The CHAIRMAN. Actually, I don't know of any public agency that feels that it's getting all the funds it needs to do its job. That's one of our big problems here, particularly when we come to the problem of trying to come up with a balanced budget.

That will conclude the hearing for the three of you this morning. Thank you very much for being here.

[The biographical sketches follow:]

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF LILLIE HERNDON

Name: Lillie Edens Herndon.

Address: 525 North Trenholm Road, Columbia, S.C. 29206.

Date and place of birth: Sumter, S.C. January 15, 1916.

Marital status: Divorced.

Children: Sandra Kay (Nidiffer) Rogers—daughter April 7, 1943; Wayne W. Nidiffer, Jr.—son, December 3, 1946.

Education: Blaney High School, Blaney S.C., attended 4 years, graduated 1932; Draughn's Business College, Columbia, S.C., attended 2 years, graduated 1934.

Employment: Bookkeeper, buyer, manager, owner, Kay's Department Store, Columbia, S.C., 1932-51.

Government experience:

President, South Carolina Congress of Parents & Teachers (PTA), 1962-65.

Member, Governor's Advisory Study Committee on School Law Revision and Codification, South Carolina—1962-65.

Member, State Advisory Committee on Educational Television, South Carolina—1962-65.

Member, Governor's Safety Committee, South Carolina—1962-65.

Member, State Education Committee on Conservation, South Carolina—1962-65.

Chairman, Safety Committee, National Congress of Parents & Teachers (National PTA)—1966.

Vice President, Region III, National Congress of Parents & Teachers (National PTA)—1967-69.

Secretary, National Congress of Parents & Teachers (National PTA)—1969-71.

First Vice President, National Congress of Parents & Teachers (National PTA)—1971-73.

President, National Congress of Parents & Teachers (National PTA)—1973-75.

Member, Joint Executive Committee for National Council of Juvenile Court Judges, National Congress of Parents & Teachers (National PTA)—1971-74.

Member, Joint Executive Committee for National Congress of Parents & Teachers (National PTA)/National Foundation Parenting Conferences—1973-75.

Vice Chairman, National Consortium for Child Mental Health Services—1973-75.

Member, Advisory Editorial Board, Education U.S.A.—1974.

Chairman, National Action for Foster Children Committee—1974.

Delegate, U.S. Office of Education (USOE) Field Study Seminar, Soviet Union—1974.

Member, U.S. Office of Education (USOE) delegation to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development Conference on Teacher Education, Paris—1974.

Member, President's Citizens' Action Committee to Fight Inflation—1974-75.

Member, State Board of Education, South Carolina—1974-78.

Consultant, National Action for Foster Children Committee—1975.

Vice President, National Association of State Boards of Education—1975-76.
Member, Board of Directors, Corporation for Public Broadcasting (CPB)—1975-present

Chairman, Public Affairs Committee, Board of Directors, Corporation for Public Broadcasting (CPB)—1975-77.

Member, U.S. Office of Education (USOE) Field Study Seminar on Education and Policy Making, Egypt and Israel—1976.

Vice Chairman, State Board of Education, South Carolina—1976.

Chairman, Education Committee, Board of Directors, Corporation for Public Broadcasting (CPB)—1976-78.

Chairman, State Board of Education, South Carolina—1977.

Chairman, Board of Directors, Corporation for Public Broadcasting (CPB)—1978-79; reelected 1979-80.

Memberships: First Baptist Church, Columbia, S.C.; American Women in Radio and Television (AWRT), Palmetto Chapter, South Carolina; and Friends of the Library, Columbia, S.C.

Political affiliations and activities: Republican Party—during the past 10 years, have donated less than \$75 per year, no memberships or offices held or services rendered to political parties or election committees.

Honors and awards: Who's Who of American Women, 1966-67; Personalities of the South, 1971; Honorary Fellow of American Schools' Health Association, 1974; "South Carolinian of the Year for 1978," 1979; "First Women in Broadcasting," American Women in Radio and Television (AWRT), 1980; Honorary Doctorate of Humanities, Columbia College, Columbia, S.C., 1979.

Published writings: "Television and Learning: The Corporation for Public Broadcasting," *Compass*, Washington State School Directors' Association, December 1979; several articles in the National PTA magazine, 1973-75.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF DIANA LADY DOUGAN

Name: Diana Lady Dougan (nee: Diana Lady).

Address: 4300 Parkview Drive, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Date and place of birth: January 13, 1943; Dayton, Ohio.

Marital status: married to J. Lynn Dougan.

Children: Gavin December 15, 1970 and Elena November 14, 1973.

Education: Harvard University, Advanced Management Program (sponsored by NAEB), April 1979; University of Utah, courses, 1969-70; University of Maryland, B.A. English/Industrial Psychology, 1960-64; American University, courses, 1959; The Sidwell Friends School, diploma, 1956-60; and Seoul Foreign School, diploma, 1955-56 and 1948-50.

Employment:

1969-present: Dougan & Associates/SLC, Utah/self/personal investments and pro bono consulting work for various educational, charitable and public service organizations; also donated services as Producer or Executive Producer of various television programs including: series called "Way of Art", "The Nutcracker" and "The MX Debate"; guest anchor/host for MID-DAY (local TV live series).

1966-68: Time Inc./N.Y.C, N.Y./CATV Promotion & Marketing Director.

1965-66: Public Relations Consultant/self-employed/Wash. DC & NYC.

1965-66: Maryland State Legislative/Ass. Chief Clerk/Annapolis, Md.

Government experience:

Director, Corporation for Public Broadcasting (Presidential appt.).

Member, Comm. on Executive Reorganization, Utah State Govt. (Gubernatorial appt.).

Advisor, Committee for a Strong City Council, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Member, Utah Telecommunications Task Force.

Representative, Utah Women's State Legislative Council.

Consultant, Committee on the Status of Women, Utah.

Member, Governor's Comm. for the performing Arts Complex.

Assistant Chief Clerk, Maryland State Legislature.

Memberships:

National Advisory Council, Ballet West.

National Advisory Board, Center for the Study of the Presidency.

Chairman Emeritus, Board of Directors, Friends of KUED.

Board of Directors (Exec. Comm.) U.S. Film.

Organizing Board, The Sundance Institute.

Editorial Advisory Board, NETWORK Magazine.

Board of Sponsors, Westminster College.

- Board of Directors, The Junior League of Salt Lake City.
 Board of Directors, Community Crisis Center.
 Board of Directors, Salt Lake Art Center.
 Vice President, Mt. Olympus Park Association.
 Board of Directors, North and East Council of Neighborhoods.
 Chairman, The Preview Council.
 Member, KUED Program Board.
 Board of Directors, Presidents Club, Salt Lake Area Chamber of Commerce.
 American Association of University Women.
 American Women in Radio and TV.
 International Institute of Communications.
 The Blue Hill Troupe, Ltd.
 Delta Delta Delta (college).
 Executive Producer, Lab Theater (college).
 President, National Collegiate Players (college).
 President, Young Republican Club (college).
 Exec. Committee, College Young Republicans (Reg. III).
 President, Pi Eta Delta (college honorary).
- Political affiliations and activities:
- Member, Republican Party, State of Utah.
 Vice-Chairman of Voting District (Republican).
 Delegate, Republican State Convention.
 Donations to Utah Republican Party.
- Honors and awards:
- Scholarships: Pepsi Cola Co.; Jr. Chamber of Commerce.
 Pi Eta Delta (honorary).
 Foremost Women in Communications.
 Outstanding Young Women in America.
 2,000 Women of Achievement.
 World's Who's Who of Women.
 AAUW "The Distinguished Women of Utah" Award.
 Women in Communications "Headliner" Award for Outstanding Leadership.
 Distinguished Citizen of Maryland Governor's Award: "In recognition of distinguished service to the Maryland General Assembly, demonstrating your integrity and ability and meriting our trust and great respect."
 Outstanding Woman Representative All-University Honors Convocation (2 yrs.).
 University Theatre Key Award (for "The Outstanding Contribution to Theatre Arts").
 American Society of Civil Engineers Special Commendation Award (for original science project).
 Other miscellaneous awards and honors in college.
 Key to the City and Honorary Citizenship, Seoul, Korea.
 Published writings: "A Sheltered Life" Calvert Review, 1963.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF HOWARD A. WHITE

- Date and place of birth: October 6, 1927, New York, N.Y.
 Marital status: Married to former Evelyn Matthews Barnes.
 Names and ages of children: stepdaughter, Adrienne M. Barnes, 26; son, Wendel A. White, 23.
 Education: C.C.N.Y., 1943-49, B.E.E. in June 1949; St. John's University, 1950-54, J.D. (LL.B.) in February 1954; and New York University, 1955-59, M.P.A. in October 1959.
- Employment record:
- Electrical Tester, Videcraft Television, Bronx, N.Y., November 1949-December 1949.
 Junior Electrical Engineer, NYC Board of Transportation, New York, N.Y., February 1950-June 1951.
 Electrical Designer, Celanese Corp. of America, New York, N.Y., June 1951-June 1952.
 Electrical Designer, Parco Design Co., New York, N.Y., October 1952-February 1953.
 Electrical Designer, Chemical Construction Corp., New York, N.Y., February 1953-October 1953.
 Law Clerk and Attorney, Powsner Katz & Powsner, Brooklyn, N.Y., October 1953-May 1962.

Attorney, Chief of Mobile Radio Branch, Assistant Chief of Domestic Radio Division and Assistant Chief of Common Carrier Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, Washington, D.C., May 1962-November 1966.

General Attorney, Communications Satellite Corp., Washington, D.C., November 1966-September 1968.

Regulatory Counsel, General Counsel and Executive Director of Legal and Regulatory Administration, ITT World Communications Inc. (and affiliated communications operating companies), New York, N.Y., September 1968-present.

Member, Board of Directors, Corporation for Public Broadcasting, Washington, D.C., July 1979-present.

Government experience: Junior Electrical Engineer, NYC Board of Transportation, February 1950-June 1951; and Assistant Chief (and other positions), Common Carrier Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, May 1962-November 1966.

Memberships: Federal Communications Bar Association; American Bar Association; N.Y. State Bar Association; 100 Black Men, Inc.; and The Broad Street Club, Inc.

Political affiliations: Registered Democrat; no official positions or substantial contributions during the last 10 years.

Honors and awards: Rachel Herstein Scholarship (college); and N.Y. State War Service Scholarship (graduate schools).

Published writings: None.

The CHAIRMAN. Next we have the U.S. Metric Board nominees: Dr. Bruce P. Johnson of Nevada to serve the remaining 2 years of Paul Block's 4-year term as member at large; Mr. Dennis R. Smith of Massachusetts for a 6-year term as education representative; Mr. Francis R. Dugan of Ohio for a 6-year term as construction industry representative.

The committee is conducting this confirmation hearing on three reappointments to the U.S. Metric Board. The 17-member Board was created by the Metric Conversion Act of 1975 to help plan and coordinate voluntary U.S. efforts in converting to the metric system.

The Board was established to advise various sectors of our society on the most effective metric conversion procedures and to implement a broad program of public education in coordination with these voluntary efforts.

Actually, the Board has only been in operation for a little more than 2 years. But, it has demonstrated progress in the initial public education and private sector coordination activities. It certainly has an important and difficult job, and I commend the dedication of these three nominees who wish to be reappointed to serve on the Board.

If you have written statements, I request that you submit those for the record and then ask if you'd care to summarize from them. Dr. Johnson?

**STATEMENTS OF DR. BRUCE P. JOHNSON; DENNIS R. SMITH;
AND FRANCIS R. DUGAN**

Dr. JOHNSON. I have a very brief statement, Senator.

The CHAIRMAN. All right, sir.

Dr. JOHNSON. I am extremely proud of the progress that the U.S. Metric Board has made over the past 2 years. It has contributed in a very positive fashion to removing confusion over the status of metric conversion in the United States. Through the efforts of the Research, Coordination and Planning Section, through clarification of the legal status of metric conversion, and through the efforts of

the Public Awareness and Education Section, many sectors of our society are now better informed on the benefits and drawbacks of metric conversion.

The U.S. Metric Board has not only made significant progress in just 2 years; it has done so in an objective fashion. The Metric Act of 1975 has been followed to the letter. The U.S. Metric Board is neither pro nor anti metric. But it is coordinating the voluntary conversion to the metric system for those who choose to convert, and it is providing objective information for those that are trying to decide whether to convert.

In order to continue this progress, the members of the U.S. Metric Board must be well-informed. They must be knowledgeable in the metric system and they must be aware of current and past activities of the Board. I feel that I can bring both of these strengths to the Board, and I look forward enthusiastically to continuing the good job that Dr. Block has done.

