HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—*Tuesday, August 1, 1972*

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Msgr. John L. Manning, Sacred Heart Church, Charleston, S.C., offered the following prayer:

Our Father, in whose divine hands are governments, peoples, and nations, humbly but earnestly we ask You to share today in the work of this Congress of the United States. These legislators are human beings with all the weaknesses of human nature, yet they must face pressing problems of immeasurable importance to the well-being, even to the life, of this great American Nation. They need You now. They need Your light and Your wisdom; they need Your guidance and Your constant assistance. Through Your Eternal Spirit, enlighten their minds to think accurately and discuss frankly without rancor; influence their wills to decide wisely and rightly in a manner most conformable to Your divine will and to the best interests of our glorious American Government. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Without objection, the Journal stands approved.

There was no objection.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Sundry messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the House by Mr. Geisler, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House that on the following dates the President approved and signed bills of the House of the following titles:

On July 26, 1972:

H.R. 1997. An act for the relief of Joseph F. Sullivan;

H.R. 3751. An act for the relief of Albert W. Reiser, Jr.;

H.R. 6739. An act for the relief of Cpl. Michael T. Kent, U.S. Marine Corps Reserve; and

H.R. 7829. An act for the relief of Stephen H. Clarkson.

On July 28, 1972:

H.R. 5237. An act to carry into effect a provision of the Convention of Paris for the Protection of Industrial Property, as revised at Stockholm, Sweden, July 14, 1967.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Arrington, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills and a concurrent resolution of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 5721. An act pertaining to the inheritance of enrolled members of the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon;

H.R. 6745. An act to amend section 122 of title 28 of the United States Code to transfer certain counties of the central division of the judicial district of South Dakota;

H.R. 12979. An act to amend title 28, United States Code, to authorize the recall of retired commissioners of the U.S. Court of Claims for temporary assignments;

H.R. 15635. An act to assist elementary and secondary schools, community agencies, and other public and nonprofit private agencies to prevent juvenile delinquency, and for other purposes; and

H. Con. Res. 648. Concurrent resolution providing that the House of Representatives and the Senate shall not adjourn for a period in excess of 3 days, or adjourn sine die until both Houses have adopted a concurrent resolution for an adjournment (in excess of 3 days) to a day certain or for adjournment sine die.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed with amendment in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 15580. An act to amend the District of Columbia Police and Firemen's Salary Act of 1958 to increase salaries, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills and a joint resolution of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 2101. An act for the relief of Juanito Segismundo;

S. 2478. An act to provide for the disposition of funds to pay a judgment in favor of the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of Indians of the Fort Hall Reservation, Idaho, as representatives of the Lemhi Tribe, in Indian Claims Commission docket No. 326–I and for other purposes;

S. 2826. An act for the relief of Susan A. Quillin;

S. 2829. An act to strengthen interstate reporting and interstate services for parents of runaway children; to conduct research on the size of the runaway youth population; for the establishment, maintenance, and operation of temporary housing and counseling services for transient youth, and for other purposes;

S. 3099. An act for the relief of Michele Koton;

S. 3155. An act for the relief of Marc Stanley L. Koch; and

S.J. Res. 199. Joint resolution to recognize Thomas Jefferson University, Philadelphia, Pa., as the first university in the United States to bear the full name of the third President of the United States.

The message also announced that Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD and Mr. ALLOTT were appointed as additional conferees on the bill (H.R. 15586) making appropriations for public works for fiscal year 1973.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the Chair will recognize the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. DAVIS) prior to the call of the Private Calendar.

There was no objection.

THE RIGHT REVEREND JOHN L. MANNING

(Mr. DAVIS of South Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DAVIS of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, today we have had the privilege of the Right Reverend John L. Manning presenting the prayer. Monsignor Manning is without a doubt one of the finest men ever produced in Charleston. He has touched our community through his service to the church and education. He was born, reared, and educated in Charleston, and was ordained in Rome in 1927 for the Diocese of Charleston. Since his ordination, he has served as the rector of Bishop England High School in Charleston for 24 years, as chancellor of the Charleston diocese, and is presently the vicar-general of the Charleston diocese, as well as serving as pastor of the Sacred Heart Church.

Mr. Speaker, it is indeed a pride and joy to represent a district that has produced men such as the Right Reverend John L. Manning. I am sure that his service to our community will long be remembered for many years after we have left these hallowed Halls. He is indeed an asset to our community, our State, and our Nation.

