

## Train to head EPA: Calls for commitment

President Nixon last week nominated Russell E. Train to replace Acting Administrator Robert Fri as head of the Environmental Protection Agency. Train told a news conference that he hopes to be confirmed by the Senate before the Congressional August recess. Fri returns to private business.

Since 1970, Train has been chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality—the President's chief adviser on environmental matters and the key Administration spokesman on pollution legislation. As chairman, he represented the United States at various international negotiations including those of the U.S.-Soviet joint committee on environmental protection and the International Whaling Commission and at conferences of NATO and the United Nations. Train sought his new job because "we are over the early excitement of getting major legislation on the books," and "we



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*Train: Change way we do things.*

are now in the implementation phase."

As EPA administrator, Train would become the nation's chief enforcement officer, implementing the environmental legislation he has helped create. "The commitment of the American people is going to be tested," he said. "We are going to have to make some changes in the way we do things."

Promising a "strong, vigorous enforcement policy," Train declined to

say what changes he intends to make in the agency, until after his confirmation hearings. He did, however, say he favored tax incentives to encourage recycling, opposed mass Federal equipment subsidies to control solid waste ("The Administration doesn't want to get into the business of buying garbage trucks") and suggested that EPA's commitment to change Americans' transportation habits would continue.

A man who enjoys the outdoors—he just returned to Washington from a fishing trip on the Salmon River—Train first became involved in environmental protection while serving in the United States Tax Court. He resigned the court position to become president of the private Conservation Foundation and later accepted various appointments in environmental matters from Presidents Johnson and Nixon. Train did not formally disclose his recommendation to the President concerning appointment of his chief assistant at EPA, but he reportedly favors the present Deputy Administrator, John Quarles, an old friend.

mission in any substantial way.

Weightlessness does affect the body in other ways to varying degrees. After two weeks back in earth's gravity and atmosphere, for example, the first Skylab crew had not replaced the red blood cells they lost in weightlessness. "We don't know why yet," said Hawkins. It could be related to the loss in muscle tissue the crew experienced in their legs. The loss could also be due to the oxygen atmosphere in the space station. The body may just not need as many red blood cells in that enriched atmosphere. One function of the cells is to transport oxygen.

Because of the nausea, the crew fell behind at least a day in their space station chores. The first spacewalk, originally planned for Tuesday, was postponed at least five days. During that walk, Lousma and Garriott will replace the film in the solar telescopes and emplace a new heat-shield umbrella over the Skylab 1 parasol.

Early Tuesday, Garriott, a solar scientist, felt well enough to want to get down to his business of operating the solar telescopes. "He has been patiently walking back and forth, telling us what we're doing," said Don Puddy, flight director. The ground has been operating the telescopes remotely since the Skylab 1 crew left.

Garriott also made a request that should be familiar to most dads of traveling sons. He asked mission control to telephone his father—collect—to wish him happy birthday. □

## Plans to block a future Big Brother

In the 11th century, William the Conqueror inventoried his newly acquired English lands and subjects. The result was the Domesday Book, a title that is still appropriate in view of 20th century fears that have been expressed about the pervasiveness of computerized data collection. From the time a person is born, bits and pieces of personal information are given to different organizations for different reasons. Without the subject's permission or knowledge, all of this information could end up in one data bank. Such an intelligence record or dossier could possibly represent an invasion of privacy or an infringement on civil liberties.

In an attempt to slow down Big Brother's domesday machinery, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare set up an advisory commission to analyze and make recommendations about the harmful consequences that can result from using automated personal data systems. The committee report, "Records, Computers and the Rights of Citizens," was issued this week by HEW Secretary Casper W. Weinberger. He called it "an example of free people, governing themselves, who refuse to submit even to the possibility of technological tyranny."

The report says there must be no personal data record-keeping systems whose very existence is secret, and there

must be a way for an individual to prevent personal information obtained for one purpose from being used or made available for other purposes.

To ensure privacy, it recommends Federal legislation guaranteeing individuals the right to find out what information is being maintained about them in the computerized systems, and to obtain a copy of it on demand. The legislation should allow anyone to contest the accuracy, pertinence and timeliness of any computer-held information. And the report says record-keeping organizations should be required to inform individuals on request of all uses being made of information being kept about them.

The keepers of records have suggested that mistakes could be avoided if every man, woman and child in the United States were given a number or Standard Universal identification (SUI). The HEW commission sees this as a move toward 1984 and says there is no need for such a system. But realizing that a person's Social Security number is a potential SUI, the commission calls for Congressional action giving each individual the right to refuse to disclose his or her Social Security number to any person or organization not authorized by a Federal statute to collect and use it. And those organizations, the commission says, should be prohibited from disclosing the number to others that lack the authority to use it.

The HEW report concludes that many technical difficulties would have