I'd be happy to answer any questions that you have.

The CHAIRMAN. How have you participated in the activities of the Board up to this time?

Dr. JOHNSON. My activities have been primarily with the research committee in terms of identifying problems which need to be studied, establishing priorities, determining contractors, and seeing that the results are available in a timely fashion.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you have any personal experiences that you could relate to the committee that might indicate a change in people's attitudes toward metric conversion activity?

Dr. JOHNSON. It's very much of a mixed bag at this point in time. As you travel to different parts of the country, you get different responses. I find that the west coast, in particular California, has a very positive attitude toward metric conversion. Some other States are much slower; the people in these States are much slower to appreciate some of the benefits that metric conversion could bring.

The CHAIRMAN. How do you respond to those who oppose metric conversion?

Dr. JOHNSON. I believe the best response is patience. We must point out to them that it is a voluntary conversion and that it may or may not affect them, depending upon whether there is a need for their particular skills and that need requires that they convert.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Smith, do you have a prepared statement, or do you wish to summarize?

By the way, Senator Tsongas has submitted a letter in support of Mr. Smith's nomination to be a member of the U.S. Metric Board. That letter will be made a part of the record.

[The letter follows:]

U.S. SENATE,
Washington, D.C., August 4, 1980.

Hon. HOWARD W. CANNON,
Chairman, Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation,
Russell Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR CANNON: I am writing in support of the renomination of Mr. Dennis R. Smith of Middleboro, Massachusetts, for a second term to the United States Metric Board.

Mr. Smith's record of outstanding contributions to the Board in his first term indicates his serious dedication. He has offered his expertise to the Board as an educator, and I am certain that he will continue to serve to his maximum capacity.

His record of community service in Massachusetts reflects both his commitment to education generally and his deep interest in metric education in particular—from

coordinating the Middleboro Public Schools' program, to teaching adult education metric courses in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

He has extended his service to local government in developing metric education programs for the Towns of Bourne and Falmouth, Massachusetts, and has participated in numerous Massachusetts Department of Education forums, lectures and adult education programs.

His commitment to his profession, his energetic involvement in his community, with government, and the contributions he has already made as a member of the United States Metric Board present every reason for me to enthusiastically support his candidacy. I hope that you and the other members of the Committee will share my enthusiasm.

Sincerely,

PAUL E. TSONGAS.

Mr. SMITH. Thank you. I just have a brief statement.

I would first like to say that I am honored to have the opportunity to appear before this committee. I'd like to thank the committee and staff members for working as quickly as they did in having this hearing convened.

The past 2 years have been very busy and very rewarding as a member of the U.S. Metric Board. I am very pleased to have been involved in the organization of the Board and to have seen progress in the Board's mandate to devise and carry out a broad program of planning, coordination, and public education.

The educational community in particular believes that the United States conversion to the metric system is inevitable and in the best interests of our country. Organizations such as the National Education Association have strongly supported metric conversion.

The Board is now able to place greater emphasis on public education and will succeed in creating an awareness of the metric system for most Americans. I expect that as Americans begin to use the metric system in their work and in their home, they will request and receive more assistance from the U.S. Metric Board.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you feel that enough attention is being given to education in the Metric Board's activities?

Mr. SMITH. We felt at the beginning that we had to establish ourselves, establish the organization, be concerned with making sure those who have specific concerns regarding metric conversion, would be aware of the Metric Board. Now that we have successfully established that, we will be directing our efforts more particularly toward education. So we have been heading in that direction and we definitely will be doing much more within the next year or two.

The CHAIRMAN. How do you intend to promote the coordination of plans for metric education in the United States in schools particularly?

Mr. SMITH. Well, we've been working in conjunction with the Office of Education on a metric education program. For the past 4 years they've had a grants program where various school systems have had the opportunity to develop metric programs. And this is something that has been replicated in other areas across the country. So we have had a chance to work with their program.

The CHAIRMAN. All right.

Mr. Dugan, do you wish to make a statement?

Mr. DUGAN. Yes, Senator. I have no prepared statement. I merely want to say that I am pleased to be renominated by the President to represent the construction industry. I call your attention to the remarks of my two colleagues here as to what the 2

previous years of our existence has amounted to. I feel that being on the Board the first 2 years, plus my knowledge of construction, qualify me to serve.

The CHAIRMAN. What's the prevailing attitude of people in the construction industry with respect to metric conversion?

Mr. DUGAN. I have to quite honestly tell you, Senator, that it's virtually a nonevent. There really isn't a lot of interest in construction, and I think you have to know something about the industry in terms of how diverse it is and how many different entities and people are involved. It's a very, very large spectrum when you use the word "construction," starting with designers and owners and realtors and constructors and all the various people that make materials and equipment. It's quite a large group that we're talking about.

The CHAIRMAN. I suppose that when you get over to the manufacturing side it's quite a different picture, then.

Mr. DUGAN. Yes. Essentially, if you asked me to describe what has occurred, the main thrust in the whole United States has been in the automotive and related fields. In other words, construction equipment is being converted to metric measurement, just as automobiles, trucks and farm machinery. So there's a lot of activity in that specific sector.

As far as building materials, there's been a lot of planning and preparation done by various manufacturers, but very few products have been manufactured.

The CHAIRMAN. What about the various codes in the municipalities throughout the country, the uniform codes? Are they making any changes there?

Mr. DUGAN. We happen to be in a time frame when there's a lot of activity going on anyway, in other words, with or without metric conversion. It seems slow if you look ahead in a short time frame. But there's been a lot of movement towards standardization of codes.

I happen to be from Ohio, and we've adopted the BOCA code just 2 years ago. So has Kentucky. There's quite a movement away from local codes in cities and counties in the United States. Now, the code people are way ahead of many other sectors in doing their planning, so they can accommodate metric measurement if it comes. They're doing a good job.

[The biographical sketches follow:]

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF DR. BRUCE PAUL JOHNSON

Address: 3190 West Seventh Street, Reno, Nev. 89503

Date and Place of birth: August 8, 1938, Lewiston, Maine.

Marital status: Married to Marcia Ann Duarte since 2/1/61.

Names/ages of children: Michael Bruce, 18; Robyn Wilding, 17; Samuel Albert, 7; and Rebecca Ann, 6.

Education: Lewiston High School, 1956; Bates College, 1956-60, B.S. in 1960; University of New Hampshire, 1960-62, M.S. in 1963; and University of Missouri, 1964-67, Ph. D. in 1967.

Employment record: Instructor in Physics, Hobart and William Smith Colleges, Geneva, N.Y., 9-62 and 8-64; Teaching/Research Assistant, University of Missouri, Columbia, MO, 9-64 to 1-67; Advanced Physicist, General Electric Medical Systems Division, Milwaukee, 1-67 to 12-69; Project Leader, General Electric Lamp Division, Cleveland, OH, 12-69 to 8-74; Associate Professor, Electrical Engineering Dept., University of Nevada, Reno, 8-74 to 6-80; and Professor and Chairman (5-78 to present), Electrical Engineering Dept., University of Nevada, Reno, 7-80 to present.

Government experience: U.S. Metric Board, Science Representative 6-78 to 6-80; ASEE-AFOSR Summer Faculty Fellow, 1975; and, Recipient of several funded grants from N.S.F., NASA, AFOSR.

Memberships: Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Student Chapter Advisor; American Society of Engineering Educators, Member of ASEE National Metrication Committee; American Physical Society, Sigma Pi Sigma (Physics Honor Society); Electrochemical Society; Nevada Metric Committee, Vice-President and Newsletter Editor; Sigma Xi (Science Honor Society); and Masons.

Political Affiliations: Registered as a Republican, no other activities.

Honors/awards: National Science Foundation Fellowship, 1961; Steward Fellowship, 1965; National Science Foundation Fellowship, 1965-67; General Electric Wells and Corning Awards for GaP Single Crystal Growth, 1973; ASEE-AFOSR Summer Faculty Research Fellow, 1975; and Sigma-Xi and Sigma Pi Sigma.

Published writings:

"Additive Coloration of Alkaline-Earth Chalcogenides" *Physical Review* 175, 1227-1229 (1968).

"Additive Coloration of Strontium Oxide", *Physical Review* 180, 931-934 (1969).

"Improvements of Solid State X-Ray Image Intensifiers" *Physics in Medicine and Biology* 15, 343-348 (1970).

"X-Ray Luminescent Fiber Optic Face-plate", *General Electric Technical Information Exchange* (1970).

"Solid State Lamp Competitor Evaluation", *General Electric Technical Information Exchange* (1974).

"Ohmic Contacts for Transferred Electron Devices", 1975 USAF-ASEE Summer Faculty Research Program, Final Report, 11-1 to 11-25 (1975).

"Ohmic Contacts to GaAs Transferred Electron Devices" *Journal of the Electrochemical Society* 125, 473-475 (1978).

"Gallium Arsenide High Speed Circuits", *General Telephone and Electronics Research Laboratory Reports*, 37 pages (1977).

"Optical Switching", *General Telephone and Electronic Research Laboratory Reports*, 39 pages (1978).

"Microwave Integrated Circuits", *General Telephone Electronics Research Laboratory Reports*, 32 pages (1978).

Several Columns in ASEE Pacific Southwest Newsletter on Metric Activities in the United States.

Periodic Newsletter for the Nevada Metric Committee on State and national events on the metric scene.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF DENNIS R. SMITH

Address: 143 Plympton Street, P.O. Box 521, Middleboro, Mass. 02346.

Date and place of birth: September 16, 1946, Milford, Mass. 01757.

Marital status: married, Alice E. (Read) Smith.

Names and ages of children: Peter Dennis, age 10; and Suzanne Emily, age 7.

Education: University of Lowell (formerly Lowell State College), September 1964 to June 1968, bachelor of music education, June 9, 1968; Suffolk University, September 1970 to August 1972, master of arts in secondary education, September 16, 1972; and Bridgewater State College, September 1968 to July 1977, 15-plus credits beyond masters degree.

Employment record:

September 1968-present: Teacher of junior high school mathematics for town of Middleboro, Mass., at Memorial Junior High School, 219 North Main Street, Middleboro, Mass.

July-August 1977, 1978, 1979: Master teacher of "Metric System Today" course for project contemporary competitiveness (summer program) at Bridgewater State College, Bridgewater, Mass.

1969-76: Teacher of mathematics, algebra, grades 8-14, Middleboro High School summer session.

1974-present: Metric Coordinator, grades K-12, Middleboro Public Schools—duties include teaching courses for teachers, students and adults.

1976-78: Instructor, Adult Education (metric 5-week courses) Massachusetts Department of Education, Cambridge, Mass. (at Massachusetts Institute of Technology).

1971-78: director of music, Central Congregational Church, Two Webster Street, Middleboro, Mass.

Government experience:

Local government: Town of Middleboro (see above); towns of Bourne, Falmouth—consultant for development of metric education program; and town of Wareham—lecturer and workshop director.

State government: Participant in forums for metric education with Massachusetts Department of Education, Lakeville, Mass.; Guest lecturer for Massachusetts Department of Education's Project ERR at conventions for middle and elementary school teachers; and teacher, Bureau of Adult Services, Massachusetts Department of Education, Boston, Mass.

Federal Government: member, U.S. Metric Board, June 15, 1978–June 15, 1980.

Memberships:

Massachusetts Teachers Association, delegate to annual meetings, 1971–72, 1980.

Middleboro Education Association, treasurer, 1969–71, president, 1972.

National Education Association, life member.

Plymouth County Education Association, member, board of directors, 1972, 1973.

National Association of Student Activity Advisors, members.

National Council of Teachers of Mathematics, member.

National Council of Supervisors of Mathematics, member.

National Council of Supervisors of Mathematics, member.

American National Metric Council, member.

Plymouth County Teachers Federal Credit Union, member, board of directors, chairman of security committee, 1970–73.

Family Resources, Inc., member, board of directors, 1973–present, clerk of the corporation, 1975–79.

Citizens' Scholarship Fund of Middleboro, member, board of directors, 1968–71.

United States Metric Association, member.

Political affiliation and activities:

Affiliation: Republican.

Financial contributions: None.

Services rendered: Middleboro Republican Town Committee, 1974; general clerical work.

Honors and awards: 1964–68—Continuing scholarship totaling \$3,140 from James H. Matthews Co. Employees Trust, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Published writings:

"Metric In-Service Course" (article in Kaleidoscope), published by Massachusetts Department of Education, fall, 1976.