PRIVATE CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. This is Private Calendar Day. The Clerk will call the first individual bill on the Private Calendar.

MRS. ROSE THOMAS

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 2067) for the relief of Mrs. Rose Thomas.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

MARIA LUIGIA DI GIORGIO

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 2070) for the relief of Mari Luigia Di Giorgio.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

MRS. ANNA MARIA BALDINI DELA ROSA

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 3713) for the relief of Mrs. Anna Maria Baldini Dela Rosa.

Mr. DELLENBACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oregon?

There was no objection.

CHARLES COLBATH

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 4310) for the relief of Charles Colbath.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

MRS. CARMEN PRADO

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 6108) for the relief of Mrs. Carmen Prado.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

RENE PAULO ROHDEN-SOBRINHO

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 5181) for the relief of Rene Paulo Rohden-Sobrinho.

Mr. HALL Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

CATHERINE E. SPELL

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 7312) for the relief of Catherine E. Spell.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

DONALD L. BULMER

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 1994) for the relief of Donald L. Bulmer.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

MRS. MARINA MUNOZ DE WYSS (NEE LOPEZ)

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 5579) for the relief of Mrs. Marina Munoz de Wyss (nee Lopez).

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

CARMEN MARIA PENA-GARCANO

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 6342) for the relief of Carmen Maria Pena-Garcano.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

WILLIAM H. NICKERSON

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 4064) for the relief of William H. Nickerson.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

ALBINA LUCIO Z. MANLUCU

The Clerk called the bill (S. 559) for the relief of Albina Lucio Z. Manlucu.

Mr. ROUSSELOT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

MARGARIDA ALDORA CORREIA DOS REIS

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 6504) for the relief of Margarida Aldora Correia dos Reis.

Mr. ROUSSELOT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

EMILIA RUFFOLO

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 10142) for the relief of Emilia Ruffolo.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

DONALD P. LARIVIERE

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 8952) for the relief of Donald P. Lariviere.

Mr. ROUSSELOT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

MR. AND MRS. JOHN F. FUENTES

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 11045) for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. John F. Fuentes.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

ARLINE LOADER AND MAURICE LOADER

The Clerk called the bill (S. 341) for the relief of Arline Loader and Maurice Loader.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

FREDI ROBERT DREILICH

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 2725) for the relief of Fredi Robert Dreilich.

Mr. ROUSSELOT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

DENNIS YIANTOS

The Clerk called the bill (S. 65) for the relief of Dennis Yiantos.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

SGT. GARY L. RIVERS

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 12638) for the relief of Sgt. Gary L. Rivers, U.S. Marine Corps, retired.

Mr. ROUSSELOT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

SEAVIEW ELECTRIC CO.

The Clerk called House Resolution 943, to refer the bill (H.R. 3462) entitled "A bill for the relief of Seaview Electric Co.," to the Chief Commissioner of the Court of Claims.

Mr. ROUSSELOT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

ELMER ERICKSON

The Clerk called the bill (S. 889) to restore the postal service seniority of Elmer Erickson.

Mr. ROUSSELOT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

RITA ROSELLA VALLERIANI

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2704) for the relief of Rita Rosella Valleriani.

Mr. ROUSSELOT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

WILLIAM JOHN WEST

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2575) for the relief of William John West.

Mr. ROUSSELOT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

WALTER EDUARD KOENIG

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 14173) for the relief of Walter Eduard Koenig.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, in accordance with the rules for the Private Calendar, I question the eligibility of this bill for consideration today. It has not been filed for 3 legislative days. I request it be deferred without prejudice until the next call of the Private Calendar.

The SPEAKER. That rule, the Chair will advise the gentleman, does not relate to bills on the Private Calendar; it relates to bills on the Consent Calendar.

Mr. HALL. Well, then, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. BROWN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the further call of the Private Calendar be dispensed with.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES ON H.R. 7378, COMMISSION ON REVISION OF THE JUDICIAL CIRCUITS OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 7378) to establish a Commission on Revision of the Judicial Circuits of the United States, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and request a conference with the Senate thereon.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the gentleman from New York? The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. CELLER, BROOKS, HUNGATE, MIKVA, MCCULLOCH, HUTCHINSON, and MCCLORY.

APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES ON H.R. 15586, PUBLIC WORKS FOR WATER AND POWER DEVELOPMENT AND ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION APPROPRIATIONS, 1973

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 15586) making appropriations for public works for water and power development, including the Corps of Engineers—Civil, the Bureau of Reclamation, the Bonneville Power Administration and other power agencies of the Department of the Interior, the Appalachian regional development programs, the Federal Power Commission, the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Atomic Energy Commission, and related independent agencies and commissions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1973, and for other purpose", with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee? The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. EVINS of Tennessee, BOLAND, WHITTEN, SLACK, PASSMAN, MAHON, RHODES, DAVIS of Wisconsin, ROBISON of New York, and BOW.

MOTION TO REQUEST CONFERENCE ON H.R. 7130, FAIR LABOR STANDARDS AMENDMENTS OF 1972

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, upon direction of the Committee on Education and Labor, I move to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H.R. 7130) to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to increase the minimum wage under that act, to extend its coverage, to establish procedures to relieve domestic industries and workers injured by increased imports from low-wage areas, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and request a conference with the Senate thereon.

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. ERLENBORN. Mr. Speaker, I make a point of order against the motion.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state his point of order.

Mr. ERLENBORN. Mr. Speaker, the motion to request a conference is not in order until a motion to disagree to the Senate amendments has been made and disposed of. I should like to be heard on the point of order.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will hear the gentleman on the point of order.

Mr. ERLENBORN. Mr. Speaker, Jefferson's Manual, section 535, on page 265, states:

> The motion to ask a conference is distinct from motions to agree or disagree to amendments of the other House and is not in order until the House has disposed of the preferential motions to agree, recede, or insist.

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman restate his point of order?

Mr. ERLENBORN. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order against the motion since it includes as a part of the motion that the House ask for a conference with the Senate on the grounds that that part of the motion is not in order until the motion to disagree with the Senate amendments has been disposed of.

I refer in that point of order to section 535 of the precedents, Jefferson's Manual, and I will repeat:

> The motion to ask a conference is distinct from motions to agree or disagree to amendments of the other House and is not in order until the House has disposed of the preferential motions to agree, recede, or insist.

The SPEAKER. The rule which the gentleman is talking about has been superseded by clause 1 of rule XX which provides a procedure for sending bills to conference. The Chair overrules the point of order.

The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Kentucky.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. ERLENBORN. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. ERLENBORN. Is there time to debate the motion offered by the gentleman from Kentucky?

The SPEAKER. It is under the 1-hour rule. The gentleman from Kentucky controls the time. The gentleman from Kentucky is recognized.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. ERLENBORN. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I oppose the motion of the gentleman from Kentucky on the grounds that the gentleman from Kentucky has informed me, and he has informed the House last week when I reserved the point of order and directed the question to him, that it is his intention to recommend to the Speaker the appointment of 10 conferees on the part of the House. The 10 conferees on the part of the House that the gentleman from Kentucky will recommend will consist of six from the majority party and four from the minority party. The gentleman is recommending six managers on the part of the House who oppose the position of the House as revealed by the vote of the House on the adoption of the substitute bill during the consideration of the bill in the House.

The precedents are clear, I think, in this case. Section 536 of Jefferson's Manual states that the Speaker appoints the managers of the House, selecting them so as to represent the attitude of the majority and the minority of the House on the disagreements in issue; and while it is usual to represent the party divisions of the House, the representation of the opinions as to the pending differences is rather the more important consideration.

Again from volume 5 of the precedents, section 6336, it states that—

> In the selection of the managers the two large political parties are usually represented. Also care is taken that there shall be a representation of the two opinions which almost always exist on subjects of importance. Of course the majority party and the prevailing opinion have the majority of the managers.

Mr. Speaker, I know it is the prerogative of the Speaker to appoint the conferees. It has been the practice for the Speaker to follow the recommendations of the chairman of the committee in requesting the appointment of the conference and conferees. If the Chair should follow the recommendations of the gentleman from Kentucky, the majority of the managers on the part of the House would be those who have taken a position contrary to that of the majority of the House.

Mr. Speaker, it has been the practice all too often in this House for conferees to be appointed who will agree in conference to those matters that the House has insisted upon that they disagree even when motions to instruct the conferees have been made. All too often the conferees will disregard those instructions. They are not legally bound, I understand, but all too often the conferees will disregard the instructions of the House and will agree to matters that the House does not care to have them agree to.

I maintain that the only way we may protect the prerogatives of this House is to have a majority of the managers on the part of the House those who sustain and support the position of the House. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I am asking that the House turn down this motion, vote "no" on the motion, and I will ask for a rollcall vote.