"Metric Workshop Guide for Teachers," published by Middleboro Public Schools, 18 pages, November 1975 (mimeo-ditto).

"Adult Metric Education Course Workbook," published by Middleboro Public Schools, 16 pages, February 1976 (mimeo-ditto).

"Teaching Metric Measurements," published by Middleboro Public Schools, 6 pages, November 1976.

"Metric Education," article in Man, Science, and Technology, March 1979, published by American Industrial Arts Association.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF FRANCIS R. DUGAN.

Name: Francis R. Dugan.

Address: 5572 Mapleridge Drive, Cincinnati, Ohio 45227.

Date and place of birth: 1/31/27, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Marital status: Divorced—with custody of children.

Names and Ages of children: Jennifer Mary, 22; Daniel Francis, 21; Timothy Andrew, 19; Teresa Mary, 18; Kathryn Elizabeth, 16; and Patrick Michael, 14.

Education: University of Cincinnati, February 1943–June 1950, B.A. in economics, June 1950.

Employment record: Self-employed—DBA Reliable Cement Contractors, 1950–55; Dugan & Meyers Construction Co., Inc., 1955–present.

Positions held: field superintendent, estimator, project manager, vice president; and president and chief executive officer since 1970.

Government experience: Member U.S. Metric Board—2-year term.

Memberships: See attached résumé.

Political affiliations and activities: Regional coordinator and contributor to Committee for Action—the Political Action Committee of the Construction Industry; contributor to ACOPAC—the State of Ohio Political Action Committee for the Construction Industry.

Honors and awards: Named a fellow of the American Institute of Constructors—1/7/64.

Published writings: none.

The CHAIRMAN. All right, gentlemen. Unless you have something further to add, that will conclude our hearings for this morning. Thank you.

[Whereupon, at 11:35 a.m., the hearing was adjourned.]

[The following information was subsequently received for the record:]

STATEMENT OF HON. ERNEST F. HOLLINGS, U.S. SENATOR FROM SOUTH CAROLINA

It gives me great pleasure to endorse the renomination of Lillie E. Herndon, of Columbia, South Carolina, to the Board of Directors of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting.

Mrs. Herndon was nominated to the Board in 1975 by President Ford for a six-year term that expired in March of this year. In 1978, her colleagues on the Corporation's Board of Directors elected Mrs. Herndon chairman and re-elected her for a second term at the Board's annual meeting last September.

This distinguished South Carolinian has for many years been an active and vigorous leader in local, state and national educational activities. Her involvement in education began with the local PTA chapter in Columbia, and took her to the presidency of the South Carolina PTA and ultimately, to the presidency of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers. She also chaired the South Carolina State Board of Education.

In June, American Women in Radio and Television presented Mrs. Herndon with its "First Women in Broadcasting" award. Among her many honors, she was named "South Carolinian of the Year", and incidentally was the first woman so named in that programs 16 years history of recognition.

Mrs. Herndon is an Honorary Fellow in the American School Health Association and, last year, was awarded an Honorary Doctorate of Humanities from Columbia College.

Mrs. Herndon is an enthusiastic and articulate spokeswoman for public broadcasting and has traveled extensively throughout the country to represent both the Corporation and the public broadcasting industry.

I am delighted to recommend Lillie E. Herndon for a second term on the Board of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting.

NOMINATIONS—AUGUST

FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 1980

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION,
Washington, D.C.

The committee met at 10:05 a.m. in room 235, Russell Senate Office Building, the Hon. Howard W. Cannon (chairman of the committee) presiding.

OPENING STATEMENT BY THE CHAIRMAN

The CHAIRMAN. The committee will come to order.

We have five nominations before the committee this morning. First, we'll hear from Mr. Reuben Askanase of Houston, Tex., who has been nominated for a 6-year term on the Board of Directors of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting. Then we'll hear from Mr. Thomas Donahue of Washington, D.C., who has been nominated to the Board of Directors of the Communications Satellite Corp. Mr. Donahue is the secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO and is seeking a seat on the Board previously held by the late Mr. George Meany, an original member of the Comsat Board of Directors. Both nominees have provided the committee with financial information and biographical information. Financial data will be available in the committee's offices and the biographical information will be made a part of the record.

Senator Bentsen is here. I presume that he would like to introduce his constituent to us this morning. We are delighted to hear from you.

STATEMENT OF HON. LLOYD M. BENTSEN, U.S. SENATOR FROM TEXAS

Senator BENTSEN. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Let me say that you and I have been asked many times to come introduce a constituent. And we've done it many times. This time I was not asked. I'm here because I want to be. And I don't have any prepared text.

This man I've known for many years. He was a business associate of mine. We served on various boards together. He's a man who has total integrity, a man of courage. He's been nominated here for an independent slot on this board. He's just about as independent a fellow as I've run into. If he thinks you're wrong, he'll tell you about it, and if he thinks you're right, he'll work very hard to try to help you.

He's a man who has supported candidates for public office based on their qualifications, be they Republican or be they Democratic. He has had a career of substantial success in business, but he's also

a man who thinks that he ought to put something back into the system and into our form of government. I'm sure that that's the only reason that he's here today and has consented to have his name put in nomination.

He has a long record of civic contributions to various endeavors in the city of Houston, but it hasn't been limited to that. He's done it in other States as well. He's done it in the State of North Dakota, for example.

So his interests are far flung. His participation is one where he has time and time again been called into either a civic endeavor or a business endeavor where they've had some problems, because here was a man who had the creativity, the toughness and the integrity to move in and straighten it out.

That's been this man's record, and I'm here to endorse him as strongly as I know how, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, Senator Bentsen. That's a very fine recommendation. You stated that Mr. Askanase had not requested that you appear. I presume from the statement that you made on his behalf that he didn't object to you coming in here.

Senator BENTSEN. I hope that he won't disavow me.

If you'd forgive me, Mr. Chairman, I'm supposed to be chairing my committee at the present time.

The CHAIRMAN. All right, Mr. Askanase, will you come to the table, please. And thank you, Senator Bentsen. I know you have many other tasks to do today.

Senator BENTSEN. I chair the Joint Economic Committee. So if you'd excuse me. This fellow's quite capable of taking care of himself.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Askanase—am I pronouncing that correctly?

STATEMENT OF REUBEN ASKANASE

Mr. ASKANASE. Yes, Senator.

The CHAIRMAN. Your position here now, is this for a nonpartisan or an independent position on the Board?

Mr. ASKANASE. That's what I understand.

The CHAIRMAN. And what is your party affiliation now?

Mr. ASKANASE. I'm independent. But in the State of Texas, you lose your franchise to vote if you don't register for one or the other parties.

The CHAIRMAN. I see. Do you have to register for one party or the other? Is that correct?

Mr. ASKANASE. That's correct.

The CHAIRMAN. You can't register as an independent, as such?

Mr. ASKANASE. That is correct.

The CHAIRMAN. And I take it you have registered and voted in the last election?

Mr. ASKANASE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What was your registration?

Mr. ASKANASE. Democrat.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you believe are the goals for public broadcasting for the 1980's?

Mr. ASKANASE. The public goals are to try to have a noncommercial method of advising the public of events, entertainment, and to

have them have an unbiased picture by showing all sides, covering every area.

The CHAIRMAN. How do you believe these goals can be achieved?

Mr. ASKANASE. By programing and by good direction of funds.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you see some unused opportunities in the field of instructional television?

Mr. ASKANASE. There are always unused opportunities, but the big job will be to dig them out and use them in an organized manner.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you believe that public radio should be given greater emphasis by CPB?

Mr. ASKANASE. It's difficult to answer directly to that. It depends on how much they've accomplished to date and what their direction is to be.

The CHAIRMAN. The Carnegie Commission completed a study that recommended total funding for public broadcasting grow to \$1.16 billion annually by 1985. The commission estimates that \$570 million will come from contributions, with the remainder provided by the Federal Government.

I'd like to ask you if you agree with the analysis of that report, that the Government should have to increase its funding from its current \$220 million to \$590 million in the next 5 years?

Mr. ASKANASE. Those are staggering numbers. I wouldn't be in a position until I had an opportunity to study it more carefully.

The CHAIRMAN. And you haven't had the opportunity?

Mr. ASKANASE. I haven't had that opportunity, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I'd like to ask you if you think that local decisionmaking can be preserved under the CPB's new program fund?

Mr. ASKANASE. Well, it must be preserved and coordinated with others.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you see any advantages to the program fund?

Mr. ASKANASE. I beg your pardon?

The CHAIRMAN. Do you see any advantages to the program fund?

Mr. ASKANASE. To the program fund?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. ASKANASE. I'm not knowledgeable enough yet to discuss it.

The CHAIRMAN. I see. Getting back to the question of registration and voting in Texas, does one's registration carry over from year to year? That is, by voting in an election, does that automatically make you eligible to vote in the next election?

Mr. ASKANASE. I think you have to vote in the primaries.

The CHAIRMAN. Pardon?

Mr. ASKANASE. You have to vote again in the primaries.

The CHAIRMAN. You have to vote again in the primaries.

Mr. ASKANASE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, I have a problem with the fact that you say that you are registered as a Democrat because you must register as one party or the other to vote. Have you previously been registered in any other fashion?

Mr. ASKANASE. I think the best way to cover that, probably, is to tell you there's no designation of party on the registration of any kind.

The CHAIRMAN. There is no designation of party? I see. I misunderstood you, then. I thought you said you had to register.

Mr. ASKANASE. You have to go into one or the other areas where the candidates are running.

The CHAIRMAN. You have to vote in one party's primary or the other, but there's no designation of party on your voter registration form. May I examine your voter registration slip?

And you do understand that you are nominated as an independent, for the independent position.

Mr. ASKANASE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I see. So that, if I read this correctly, you simply have a certificate number, a registration number, and no indication of party. And with that kind of registration, you could vote in either party in the primary. Is that correct?

Mr. ASKANASE. Correct. That's my understanding.

The CHAIRMAN. I think Senator Bentsen mentioned that you had supported individuals based on your own personal judgment rather than parties. Have you on previous occasions supported Republican candidates?

Mr. ASKANASE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And of course you said that you voted in the Democratic primary the last time.

Now during this next session, this committee will consider legislation to reauthorize the public broadcasting program. Do you have any legislative recommendations in mind at this time for us to consider, or have you not had the opportunity to go to that depth?

Mr. ASKANASE. I have not had the opportunity to go to that depth.

The CHAIRMAN. All right. Senator Goldwater, do you have some questions for Mr. Askanase?

Senator GOLDWATER. No, I'm sorry, I don't. I was inquiring about any technical knowledge that he might have in this particular field. Have you had experience in any field related to this?

Mr. ASKANASE. Only through business. I have been acquainted with the necessity for communications and have followed very carefully what has gone on.

Senator GOLDWATER. I don't think that I have any other questions.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much, Mr. Askanase. We may have some questions to submit to you, which you can respond to for the record.

Mr. ASKANASE. Thank you.

[The biographical sketch, answers to questions of the committee and additional material follow:]

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF REUBEN ASKANASE

Name: Reuben Wilson Askanase.

Address: 5050 Woodway, 8-P, Houston, Tex. 77056.

Date and place of birth: October 21, 1908, Fargo, N. Dak.

Marital status: married, Hilda Graham.

Names and ages of children: David J. Askanase, born, 1936; Mrs. Phyllis (Joe) Bernstein, born, 1934.

Education: Central High School, Fargo, N. Dak., from 1923 to 1925, degree, high school graduate; North Dakota State University, Fargo, N. Dak., from 1926 to 1927; University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, N. Dak., from 1927 to 1928, degree, bachelor of science; Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., from 1928 to 1929 (did graduate work).

Employment record:

1978 to date: Private investor.

September 1, 1975 to August 1, 1978: Johnson-Loggins, Inc., Houston, Tex.—real estate development company with properties in Houston, Fort Worth, Texas; Phoenix, Arizona, Palmdale, California; Denver, Colo.—chairman of the board and president, chief executive officer.

1974 to present: Profer International Corp., Houston, Tex.—director, chairman of audit committee.

1973 to 1978: Castleton Industries, Inc., Pompano Beach, Fla.—director.

1973 to 1975: Nuclear Engineering Co., Louisville, Ky.—director and chairman of finance committee.

January 1, 1972 to July 10, 1973: Astrodomain Corp., Houston, Tex.—chairman of the board, president, and chief executive officer.

1969 to August 1, 1977: Hou-Tex Corp., Houston, Tex.—president and director.

1972 to 1976: Funds, Inc.—chairman of the board.

1972 to 1978: Funds, Inc.—director.

1969 to 1972: Funds, Inc., investment advisory company, Houston, Tex.—director.

1968 to 1972: Rice Food Markets, Inc., Houston, Tex.—director, chairman of finance committee.

1967 to 1979: Lincoln Financial, Inc., Houston, Tex.—director.

1967 to 1970: Gordon Jewelry Corp., Houston, Tex.—director.

1962 to present: New York Dock Railway, Brooklyn, N.Y.—director and chairman of finance committee.

1962 to present: American Bank Note Co., New York City—director and member of executive committee, pension committee and audit committee.

1961 to 1963: Coty, Inc., New York City—director.

1955 to 1963: Fred Arbogast Co., Akron, Ohio—vice president and director.

1949 to present: Houston National Bank, Houston, Tex.—advisory director.

1967: Dunhill International, Inc. merged into A.P. Parts Corp., merged corporation now known as Questor Corp., Toledo, Ohio. Presently director. Formerly chairman of audit committee.

1961: Pyramid Rubber Co. merged into Dunhill International, Inc. Served as chairman of the board and chief executive officer. The merged corporation consisted of: Alfred Dunhill of London, wholesale and retail divisions; American Bank Note Co.; New York Dock Railway; A. G. Spalding & Bros.; A. G. Spalding & Bros. of Canada; A. G. Spalding & Bros. (A'Asia) Pty. Ltd.; A. G. Spalding & Bros. of England; The Platt & Munk Co.; Infanseat Co.; Evenflo Mexico, S.A.; and Oil City Glass Co.

1949: With control group, purchased Pyramid Rubber Co., Ravenna, Ohio. Served as chairman of the board and chief executive officer.

1945 to 1956: Columbia Dry Goods Co., Houston, Tex.—president and owner.

1938 to 1945: Abraham & Straus, Brooklyn, member of Federated Department Stores—vice president and member of management board.

1931 to 1938: A. Polsky, Akron, Ohio, member Allied Department Stores—divisional merchandise manager and general merchandise manager.

1929 to 1930: Abraham & Straus, Brooklyn, member of Federated Department Stores—trainee research department, merchandising.

Government experience: former chairman, Board of Commissioners, Housing Authority of the City of Houston; and former member, Houston City Planning Commission.

Memberships:

Former president and board member of the Jewish Community Center, Houston, Tex.

Former president and chairman of the board, North Dakota State University Development Foundation, Fargo, N. Dak.

Director of Houston Symphony Society.

Former national vice president, the American Jewish Committee.

Former trustee, the Texas Institute for Rehabilitation and Research, Houston, Tex.

Former director, Houston Council on Human Relations.

Former director, the Alley Theatre.

Former member of the advisory board, the Salvation Army.

Former chairman of the Board of the Rothko Chapel.

Former director, the American Cancer Society.

Director, Houston Symphony Society.

Director, Houston Grand Opera Association.

Director, Houston Foundation.

Chairman, Board of Commissioners, Housing Authority of the City of Houston.

Board of Governors, the Houstonian.
 Board, Houston Area Women's Center.
 Member, Houston City Planning Commission.
 Political affiliations and activities: None.
 Honors and awards: 1964, honorary degree, doctor of laws, North Dakota State University; 1966, Brotherhood Citation, National Conference of Christians and Jews; 1970, Human Relations Award, American Jewish Committee.
 Published writings: None.

QUESTIONS OF THE COMMITTEE AND THE ANSWERS THERETO

Question. What do you believe are the goals for public broadcasting for the 1980's? How do you believe these goals can be achieved?

Answer. The goal for public broadcasting for the 1980's is to bring creative and fresh broadcasting for everyone, if possible, with a constant review to make sure that efforts are being made to do everything possible to achieve these goals.

Question. What opportunities do you see for instructional television?

Answer. I believe there is an opportunity for instructional television in the field of children, youth and adult education. Many years ago I saw television being used in outlying areas in the Hawaiian Islands to bring school education to children. It appeared to accomplish the purpose of bringing information which otherwise would not have been available.

Question. Do you believe public radio should be given greater emphasis by CPB?

Answer. Public radio certainly should be of help in providing meaningful programs and should be given an opportunity to do so.

Question. The Carnegie Commission completed a study that recommended total funding for public broadcasting grow to \$1.16 billion annually by 1985. The Commission estimates that \$570 million will come from contributions with the remainder provided by Federal Government. Do you agree with the analysis of this report that the Government should have to increase its funding from its current \$220 million to \$590 million in the next 5 years?

Answer. I have not had an opportunity to see or study the Carnegie Commission report so will have to reserve judgment until such a time as I can study it carefully. It is very important that funds furnished be channeled into productive areas with results monitored and evaluated carefully.

Question. How valuable is localism in our public broadcasting system? Can local decisionmaking be preserved under CPB's new program fund? How do you envision the program fund? Do you see any advantages to the program fund?

Answer. It is very important that every effort be made to include local decision-making. This should not be too difficult with correct monitoring of the program fund and certainly the CPB Board should be relied on for guidance in the areas of programming policies and priorities but give full consideration to local input.

Question. During the next session, this committee will consider legislation to reauthorize the public broadcasting program. Do you have any legislative recommendations for us to consider?

Answer. It would require more intimate knowledge of the past experience to offer a competent reply.

Question. It has been alleged that the proposed Dial magazine will compete with private sector publications and is inconsistent with the activities contemplated for public broadcasting. Are you aware of this controversy? Do you have any preliminary views on whether these activities are consistent with public broadcasting's charter?

Answer. It would require more intimate knowledge of the Board's function to reply to question No. 7.

Question. Do you know of any conflict of interest or any other reasons why you should not serve on the CPB Board?

Answer. I know of no conflict of interest or any other reason why I should not serve on the CPB Board, if confirmed.

CARL S. SMITH VOTER REGISTRAR
HARRIS COUNTY
P.O. BOX 3227
HOUSTON, TEXAS 77001



CARL S. SMITH
VOTER REGISTRAR
REGISTRADOR DE VOTANTES
SECRETARIO DEL SEU

GEORGE W. STANLEY, JR.
SECRETARY OF STATE
IN OFFICE OF THE STATE
INVESTIGATOR OF THE STATE
JAN 20 1962

VOTER REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE
(CERTIFICADO DE REGISTRO ELECTORAL)

COUNTY OF HARRIS - CONDADO DE HARRIS

| CERTIFICATE NUMBER (NUMERO DE CERTIFICADO) | VALID FROM (VALIDO DESDE) | PRECINCT (PRECINCTO) | SEX (SEXO) |
|---|------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| 0394498-0 | 3-1-80 | 269 | M |

NAME AND PERMANENT RESIDENTIAL ADDRESS
(NOMBRE Y DIRECCION RESIDENCIAL PERMANENTE)

Reuben W. Askanase

NOT TO BE USED IN ANY ELECTION HELD BETWEEN MARCH 1, 1960, AND FEBRUARY 29, 1962.
(ESTE CERTIFICADO NO DEBE USARSE EN ELECCIONES ENTRE EL PUNTO DE RECIBIRLA
REQUISITO PARA ESTABLECER EL DERECHO AL VOTO EN EL PUNTO DE RECIBIRLA
VOTING BY USE OF THIS CERTIFICATE BY ANY PERSON OTHER THAN THE PERSON IN
WHOSE NAME THIS CERTIFICATE IS ISSUED IS A VIOLATION OF THE ELECTION LAWS.
(EL USO DE ESTE CERTIFICADO PARA VOTAR POR CUALQUIER PERSONA EN LUGAR DE LA
PERSONA A QUIEN SE LE EMITE ES UNA VIOLACION DE LA LEY ELECTORAL.)

PRESORTED
FIRST CLASS MAIL
U.S. POSTAGE PAID
HOUSTON, TEXAS
PERMIT NO. 8496

POSTMASTER DO NOT FORWARD RETURN POSTAGE GUARANTEED
Name and mailing address (Nombre y direccion de correo)

ASKANASE REUBEN W
5050 WOODWAY DR
APT 8P
HOUSTON TX 77056

*PLEASE NOTE INSTRUCTIONS BELOW REGARDING PERMANENT EXEMPTION FROM JURY SERVICE FOR THOSE PERSONS OVER 65.

*FAVOR DE NOTAR INSTRUCCIONES CONTENIDAS ABAJO TOCANTE A LA EXENCION PERMANENTE PARA AQUELLAS PERSONAS MAYORES DE 65, SOBRE EL DAR SERVICIO DE JURADURIA.

SPECIAL NOTICE: Persons over 65 years of age may now be granted a permanent exemption from jury service. If you desire this exemption, please call or write our office and the necessary form will be mailed. Telephone number is 224-1919, ext. 310.
(NOTICIA ESPECIAL) Personas mayores de 65 años de edad ahora pueden ser concedidos exención permanente de servicio de jurado. Si usted desea esta exención, favor de llamar a nuestro oficina o de forma por escrito. Número de teléfono es 224-1919, Extensión 310.

*IF MOVING WITHIN COUNTY OR CHANGING NAME, NOTE SPECIAL INFORMATION BELOW.

Carl S. Smith

Carl S. Smith
Tax Assessor-Collector and Voter Registrar
1001 Preston
Houston, Texas 77002

*SI SE ESTARA CAMBIANDO DENTRO DEL CONDADO O CAMBIANDO DE NOMBRE, NOTE ABAJO LA INFORMACION ESPECIAL.

THIS CERTIFICATE MAY ONLY BE USED IN ELECTIONS HELD BETWEEN MARCH 1, 1960, AND FEBRUARY 29, 1962.
(ESTE CERTIFICADO PUEDE SER USADO SOLAMENTE EN ELECCIONES DENTRO DEL 1 DE MARZO DE 1960 HASTA EL 29 DE FEBRERO DE 1962.)

YOU WILL RECEIVE A NEW CERTIFICATE EVERY TWO YEARS IF YOU DO NOT BECOME DISQUALIFIED UNDER SOME PROVISION OF THE ELECTION LAWS.
(CADA DOS AÑOS RECIBIRA UN CERTIFICADO NUEVO SI NO HA SIDO INHABILITADO BAJO ALGUNA PROVISION DE LA LEY ELECTORAL.)

IF YOU MOVE WITHIN THE COUNTY OR IF YOU CHANGE YOUR NAME, OR IF ANY OF THE INFORMATION ON THIS CARD IS INCORRECT, CORRECT THE INFORMATION SIGN BELOW AND RETURN THIS CARD TO THE VOTER REGISTRAR.
(SI CAMBIA ESTE SE Domicilio DENTRO DEL CONDADO O SI CAMBIA ESTE SE NOMBRE, O SI LA INFORMACION ARIHA ESTA INCORRECTA, HAGA LAS CORRECCIONES ARRIBA FIRME ABAJO, Y DEVUELVA ESTA TARJETA AL REGISTRADOR DE VOTANTES DE SU CONDADO.)

I AFFIRM THE CHANGES MADE HEREON ARE CORRECT.
(AFIRMO QUE LOS CAMBIOS DE ARRIBA ESTAN CORRECTOS.)

SIGNATURE OF VOTER: FIRMA DEL VOTANTE.

AUGUST 26, 1980.

Hon. LOLYD BENTSEN,
U.S. Senator,
Russell Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BENTSEN: This unsolicited testimonial to the independent political philosophy of Reuben Askanase comes from the first Republican County Judge elected in Harris County in over 100 years.

Before my election in 1974 and since that time, I have seen Mr. Askanase support candidates he believes are qualified to improve local government, regardless of party affiliation. Because of Mr. Askanase's leadership and promotion of this "best candidate" philosophy within the business community, Houston and Harris County voters have more responsive and varied choices than under the one-party control that was standard for so long in Texas. Without a doubt, Mr. Askanase was a nonpartisan force in bringing the two-party system back to life.

I must also say that Mr. Askanase's business acumen will be a great asset to the Corporation for Public Broadcasting. His accomplishments in this regard have been widely admired in a city where competition is keen and the unscrupulous are quickly found out.

Sincerely,

JON LINDSAY, *County Judge.*

The CHAIRMAN. All right, we'll now proceed to Admiral Lippold of NOAA. Admiral, if you'll come up to the table, please.

Rear Adm. Herbert Lippold of the NOAA Corps has been nominated to serve as Director of NOAA's National Ocean Survey. This committee is planning for the next year to conduct a series of oversight activities involving NOAA programs. Therefore, we especially welcome the opportunity to speak with Admiral Lippold today and learn a little more about the Ocean Survey, which carries out many of NOAA's service functions.