If we refuse to send the bill to conference at this time then we may receive assurances in the future that when the bill does go to conference a majority of the managers will fight for the position the House had taken, and that is the only way that we can have an assurance that the House will be properly represented in conference.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 3 minutes.

First, Mr. Speaker, the argument of the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. ERLENBORN) in my judgment is farfetched and not to the point. The conferees that I have suggested to the Speaker were suggested in accordance with the rules of the Committee on Education and Labor which direct that members of the subcommittee having jurisdiction over a bill shall have preference when conferees are selected. The sole purpose of the conference is to compromise or to work out the differences between the bills of the respective bodies. I regret to see the gentleman from Illinois suggesting action that would tie the hands of the conferees in working out the differences. And that is all we intend to do. To suggest to the Speaker that the conferees are not eligible is an absurd statement in my view.

I do not think we need to discuss this issue any further, Mr. Speaker. We ought to get along with this conference, and work out a compromise between the House and the Senate, and that is all we intend to do.

Mr. RUTH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PERKINS. I yield 5 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. RUTH).

Mr. RUTH. Mr. Speaker, this is not a new dilemma to the House of Representatives, for if the Members will recall we made an effort to instruct conferees in the higher education bill, and none other than the distinguished Speaker of the House himself said that he could not force the conferees to follow the will of the House.

It seems to me it is time we took a step in the right direction to see that the position of the House is upheld more strongly in the conference, and I see no reason that we should be represented in the conference by conferees who did not vote the will of the House. I strongly urge that we follow the suggestion of the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. ERLENBORN) and get a little teeth in the position of the House when we go to conference.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. DENT).

Mr. DENT. Mr. Speaker, the position of the House, as I understand it to be, is the vote of the House on its last and final vote on a proposition that is before it.

If the House position is to be measured on every vote on every amendment that is offered to the bill before its final passage, then it might be very difficult to find in this House enough Members to represent a majority on all of the amendments that were offered and who voted upon them.

It so happened that only 78 Members of this House voted against the House position on this bill. I think the vote was something like 330 to 78.

Now on the proposed list of conferees, every person who has been suggested by the seniority rule as being a member of the conference is, and has been, in support of the House position on a rollcall vote except one. That is one of the Members on the minority side who has voted against the whole bill—if he is named to the conference—he voted against the complete bill as it came up, so he therefore is definitely against the House position and, yet, on the minority side I understand he is to be named as one of the conferees.

It has always been my position to go to a conference to measure what can be best for the total good—the question of whether or not the legislation does greater good than it does harm in each section of the bill, and to say that our position is totally right is to say that the Senate position is totally wrong. To say that the Senate position is totally right is to say that our position is totally wrong.

I have never come back to this House from a conference where there have not been changes that were approved by the House in the final vote on the conference.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DENT. I am happy to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, in light of the gentleman's recent statement, which he just made, I am a little confused.

I have here in my hand a UPI discussion of the pending matter, and I will quote from this UPI statement, which includes a quotation from my distinguished friend, the gentleman from Pennsylvania

Let me read it to you.

Mr. DENT. I will give it to you if you do not want to read it.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. This reads as follows:

> "A conference with the Senate would not take more than 20 minutes," Dent said recently. "We'll take the Senate bill entirely."

Now how do you reconcile that quotation with the statement that the gentleman just made?

Mr. DENT. All I can say to the gentleman is that it is the usual newspaper reporting.

This reporter or somebody in the crowd came up and said to me, "We understand PHIL BURTON is going to move to go ahead and accept the Senate provision." I said, "If that is the case, the conference won't take more than 20 minutes, and we will have to accept the Senate position."

If there is anything wrong with that statement, it is only because it was reported in such a context.

You know I am not going to buy the Senate position, as it is. You know me better than that. You know how I have fought for many years to make the minimum wage bill a reasonable approach.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman 3 additional minutes.

Mr. DENT. The record shows that the minimum wage bill has always been and will always be controversial. But, if you will note over the last year since I have been handling it, a great majority of this House—the greater majority by 75 percent to 90 percent, has supported the final product that we have been able to come before this House with. That speaks well for our position in conference. I would not go to a conference blindfolded or handcuffed any more than the gentleman from Illinois would, because he has protested that very position on the floor.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DENT. I am happy to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Does the gentleman go to conference feeling a personal obligation to uphold the views of the House as the bill was passed by the House?