We also have several written questions on key issues facing the Ocean Survey. We'd like these answered in time for inclusion in the hearing record.

Admiral Lippold's financial statement has been examined by the committee's ethics counsel. However, we've not yet received the opinions from the NOAA general counsel and the Office of Government Ethics which were requested by the committee. The committee is, of course, unable to take any final action until these opinions have been received.

Admiral Lippold, we'd be very happy to hear from you, sir.

STATEMENT OF REAR ADM. HERBERT R. LIPPOLD, JR.

Admiral LIPPOLD. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

My name is Herbert R. Lippold, Jr., and I'm a rear admiral in the Corps of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. I've been acting as the Director of the National Ocean Survey for the past year.

The National Ocean Survey conducts a wide range of activities in mapping, charting, and physical sciences. The organization has approximately 2,800 personnel and an operating budget of about \$110 million.

We provide charts and publications for the safety of marine and air navigation, maintain the national networks for geodetic control and tides and water levels, and as a result of these activities, provide basic data in the fields of astronomy, geodesy, gravity, hydrography, oceanography, and photogrammetry.

We operate and maintain NOAA's fleet of 25 vessels and their bases in support of all NOAA marine programs, as well as aircraft,

observatories, survey marine and geodetic parties, and a printing plant and distribution facilities to support our own activities.

Our time-tested products and services over the years have had a steady growth in traditional uses. But we really have experienced a substantial growth, in the requirement for our basic expertise, our people in support of other programs, and the types and forms of data that we acquire and distribute.

Coastal mapping activities have led us into storm evacuation mapping in cooperation with our sister agency, the National Weather Service. And now with other NOAA elements, we are getting involved in mitigating the effects of coastal hazards from hurricanes, erosion, and other natural phenomena. Although far from complete, our pilot project in the Galveston area was cited as a major contributing factor in the timely evacuation of residents in the face of Hurricane Allen.

Geodynamics is another new program to maintain a strong geodetic network throughout North America by using space technology to detect minute crustal movement as a result of earthquakes, subsidence and uplift. These space techniques will revolutionize our studies of Earth sciences.

Our ocean and estuarine circulation studies and our capabilities in conducting survey operations have given us the capability to begin operations on ocean pollution monitoring. We have a pilot program going on in the Northeast at the moment.

Expertise in tides has drawn us into seaward boundaries, which are becoming more and more important between States, the private sector, and the Federal Government, and into advising on wetland determinations.

The National Ocean Survey went through a period in the seventies in which it concentrated on automation and organizational streamlining. This was certainly a necessary activity, but I would say it fell short on some of the needs for research and development to support our basic mission. We are now encouraging our scientists and our engineers to explore and develop the new concepts and new technology to improve our present activities and to expand our capabilities.

Our efforts in marine geophysics have resulted in the only civil capability in swath mapping for precise ocean bottom topography; that is, producing a map as we would on shore. These efforts are producing a new understanding of sea floor spreading in the Pacific.

We are exploring satellite technology for a wide range of geodetic and oceanographic applications.

I feel that the National Ocean Survey needs to expand its research and development in support of our missions, as I said, and to be as efficient as possible to meet the expanding needs of our society.

That's a short synopsis of the statement I submitted, and I'd be glad to answer any questions.

The CHAIRMAN. All right, sir. Admiral, you indicated that the National Ocean Survey operates and maintains the ships of the NOAA fleet. Do you feel that present ship support is adequate for NOAA to fulfill its marine missions?

Admiral LIPPOLD. From what NOAA program areas have requested, our program support of the National Marine Fisheries Service, the National Ocean Survey, and the Office of Research and Development requires about 10,000 days at sea a year. We are now supplying about 5,000 days with our vessels.

A problem we have with the vessels is that they're aging. Rehabilitation of these vessels is required to extend their life beyond 25 years for another 10 years to get maximum utilization out of them.

To meet the expanding requirements of NOAA and outside, we need to build more vessels. We have older vessels which are beyond the age that we can really rehabilitate them, and those need to be replaced, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What about the manpower limitations? Do you have adequate manpower or do you need more manpower if you are to expand your ship activities?

Admiral LIPPOLD. We would need more manpower to support additional ship activities. I'd say the gradual, constant drain on manpower in NOAA has caused us to operate our vessels with a minimum number of crewmembers, as well as commissioned officers, to the point that we're a little concerned about safety.

In our aeronautical chart area, where we are on a very set time schedule for producing these charts we have problems on map bases' eroding—I would say that the quality is going down slightly because of this.

Our field parties in support of hydrographic work and also geodetic work have been reduced because of reduction in the number of personnel.

The CHAIRMAN. So would you say that it's a combination of the ship fleet, its age and personnel, together, that makes it impossible for you to meet the full requirements of ships at sea that you're tasked with?

Admiral LIPPOLD. I would say that, sir. Of course, in order to carry out further investigations, we have to have the platforms to start with in order to put the personnel on, one way or the other.

So that would be basic.

The CHAIRMAN. But it doesn't do any good to have the platforms if you don't have the men.

Admiral LIPPOLD. Or vice versa, that's correct.

The CHAIRMAN. What's the situation with respect to the fuel cost? Has this been a reducing factor in the number of days at sea that you're able to perform?

Admiral LIPPOLD. Yes, sir. This is the first year that we've had this serious a problem and we've had to reduce the ships on number of days at sea that we could operate because of the available money that we have for fuel.

Hopefully, we will be able to justify an increase or a supplemental next year to run the ships to their maximum.

In our replacement program, in thinking of the future for the proper mix of our vessels, I'd say that there's no question about the trend. We're going toward smaller vessels with more economic operation than we have. And also, we are running the present fleet slower, trying to find the most efficient operating RPM's for less fuel consumption.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Goldwater?

Senator GOLDWATER. Yes, Admiral. Is your commission in the Coast Guard or Navy?

Admiral LIPPOLD. Neither, sir. It's a commission in the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

Senator GOLDWATER. They commission now?

Admiral LIPPOLD. Yes, sir. This is a carryover from the old U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, which was one of the seven branches of the uniform service.

Senator GOLDWATER. I see. In your statement you state that you helped establish a satellite triangulation worldwide network.

Was any of this on the ground end of it, or was it all sea or air?

Admiral LIPPOLD. It was mostly ground, sir. We were using passive satellites like Echo and Pageos to observe from ground stations around the world, about 3,000 miles apart simultaneously, to these points in space to establish a world datum.

Senator GOLDWATER. Does one of these happen to be down near McMurdo Sound in the Antarctica.

Admiral LIPPOLD. Yes, sir.

Senator GOLDWATER. You worked down there?

Admiral LIPPOLD. Yes.

Senator GOLDWATER. I had the pleasure of visiting that station. I also had the pleasure of working down there.

I have no other questions, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much, Admiral. We'll have some questions for you that you can respond to for the record.

Admiral LIPPOLD. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

[The statement, biographical sketch, and answers to questions of the committee follow:]

STATEMENT OF REAR ADM. HERBERT R. LIPPOLD, JR., DIRECTOR, NATIONAL OCEAN SURVEY, NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Chairman, my name is Herbert R. Lippold, Jr. I am a Rear Admiral in the NOAA Corps and have been Acting Director of the National Ocean Survey for the past year.

It is a pleasure to be here today to describe briefly the activities of the Survey and to tell you where I see it headed in the future.

The National Ocean Survey conducts a wide range of activities in mapping, charting and the physical sciences. The organization has approximately 2800 personnel and an operating budget of about \$110 million. We provide charts and publications for the safety of marine and air navigation, maintain the National networks for geodetic control, tides and water levels, and as a result of these activities provide basic data in the fields of astronomy, geodesy, gravity, hydrography, photogrammetry and oceanography. We operate and maintain NOAA's fleet of 25 vessels and their bases in support of NOAA marine programs, and aircraft, mobile survey and observing parties, field offices and observatories, and a printing plant and distribution facilities in support of our own activities.

In the past year, from the vantage point of the Director's Office, I have become considerably more aware of the proliferation of our programs and the increased demand being placed on them. Time tested products and services still enjoy a steady, modest growth in traditional uses. However, we are experiencing a substantial increase in requirements for use of the Survey's expertise and the types of data we acquire. For example, a few years ago our coastal mapping activities led us into storm evacuation mapping in cooperation with the National Weather Service. This and other NOS activities coupled with activities in several other NOAA elements evolved into an initial effort to mitigate the effects of coastal hazards. Several pilot projects are now underway to provide coastal communities with maps, data and information and to assist them in developing plans to reduce the loss of life and property caused by hurricanes, erosion, and other natural hazards. Although far from complete, the pilot project in the Galveston area was cited as a major contributing factor in the timely evacuation of residents in the face of hurricane Allen.

Another new activity is geodynamics. Under our geodetic program, we have long had a requirement to monitor polar motion and the earth's rotation. This activity evolved into cooperative efforts with the Defense Department and NASA in establishing and refining universal time and the orbital path of satellites. This cooperation has resulted in development of startling new technology called Very Long Baseline Interferometry (VLBI) which will provide a quantum jump in the accuracy of polar motion monitoring. Two VLBI observatories are now in operation, with a third planned. Coupled with portable satellite positioning units, with which we plan to monitor the precise geodetic position at some 50 stations, we will be able to track the earth's motion as well as crustal motion, earthquakes, subsidence and uplift. We expect these applications of space technology to revolutionize the field of geodesy.

Ocean and estuarine circulation studies and our expertise in conducting survey operations have given us the capability to begin operational pollution monitoring. Expertise in tides has drawn us into seaward boundary determinations and advising the Corps of Engineers on wetlands delineation. Our data and expertise in bathymetric mapping assists the Bureau of Land Management in its offshore oil and gas leasing. State, local and private needs for data analysis and formatting abound. If it is a tailored need we are reimbursed, but if it is a broad user need we make an effort to fulfill it with base funding as we have done in our new coastal waves program.

The National Ocean Survey went through a period of the seventies in which it concentrated on automation and organizational streamlining. More recently, we have focused on research and development and encouraged our scientists and engineers to explore and develop new concepts and new technology to improve our present activities and to expand our capabilities. For example, our efforts in marine geophysics and development of the only civil capability in swath mapping for precise ocean bottom topography is producing new basic understanding of seafloor spreading in the Pacific. We are exploring satellite technology for a wide range of oceanographic applications and we are looking at computer modeling techniques to improve both accuracy and efficiency of operation.

What do I see in the future? I see a need to expand our research and development in support of our mission. I see a need to enhance the effectiveness of our organization in order to meet the expanded needs of our society. And, I see a need to continue to fulfill the expectations of our traditional constituency in a cost effective manner.

This is the end of my testimony, I would be happy to answer any questions.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF REAR ADM. HERBERT R. LIPPOLD, JR.

Name: Herbert Rudolph Lippold, Jr.

Address: current residence and mailing, 14505 Brookmead Drive, Germantown, Md. 20767.

Date and place of birth: April 9, 1926, Methuen, Mass.

Marital status: married to Dorothy Irene (Mills) Lippold.

Names and ages of children: Randolph Herbert Lippold, age 25; Richard Maurice Lippold, age 23; Rodney Mills Lippold, age 16; and Dawn Irene Lippold, age 15.

Education: Edward F. Searles High School, Methuen, Mass., 1941-44, graduated 1944; New England College, Henniker, N.H., 1947-49, B.S. science 1949; and University of New Hampshire, Durham, N.H., 1949-50, B.S. civil engineering 1950.

Employment record: I have been a member of the NOAA Corps (formerly the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey) since 1950 when I graduated from college. During the last 30 years, I have done research and surveying on land and sea in the Atlantic, Pacific, and Arctic Oceans and in most of the coterminous United States, Alaska, and Hawaii. This was highlighted by 9 years of sea duty on eight vessels, three of which I commanded. I spent 8 years in geodesy accomplishing basic geodetic surveys, establishing a satellite triangulation worldwide network and served as liaison with the Air Force, bringing horizontal and vertical control to intercontinental ballistic missile sites in the United States. I conducted liaison with the Navy at Pearl Harbor on the Pacific tide and seismic sea wave warning system; supervised ship construction at Pt. Pleasant, West Virginia; and served as Director of the National Ocean Survey's Pacific Marine Center, Seattle, Washington. As Associate Director, Office of Fleet Operations in Rockville, Maryland, I directed the operations of NOAA's research and hydrographic survey fleet of 25 vessels. I have been Director of the National Ocean Survey for 1 year.

Government experience: I have been a Government employee for approximately 30 years.

Memberships: president, Washington Post, Society of American Military Engineers; president, Board of Deacons, Darnestown Presbyterian Church; and member, American Congress of Surveying and Mapping.

Political affiliations and activities: No offices held, memberships, services rendered, or financial contributions made except through income tax during the last 10 years.

Honors and awards: unit citation for work performed as commanding officer, NOAA ship *Pathfinder*, 1971; and Department of Commerce scientific and technical fellow, 1965-66.

Published writings: none.

Speeches: Undocumented speeches on National Ocean Survey and NOAA's activities.

Qualifications: 30 years of dedicated service to the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey and NOAA; and responsible positions and commanding officer of three research and survey vessels, Director of the Pacific Marine Center, Associate Director, Office of Fleet Operations, and Acting Director, National Ocean Survey for the past year.

QUESTIONS OF THE COMMITTEE AND THE ANSWERS THERETO

Question 1. You mentioned the National Ocean Survey's role in mitigating the effects of coastal hazards. Aside from hurricanes, what kinds of threats to human life and property are encompassed by the term "coastal hazards"?

Answer. In addition to hurricanes, flooding has the greatest potential for loss of life and destruction of property.

Although their occurrence is relatively rare, tsunamis pose a major threat to life and property.

Shoreline erosion and land subsidence are natural hazards that lead to extensive property destruction but seldom result directly in the loss of life. Erosion and subsidence greatly increase the dangers of storm surge and flooding.

While not a direct responsibility of NOAA, landslides, earthquakes, volcanoes, and avalanches are significant coastal hazards.

Question 2. What elements of NOAA are involved in the coastal hazards program and what are the responsibilities of each of these elements? Which NOAA element is charged with coordinating the work within the agency?

Answer. National Ocean Survey responsibilities are:

Coordination of the overall NOAA effort.

Storm Evacuation Mapping.

Shoreline Erosion Mapping.

Operation of the National Tide Observation Network with input to the Storm Surge Modeling Program.

Technical support to Office of Coastal Zone Management and the local groups.

National Weather Service responsibilities are:

Forecasts and warnings.

Public awareness programs.

Operational storm surge modeling.

Environmental Data and Information Service responsibilities are:

Data archival.

Preparation of environmental data packages related to risk assessment.

Environmental Research Laboratories responsibilities are:

Hurricane research.

Storm surge modeling research.

Sea Grant responsibilities are:

Sponsor hazard-related research.

Sponsor public awareness programs (workshops, public meetings, seminars).

Office of Coastal Zone Management responsibilities are:

Financial assistance to states for comprehensive hazard planning.

State Coastal Zone Management plans that include adequate land use planning in the coastal areas.

Question 3. How does NOAA's coastal hazards work tie into the activities of the Federal Emergency Management Agency? Is there any duplication?

Answer. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has the overall Federal responsibility for managing hazard-related activities. However, the scope of the national disaster problem is so extensive that FEMA cannot effectively provide the direct service required by the public.

NOAA and FEMA have signed a Memorandum of Understanding and are developing a series of annexes detailing the interfaces and cooperation between the two agencies with regard to data and services. The Coastal Hazards Program is not

duplicative or competitive with FEMA. Rather, it contributes to and supports the overall FEMA mission.

Question 4. When do you expect your pilot projects on coastal hazards to be far enough along to serve as a basis for deciding whether to broaden the program?

Answer. Three pilot projects in comprehensive evacuation planning (Tampa Bay area, Ft. Myers area, and Galveston, Tex., area) are scheduled for completion in 1981. These plans are presently indicating the value of and the need to continue this effort in other coastal areas. Based on the presently known value of and need for comprehensive planning, we expect to submit a broad initiative through the fiscal year 1983 budget process.

Question 5. You have indicated that the National Ocean Survey operates and maintains the ships of the NOAA Fleet. Do you feel present ship support is adequate for NOAA to fulfill its marine missions? If not, what are the main problems with the existing fleet?

Answer. The present NOAA Fleet presently provides support to only about half of the NOAA program needs for ship time. That is, the fleet provides about 5,000 of the 10,000 days-at-sea needed.

The main problems with the fleet are:

Aging vessels need to be rehabilitated to extend their useful lifetimes.

Our older vessels are beyond the age of feasible rehabilitation and need to be replaced.

We also have a need to expand the present fleet to meet NOAA requirements.

Question 6. I understand that many of the ships in the NOAA Fleet are in need of replacement or refurbishment and that NOAA is now evaluating an appropriate mix of vessels to meet future research and service needs. When will this study be completed, and how are rising fuel costs likely to affect the kinds of recommendations that will be made?

Answer. Through an in-house review and an outside contract study, we have identified an appropriate fleet mix for what we see needed in the 1980's. It is presently being reviewed by NOAA's top management.

The future trend will be toward smaller vessels for fuel economy.

Question 7. In view of escalation of fuel costs, there has been increased interest in better coordination of the federally owned research ships. Is central management of the Federal research fleet a desirable goal?

Answer. Combining the ships of the smaller fleet operators with the NOAA Fleet is certainly desirable. Further study is needed before an effort is made to combine the larger fleets since their basic missions differ.

Question 8. The NOAA leadership has often made the point that NOAA's existing personnel strength is inadequate to accomplish its many missions. How have such manpower limitations affected the activities of the National Ocean Survey?

Answer. We are feeling the effects of manpower limitations across the organization. However, there are some areas which are becoming critical. One is aeronautical charting where the combination of tight schedules and personnel shortages is beginning to affect the quality of the charts. We are understaffed on most of our ships as well, including commissioned officers. And finally, we have been gradually reducing the number of geodetic field parties to keep individual parties staffed.

Question 9. The Atlantic Marine Center ship base at Norfolk, Va., is considered no longer sufficient to service the NOAA Fleet. What action are you taking concerning alternatives for fulfilling the needs of NOAA's east coast vessels?

Answer. The inadequacy of our east coast ship base was recognized as far back as the early 1970's when NOAA acquired two parcels of land in the area adjacent to the Atlantic Marine Center for the purpose of meeting the Marine Center's growth requirements. NOAA has not been successful in obtaining resources to develop these properties. Serious deficiencies continue to exist in the following areas:

Dock space.

Warehousing and maintenance facilities.

Vessel repair facilities.

Office space.

By direction of the fiscal year 1981 Appropriation Act, NOAA is presently conducting a study of the Charleston, S.C., area to determine its feasibility as a ship base.

Question 10. The OCS Lands Act amendments require the charting of obstructions to fishing operations. What progress is the Ocean Survey making in meeting this requirement?

Answer. The National Ocean Survey has taken the following steps to carry out the fishing obstruction chart program:

Prepared a comprehensive work plan for carrying out the fishing obstruction chart program.

Developed basic regional requirements for fishing obstruction charts by consulting with National Marine Fisheries Service personnel, Sea Grant personnel, and commercial fishermen.

Developed and coordinated procedures for publishing reported bottom obstructions in weekly Notice to Mariners with the Defense Mapping Agency, U.S. Coast Guard, and National Marine Fisheries Service.

Awarded a contract (October 1979) to perform a user requirements study (two prototype fishing obstruction charts developed) and to locate and evaluate for charting acceptability existing information on bottom obstructions in the Gulf of Mexico. (Contract work will end September 30, 1980.)

Question 11. Chart production activities for NOAA are at four different locations in the Washington metropolitan area. Would productivity be increased and costs reduced by consolidating these activities in one place? If so, does NOAA have any plans for such consolidation?

Answer. Nautical and aeronautical chart production activities are presently widely dispersed over four locations in the Washington metropolitan area as follows:

Nautical chart compilation at Rockville, Md.

Aeronautical chart compilation at Silver Spring, Md.

Chart printing and binding at Commerce Building, Washington, D.C.

Chart dissemination at Riverdale, Md.

The decentralization of these activities has resulted in the duplication of certain processes and operational inefficiencies. The colocation of chart production operations under one roof would significantly improve the quality of our products and reduce costs. A 1975 contract study by Howard, Needles, Tammen & Bergendoff estimated that \$1,326,000 could be saved annually by collocating all chart production activities. Principal savings would occur in the following areas:

Better work flow.

Elimination of personnel travel time.

Better controls and schedules.

Reduction in overtime.

Consolidation of production control staffs.

Elimination of contract delivery and courier services.

Elimination of special handling.

Elimination of an Aeronautical Charting and Cartography truck delivery operation.

Reduction of staff communications problems.

Reduction in lost and damaged charts and negatives.

Question 12. Since the last century, the National Ocean Survey has maintained the geodetic network of the United States. I understand that the Ocean Survey's geodetic role has resulted in its involvement in the Commerce Department's effort to assess methods for monitoring foreign ownership of real property in the United States. Could you explain what NOS has been doing in this regard?

Answer. The National Ocean Survey (NOS) participated as a Department of Commerce Task Force member on the oversight review team to assess methods for monitoring foreign ownership of U.S. real estate. The National Geodetic Network, a responsibility of NOS' National Geodetic Survey, provides the basis for a Multipurpose Land Data System. It provides standards of accuracy and continuity in a common reference system, expressed in terms of geographic location and elevation. NOS began the development of the geodetic system in the United States to provide a standard of accuracy and common references for the topographic mapping and surveys of the coast for nautical charts. Since then, the network has been extended over the nation to provide the common references in geographic location and elevation for the U.S. Geological Survey National Map Series, National Defense Systems, and boundary descriptions and engineering works. More recently the Bureau of Land Management is integrating the public land surveys into the geodetic networks, and state and local agencies are integrating land data and engineering surveys into the national networks to accommodate computer processing of common land-related information files. These files involve land parcel identification, ownership, boundaries, easements, assessments, tax records, utility locations, resource inventories, engineering surveys, and sociological information, etc. The goal is a Multipurpose Land Data System consisting of three interconnected cadastres—the fiscal, juridical, and the environmental. Each of the cadastres is based on geographic location and parcel identification with the standard of accuracy and the unique reference of the NOS geodetic networks.

Over the last 10 years, NOS has worked on land data systems with several North American institutions such as the American Bar Association, American Congress on Surveying and Mapping, American Title Association, American Public Works Association, American Society of Photogrammetry, Canadian Bar Association, Canadian

Institute of Surveying, International Association of Assessing Officers, National Association of Counties, National Association of County Recorders and Clerks, and the National Association of Planning Officials in Modern Land Data Systems planning.

The CHAIRMAN. Is Mr. Donahue here now? All right, sir.

Mr. Donahue, the Comsat Act specifies that three members of the board of directors be presidentially appointed in order to show representation of the general interest of the public in the operation of Comsat.

How do you envision your role on the Comsat board of directors?

STATEMENT OF THOMAS R. DONAHUE

Mr. DONAHUE. Senator, hopefully, simply to implement that charge, to attempt to examine in the operations of Comsat the public interest and to try to be a voice encouraging the development and effective operation of the Comsat Corp. in fulfilling that charge and in implementing the public interest, in finding the ways by which the public will be well served by its future development.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you had any experience in this particular field?

Mr. DONAHUE. None at all, Senator. I pretend to no expertise in the telecommunications or satellite areas.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you believe that it's appropriate that Comsat branch into businesses unrelated to the original purposes of the corporation established in the 1962 act, such as direct broadcast service?

Mr. DONAHUE. I don't know, Senator, that I can respond to that question at this time. I really haven't formed a judgment on that issue. I would hope to undertake my duties to examine those issues and then try to formulate judgments on them.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know of any reason why you should not serve on the board? Are there any conflict of interest problems as far as you know?

Mr. DONAHUE. As far as I know, there are none whatsoever.

The CHAIRMAN. The Senate has been considering legislation which would affect international telecommunications. Are you familiar with the activities in this area and, if so, do you have any recommendations for us?

Mr. DONAHUE. Senator, I'm sorry to say that I'm not. I have come to this appointment only within the past few months. I've been engaged in my own job activities and would familiarize myself with the legislation subsequently. I don't have a current opinion on that.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you read the FCC's recent report to Congress concerning Comsat?

Mr. DONAHUE. No, I'm sorry, Senator, I have not.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Goldwater?

Senator GOLDWATER. I was interested in how many other members of the board have been active in the union work. That doesn't indicate that I have any opposition. I happen to belong to three unions myself, so don't get excited.

Mr. DONAHUE. The only person I know, Senator, who had served, I think with some distinction, as a member of this board, a Presi-

dential appointee, was George Meany who served from 1964 until his retirement from the AFL-CIO and death earlier this year. Senator GOLDWATER. That's why they're so hard to get along with.

The CHAIRMAN. And this is the vacancy that Mr. Meany occupied?

Mr. DONAHUE. Yes, it is.

The CHAIRMAN. I have no further questions at this time. The staff may have some questions to submit to you. I take it that your financial information has been filed and reviewed by our committee staff.

Mr. DONAHUE. Yes, it has.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much, Mr. Donahue.

Mr. DONAHUE. Thank you.

[The biographical sketch and answer to questions of the committee follow:]

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF THOMAS R. DONAHUE

Name: Thomas Reilly Donahue.

Address: (home) 613 G Street SW., Washington, D.C. 20024.

Date of birth: September 4, 1928, New York, N.Y.

Marital status: Married to Rachelle Horowitz Donahue, October 1979.

Names and ages of children: Nancy Donahue Fogarty, 24; and Thomas Reilly Donahue III, 21.

Education: Mt. St. Michael Academy, Bronx, N.Y., 1941-44; Manhattan College, Riverdale, N.Y., February, 1945-August, 1945 and September, 1946-June, 1949 B.A.; New York University, New York (evenings) 1951-52; and Forham University Law School, New York, N.Y., (evenings), 1952-56 LL. B.

Employment record:

1949-57: Business agent, contract director, publications editor and assistant to the president, successively, Local 32 B, Service Employees International Union.

1957-60: European labor program coordinator for the Free Europe Committee, Paris, France.

1960-67: executive assistant to the president, Service Employees International Union.

1967-69: Assistant Secretary of Labor for Labor-Management Relations, Department of Labor.

1969-73: executive secretary and first vice president, Service Employees International Union.

1973-79: executive assistant to the president, AFL-CIO.

1979-present: Secretary-Treasurer, AFL-CIO.

Government experience: 1967-69: Assistant Secretary of Labor for Labor-Management Relations, Department of Labor; and 1945-46: U.S. Navy.

Memberships: Local 32B, Service Employees International Union; National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Industrial Relations Association (D.C. Chapter); Board of Directors of Muscular Dystrophy Association; Board of Directors Carnegie Corp.; and Board of Directors of Institute for Civil Justice.

Political affiliation and activities: During the past 10 years, I have not held any office in a political party or election committee. I have been, an am, a registered Democrat and have made political contributions of less than \$100 per year in the past 10 years to various candidates and/or to the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education. Since my election as Secretary Treasurer of the AFL-CIO in November 1979, I have served as Secretary-Treasurer of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education.

Honors and awards: honorary doctor of laws degree, 1980, University of Notre Dame.

Published writings:

Article, "What Do Those Unions Want Now?" the Bureaucrat magazine, 1976.

Article, "American Labor-Partner or Adversary, Symposium on American Capitalism, the Next 100 years," 1977.

Article, "Labor: An Enduring Force for Progress," the Federation, 1975.

Speeches: I have delivered in excess of 120 speeches in the past three years to trade union audiences (conventions, conferences, etc.) and to professional and aca-

demographic groups. Most of these were delivered from handwritten notes or partial texts. Ten were from completed and edited texts and are attached.

Qualifications: I have served in various trade union capacities over the past 30 years as an advocate for trade unionists as citizens and consumers. In addition, I have held executive positions in these organizations and have supervised staff, managed budgets, etc. I have served and currently serve as member of the board of directors of several charitable and nonprofit organizations concerned with the public interest. This background and experience will, I believe, qualify me to represent the public interest as a member of the Board of Directors of the Communications Satellite Corporation.

QUESTIONS OF THE COMMITTEE AND THE ANSWERS THERETO

Question 1. The Comsat Act specifies that three members of the Board of Directors be presidentially appointed in order to show representation of the general interest of the public in the operation of Comsat. How do you envision your role on the COMSAT Board of Directors?

Answer. As a presidentially-appointed member of Comsat's Board, I would have the same fiduciary obligation to the corporation and its shareholders as all other members of the Board have. It is my understanding that Comsat's Articles of Incorporation, which were adopted in accordance with the Communications Satellite Act, mandate that result.

Question 2. Do you believe it is appropriate that Comsat branch into businesses unrelated to the original purposes of the corporation as established in the 1962 act, such as direct broadcast service?

Answer. If it is determined that Comsat has the required statutory authority to pursue new lines of business that are not inconsistent with its historic and legal mission, then I would support such new ventures provided they do not hinder or interfere with Comsat's performance of its duties for Intelsat or Inmarsat.

Question 3. Do you know of any conflict of interest or any reason why you should not serve on the Comsat board?

Answer. No.

Question 4. Do you believe the global nature of Intelsat would preclude participation in regional satellite systems?

Answer. As I understand it, while the Intelsat Definitive Agreement supports the goal of a single global system, it does not necessarily preclude a member from participating in regional satellite systems under certain circumstances.

For example, under Article XIV of that Agreement, members of Intelsat who desire to use space segment facilities separate from Intelsat for their international public telecommunications requirements are required to consult with the Intelsat governing body to ensure that any separate new satellite system proposed to be established will be technically compatible with the Intelsat system and will not cause significant economic harm to it. Article XIV, of course, cannot be considered in isolation but must be considered in conjunction with the Communications Satellite Act of 1962, which I also understand to favor a strong Intelsat global system. In this regard, I am informed that Intelsat has endeavored to meet all unique requirements, including those for domestic services, through the lease of Intelsat space segment.

Question 5. What is Comsat's role under the Management Systems Contract and how has it changed in relation to Intelsat?

Answer. When Intelsat was first established in 1964, Comsat was designated as Manager for the enterprise and was charged with the responsibility to design, develop, construct, establish, operate and maintain the space segment, pursuant to the general policies of Intelsat and in accordance with its specific determinations. To a large extent, Comsat's managerial responsibilities were assumed by Intelsat's own staff at the end of 1978. The responsibility for certain specialized operational tasks and technical functions remain with Comsat and are being performed under a Comsat-Intelsat contract.

Question 6. Do you have a preliminary view on the matter of expanding the category of "authorized users" (those who may deal directly with Comsat and not through the intermediary of international record carriers)?

Answer. I have spoken to Comsat's staff about the FCC's proposal to expand the category of "authorized users" who may deal directly with Comsat and it appears to me that the issues are extremely complex and will require a great deal of study. Under the circumstances, I believe it would be inappropriate for me to offer any comments at this time.

Question 7. Does Comsat still need NASA as a technical advisor as prescribed by the Communications Satellite Act of 1967?

Answer. I think it is fair to say that NASA is one of the great leaders in the world today in the complex field of satellite technology. Over the years NASA has provided satellite launching and associated services for Comsat and Intelsat on a reimbursable basis. It has also provided significant advice and assistance, on a reimbursable basis, in connection with the technical characteristics of the Intelsat communications satellite system, the conduct of R&D programs, and the establishment and operation of the system. I think it would be highly desirable to retain, without change, the authority of NASA to perform these significant functions in the future.

Question 8. Have you read the FCC's recent report to Congress on Comsat? Do you have any preliminary reactions to its recommendations for allowing domestic operations under a separate subsidiary arrangement?

Answer. I have not had the time, as yet, to read the FCC report on Comsat as closely as I would like. In addition, I would note that the Office of Technology Assessment is considering a request from the House Commerce Committee to review the FCC study that I believe should take place before the FCC begins any rulemaking proceeding. In that overall context, I do have some preliminary thoughts about the FCC report. I think it would be unwise to establish totally inflexible rules dealing with the establishment of separate subsidiaries. Any organization needs some flexibility in the deployment of its people so that it can attract talented individuals and develop their skills in a broad range of communications-related activities. Given the limits of Comsat's resources, the flexible use of its people is essential, and, therefore, there should be some restraint in the imposition of new or rigid structural requirements on the corporation. Furthermore, I think it would be contrary to the public interest to require the transfer of Comsat Laboratories to a subsidiary because it seems to me that would deprive Intelsat and the international ratepayers of a significant and proven technological resource. In addition, I think it would be unwise to require that the corporate R&D program be procured competitively, as I believe the FCC report suggests. Such an arrangement could lead to slipshod R&D and discouragement of both quality and innovation for the pursuit of cheaper alternatives.

Question 9. The Senate is considering legislation which would affect International Telecommunications. Do you have any recommendations?

Answer. It is my understanding that the Chairman has announced that additional hearings will be held on S. 2827, probably in the next session. The additional time will give Comsat more time for thorough study and evaluation. In view of the complexity of the legislation and the issues involved, this additional time will also permit me to examine the issues and form specific opinions.

The CHAIRMAN. We have two members today nominated for membership on the U.S. Metric Board: Mr. Alfredo A. Cantu; and Mr. Marcus B. Crofts. Will you gentlemen both come forward, please?

The committee is today conducting this hearing in confirmation of two appointments to the U.S. Metric Board. The 17-member U.S. Metric Board was established by the Metric Conversion Act of 1975 to assist in the planning and coordination of the U.S. conversion to the metric system.

According to the law, there is no mandatory or compulsory conversion to the metric system in the United States. However, the function of the Metric Board is to advise sectors of our society on the most effective metric conversion procedures when converting to the metric system of measurement is determined to be beneficial.

To accomplish the goal of an orderly U.S. metric conversion, the Metric Board is also charged with implementing a broad program of public education. This committee believes that the Board has an extremely important and difficult job. A well functioning U.S. Metric Board will help to insure the success of the voluntary conversion to the metric system in this country and will serve the best interests of the American people.

Do either of you gentlemen have a statement that you would desire to make? Mr. Cantu?

STATEMENTS OF ALFREDO A. CANTU AND MARCUS B. CROTTS

Mr. CANTU. I don't have a prepared statement. I merely came prepared to respond to whatever questions there might be.

The CHAIRMAN. All right. Mr. Crotts?

Mr. CROTTS. No.

The CHAIRMAN. Let me ask each of you, what has been your individual experience in relation to the metric conversion or metric problem at the present time? Mr. Cantu?

Mr. CANTU. I don't have any direct experience with it. My business is advertising and graphic design and public relations. We have some involvement with the metric system as a measuring system or measuring unit, but the involvement isn't so great that I can convert in my head or that I can make any firm recommendations as to how metrication should happen at all at this point.

So it's limited experience with the metric system.

The CHAIRMAN. And your nomination to the Board is as a small business representative.

Mr. CANTU. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is the small business community heavily involved in voluntary metric conversion at the present time?

Mr. CANTU. My main contact with the business community is through the Denver Chamber of Commerce, which includes most of the businesses in Colorado, and the Latino Chamber of Commerce, which represents about 180 businesses in the Denver area, where most of the Chicano-owned businesses are.

The Denver Chamber of Commerce has an ad hoc committee that is involved with the metric system, but it's not an active group. There has been no real strong position taken by them in favor of or against metric conversion.

I think that is where most of the small business community is, or at least, certainly, the part that I'm familiar with. We just don't have the data as to how the metric system will impact on us. We don't have enough information yet that says what the cost is going to be, how much education is going to be required. And until we do have a better picture of what that impact is going to be, it's pretty much a silent issue for most of the small business community.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Crotts, as the engineering representative, you've had more association, of course, with the metric system.

Mr. CROTTS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. I'd like to have you give us your views on the metric system and explain what your association with metric conversion has been in the engineering field.

Mr. CROTTS. Yes, Mr. Cannon. As the engineering representative. I'll probably be representing the engineering community, which, in general, has been pretty much one of the proponents of converting to the metric system. Most engineers find it to be a much more logical system than the inch, foot, pound system that we're using now. And most engineers find that if they're involved with companies and businesses that are in international trade, it will offer a number of advantages in converting.

I personally have been interested in investigating this metric conversion since I graduated from college in 1953, and have been interested in talking with people, particularly the engineering community that I'm involved in.

I find that most engineering and technical societies have been very strongly in favor of converting to the metric system as rapidly as possible. Most of these engineers are, of course, involved in both small business, like he is, and some large businesses, too. But most of the engineering community are pretty much in favor of converting as rapidly and as smoothly and as economically as possible.

There's not much resistance, I think, in any of the major engineering or technical societies. I kind of envision my role, if this proceeding progresses, as representing the engineering community on the Metric Board and giving feedback to the Board on how the engineers view metric conversion, and also advise the engineering community what the Board plans to do and how we can do it and what can be involved.

Really, too, I think much of this—it's hard for me to distinguish engineers from small business, from the educational community. I think there's a large overlap in all these areas.

Today I was asked to consider going to the Metric Board representing the engineering community on the Board, and I thought of four areas whereby we might look at conversion.

The first was the engineering technical societies. The key one is right here at 1 Dupont Plaza in Washington, D.C. It's the American Association of Engineering Education. Don Marlow is now serving as the executive director of this board and he's been somewhat interested in this for a while. He represents the entire engineering education board and I've spoken with him and have gotten his feedback in this regard.

The second organization is the American Association of Engineering Societies, which has about 23 organizations across the United States, all good technical and professional societies. Carl Frye is the executive director of this board. I've spoken with him about this. And of course, most of the societies are interested in this conversion.

Then I get into the field of Government and public affairs this way. I have a little less contact in this area, but I think that the engineers in Government must be involved in this.

And then there are other areas, too, that are infringing on all these other areas. But personally, I think that we need to look at this. We need to kind of take it off of the back burner and move it a little bit forward.

You know, I was just thinking, Mr. Cannon, when we were thinking about this, you're about 3,800 kilometers from home. I bet you didn't know that.

The CHAIRMAN. I can tell you how many miles I am from home.

Mr. CROTTS. OK, that's very typical. And Mr. Goldwater, you're about 3,200 kilometers from home.

Senator GOLDWATER. And they used to pay me 10 cents a mile.

Mr. CROTTS. Ten cents a mile.

Senator GOLDWATER. And 9 cents a kilometer.

Mr. CROTTS. OK, good for you. Anyway, I think the engineers in general are very much in favor of conversion and would like to lead the way as much as possible. I'm a proponent myself.

The CHAIRMAN. There are a lot of people who oppose metric conversion and, obviously, that's one of the reasons that it has not

been made mandatory at the present time. How do you respond to people who are opposed to metric conversion in the United States?

Mr. CROTTS. Of course there are a lot of people opposed to it. But I often raise the question, those that are opposed to metric conversion, how well informed are they?

We are all resistant to change. If your wife changes the furniture around the home, we resist that. We resist just about everything we encounter if it changes our way of thinking.

But, you know, about 95 percent of the world's population is on the metric system. And we're the only major industrial country in the world that is not firmly committed to metric conversion.

Now I'm quite aware that a lot of uninformed people are people that are resisting change. People that are thinking about retiring in about a year from now say we should change, but let's wait until I retire so it won't involve me.

I'm not speaking to you, Senator. You're not up for reelection, I don't believe, are you, Mr. Cannon?

The CHAIRMAN. No, I'm not up this year. I'm not about to retire. Mr. CROTTS. Good for you.

Senator GOLDWATER. He's permanently appointed.

Mr. CROTTS. I think things we don't know and don't understand, we resist. But things that we do understand and know, I think most people that get well informed are willing to really seriously consider converting.

The CHAIRMAN. There's no question but what you're right, that people are afraid of the unknown. That's traditional. And if they're used to a system, they know how it works and under the old, I think they called it either the Murphy or the Goldwater Law, "if something don't need fixing, don't fix it."

So maybe that's a reaction that many people have with respect to conversion to the metric system.

Senator Goldwater?

Senator GOLDWATER. This is all very interesting to me. I remember in the early days of World War I, when we got our first engines from England for the B-40 and none of our wrenches would work. So we couldn't repair those engines until we got boxes of wrenches from England and the metric system.

And here it's been all those years and we still are not on the metric system. I think probably the only engine that we'd have problems with might be the Rolls engines. We use those somewhat.

By the way, Mr. Chairman, Mr. Crotts is also a pilot, as you and I are, and he's chairman of the International Fellows of Flying Rotarians. I happen to be a Rotarian myself, not that that will influence me at all.

Now let's look at this business of trying to educate. Here we're going into the computer age and literally every family that can afford a computer is buying a computer and they don't know what the hell to do with them, let alone learn how to operate them. But they're learning how to operate them. I would say that learning how to operate a computer is a lot harder than learning the decimals of the metric system.

So if we're going to do it, I can't understand why we just don't start off and do it. There will be a lot of people complaining. A lot of people complain about everything. I think Arizona now marks it

off so many miles to Tucson, so many kilometers to Tucson, and we're getting used to it. But I think some day we will have to come to it.

I noticed that Mr. Cantu was in the Air Force, as you were also.

Mr. CANTU. That's close. I was in the Army.

Senator GOLDWATER. Was any of your work in Air Force engineering?

Mr. CANTU. No, none of that for me.

Senator GOLDWATER. Public relations?

Mr. CANTU. It was the Army, actually.

Senator GOLDWATER. I mean the Army. I'm sorry.

Mr. CANTU. They're all related.

Senator GOLDWATER. We're prejudiced, you know. We don't think there is an Army.

Mr. CANTU. Well, I've heard of people like that. The greater part of my experience was, again, in public information as an editor of the post newspaper and then I worked with the Voice of the United Nations Command out of Okinawa. That was mainly public information again. It was radio broadcasts that we were doing.

More directly, as a public relations consultant, one of the approaches that I see for voluntary conversion is the oldest formula that there is for almost any kind of public information program. I know that public awareness, public information, or public education, I think they're calling it here, is a priority. And ordinarily, that's one of the best ways of getting people to change their attitudes about new things or old things.

I don't know what has been done to date, but I would suggest that, before you start doing public education, public information, the first thing that has to be done in a public relations context is to do the research. Find out how important conversion is to the American populace. Find out what are their problems with it.

We don't—or at least I don't—yet know what areas, again, it's going to impact in our daily lives. Until we find out and are able to identify and quantify the obstacles to conversion, it's very hard to develop a public information program.

A public information program has to be based on data, on hard data, that says that this community is more against it, this has no problem with it, or there are varying levels of resistance to change.

As we've all agreed, people tend to resist change. People don't want to change. Again, my belief is that the research, from the information that I've received from the Metric Board today, has not been done that would allow us to develop a comprehensive and an impactful public awareness plan or program. And until that happens, it's going to be very difficult. You're just kind of shooting out there like a shotgun and not directing it at the real markets and not directing the information in a way that will somehow create a positive environment for change.

Senator GOLDWATER. I think you've got the sensible approach. By the way, how many members of this commission are there?

The CHAIRMAN. Seventeen.

Senator GOLDWATER. Well, we started it in a sort of voluntary way in our lower grades in school in my State and we're not running into any objections from the children. Where we're running into objections would be when they go home and they ask the

old man how to convert an inch into centimeters and the old man doesn't know what the kid's talking about, so he doesn't like it.

I think your idea is a very good one. I would hope that the whole committee could get together and bring this about faster. It's never going to be accepted popularly by older people in this country who have grown used to inches, yards, and miles. But I think the place to start is down in kindergarten. That's where we're starting binary arithmetic.

My grandchildren come home with all of this junk and say, papa, can you work this problem? Hell, I don't even know what binary is. I'm learning.

So I wish you luck in that.

Mr. CANTU. Thank you.

Mr. CROTTS. One comment. Senator Goldwater mentioned, why don't we get on with it? I think that represents the thinking of so many advanced thinking people because we've talked about it so many years and we haven't done much about it. We maybe haven't done our homework here, as we've talked about, thoroughly at all.

But I envision this U.S. Metric Board as being able to probably recommend to our elected officials and to the public in general a timetable, a good timetable, so that we can economically start doing this with business and industry and the various sectors of the economy, so that we know when we start and when we finish and the goals we've got to work to.

We're kind of at random doing it pretty much now. But Senator Goldwater mentioned that we need to get on with it and so many advanced thinking people think that, but yet, we haven't established the timetable. We haven't done our homework and we haven't established the timetable. I envision, really, Mr. Cannon, this as one of our primary responsibilities in this U.S. Metric Board, is to research it and then set the timetable for conversion.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, thank you very much, gentlemen. We appreciate you being here today with us.

Mr. CANTU. Thank you.

[The biographical sketches follow:]

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF ALFREDO A. CANTÚ

Name: Alfredo A. Cantú.

Address: residence—3369 B, South Monaco Pkwy, Denver, CO 80222.

Date and place of birth: August 14, 1944, Austin, Tex.

Marital status: married to Rita Navarro Cantú.

Names and ages of children: None.

Education: University of Texas, September 1962–May 1963; Texas Tech University, September 1963–May 1964; University of Texas, September 1965–May 1969—June 1971–Aug. 1971, (B.S. in radio-television/film) and University of Texas Graduate School, September 1973–May 1974.

Employment record:

June 1969 to May 1971: U.S. Army, Fort Irwin, Calif., Ft. Wolter, Tex., and Okinawa—Editor of post newspaper, responsible for writing and layout, served as television cameraman for educational TV, wrote press releases, served as broadcast specialist for Voice of the United Nations Command, responsible for recording of foreign newscasts.

May 1971 to November 1971: KLRN-TV, Austin Tex.—Produced and directed television programs in the area of public affairs, education, and news. Set designing, lighting, and art design were additional responsibilities.

November 1971 to July 1973: St. Edward's University, Austin, Tex.—Director of media center; supervised photo lab darkroom, conducted workshops on selection, development, and utilization of instructional materials, operated and

maintained a closed-circuit television system, and responsible for all audio-visual equipment.

February 1975 to July 1976: Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Commission, Denver, Colo.—Developing ethnic minority projects in Colorado's dual commemoration. Wrote and acted on statewide proposals. As media coordinator, developed public relations packages for statewide dissemination through electronic media.

September 1976 to November 1976: Carter Presidential campaign, Denver, Colo.—Delivering the Spanish-surnamed vote to Carter in the general election through development of a voter registration campaign and coordination of minority involvement in congressional districts.

January 1977 to present: Cantú Advertising & Graphics, 105 Fillmore Street, Suite 205, Denver, Colo. 80206—Designing and marketing public relations and promotional packages for clients in both public and private sectors.

Government experience:

Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Commission, Denver, Colo.—Developing ethnic minority projects in Colorado's dual commemoration. Wrote and acted on statewide proposals. As media coordinator, developed public relations packages for statewide dissemination through electronic media.

Denver Employment and Training Administration Advisory Council (mayoral appointee).

Private Industries Council (Mayoral appointee).

Memberships:

Denver Chamber of Commerce (Small Business Committee).

Latino Chamber of Commerce.

South Denver Chamber of Commerce, vice president, publicity.

White House Conference on Small Business (witness).

Governor's Task Force on Minority Business Utilization (Senator's representative).

Minority Enterprise, Inc.

Hispanic American Democrats (Founding Convention Delegate).

American G.I. Forum.

Political affiliations and activities:

Carter Presidential campaign, Denver, Colo.—Delivering the Spanish-surnamed vote to Carter in the general election through development of a voter registration campaign and coordination of minority involvement in congressional districts.

Democrat.

Honors and awards: none.

Published writings: none.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF MARCUS B. CROTTS

Marcus B. Crotts, a native of Winston-Salem, N.C., was graduated from North Carolina State University at Raleigh, N.C., with a bachelor of mechanical engineering degree, and from the University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill., with a master of science in mechanical engineering. He is a member of Phi Kappa Phi (honorary scholastic fraternity), Theta Tau (professional engineering), Pi Tau Sigma (honorary mechanical engineering).

He has served as president of the North Carolina State University Alumni Association, and is currently serving as a trustee of this university.

He was employed by Duke Power Co., by Babcock & Wilcox Co., and by Western Electric Co. He is presently a partner in the firm of Crotts & Saunders Engineering, Inc., and owner of Crotts Enterprises, Inc.

He is a director of the American Machine Tool Distributors Association, and is a member of the Winston-Salem Chamber of Commerce.

He is a Korean veteran, having served in the U.S. Air Force as a lieutenant in aircraft maintenance engineering.

He is a life member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and he has served ASME as vice president, and member of council. Also, he is a life member of the Society of Manufacturing Engineers, and is serving as a national director. In 1973, he received the SME Award of Merit. He is a member of the Professional Engineers of North Carolina, the North Carolina Society of Engineers, the Numerical Control Society, the Institution of Production Engineers, (London, England), and has served as president of the Winston-Salem Engineers Club. He is a licensed registered professional engineer in the states of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia. He has written technical papers in the fields of dimensional metrology and metric conversion. He is listed in "Who's Who in Engineering."

He is a Rotarian (past club president), a member of the Forsyth Country Club, a private pilot, and a license plate collector.

He is a member of the First United Church of Christ in Winston-Salem, and has been active in brotherhood work, and has served as chairman of the building committee. He is serving on the Board of Governors of Nazareth Childrens Home.

He is married to the former Miss Margo Jackson of Champaign, Ill., and they have two children, Van and Laura.

The CHAIRMAN. That concludes the hearing today.
[Whereupon, at 10:55 a.m., the hearing was adjourned.]

○