Mr. DENT. Wherein the views of the House in comparison with the views of the Senate are inferior to what the Senate is doing for people covered by the act, I will not oppose the views of the House.

Wherein they are in favor of and do good for the people covered by the bill, I will uphold it. That is why you are sending me to conference and I will not go under any other condition.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Let me ask the gentleman one further question.

The record shows that the gentleman

voted one way when we had the bill before the House and a majority of the Members in the House on both sides of the aisle voted differently, and the final version of the bill reflected a view different than the bill did as reported by the Committee on Education and Labor.

I ask the gentleman again, does he not feel a personal obligation, despite his personal conviction, to uphold the views of the House when he as the head of the managers on the part of the House meet with managers of the other body?

Mr. DENT. If I remember right, you go to conference to work out the disagreeing points in the bill between the House and the Senate. If I were to say to you that I would go to any conference tied down to a single position, then I would not be telling you the truth. I might say to you that I have served on conferences with the very persons who are demanding that I take a position without any elbow room to move toward what I think is better for the greater number of people, and then have gone into that conference and have tried to put in amendments to the conference report after they were defeated soundly on the floor. They have never been tied to the position of the House and the majority. They have always tried to put their view into the bill.

The **SPEAKER.** The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, would the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania 5 additional minutes?

Mr. PERKINS. I yield the gentleman as much time as the gentleman from Pennsylvania requests.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Would the gentleman from Pennsylvania yield to me?

Mr. DENT. Yes, surely.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. There were several very, very critical issues that were debated and voted on when the House considered this important legislation. One of them was the amount; whether it should be $2 or $1.80. In the Anderson of Illinois amendment to the Erlenborn substitute, the gentleman voted against the Anderson of Illinois amendment. The majority of the House voted for the Anderson of Illinois amendment. That is a critical point, and is an important difference between the House version and the Senate version.

Does the gentleman from Pennsylvania have an obligation as a manager on the part of the House to strongly represent the views of the House on this critical point?

Mr. DENT. The question is this: Am I going to support what you call the Anderson of Illinois view of the escalation of the increase in pay, or am I going to support the Senate view?

I was hoping that in the conference we could strike a middle ground more in keeping with the needs of the moment than either of those views, in my position. I would say to the gentleman that were he in my position he would have voted the same as I did because my subcommittee voted to support the view that I presented to the floor of the House. The full committee of the House Labor and Education Committee voted to support the view that I had taken. The committee rejected the substitute in committee and so, therefore, my position was just as strong then as it must be now to support that which we believe to be the greater good for the greater number.

I see neither the position of the House as represented by the Erlenborn substitute or the position of the Senate as doing the greater good for the greater number of people.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Would the gentleman yield?

Mr. DENT. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Under no circumstances am I challenging the integrity or the sincerity or the personal views of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, but when a person is apopinted as a manager on the part of the House, he has the greater obligation over and above his own personal convictions and feelings.

All I can ask from the gentleman from Pennsylvania is that he go to that conference, whether it is on the Anderson of Illinois amendment or on the Erlenborn substitute, which includes the youth differential and the elimination of some of the other broadening of coverage; that he go there in good conscience with that higher obligation than his own personal conviction, because he is one of 10 that must represent a majority of the views of 435 Members of this body.

Now, I know he is an honorable man, and I know he knows he has a responsibility over and above his own personal feeling, and I only urge that he assume that responsibility in the high and fine way that I know he will.

Mr. DENT. I thank the gentleman for his very complimentary remarks, but I might say that it is my understanding that the chairman of the full committee is going to assume the responsibility of the managership of the conference, so I will probably be only in the position of a supporting cast in this matter.

I would hope that the gentleman from Michigan will not feel any different about my actions after the conference than he has intimated that he feels before.

Mr. RUTH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DENT. Yes, I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. RUTH. Mr. Speaker, my good friend, the gentleman from Pennsylvania, has made the point on two occasions about how solidly this bill came out of the committee and how there were only 78 people who voted against the bill. By this same token, does not the gentleman feel it is a little unfair to have conferees stacked with people who voted against the Erlenborn amendment?

Mr. DENT. My dear friend.

Mr. RUTH. I get scared when the gentleman starts that way.

Mr. DENT. The gentleman from North Carolina has not served here as long as I have, and when the committee goes back to demanding conferees on other than the basis of seniority, the only way we can get a majority of those who did not vote in favor of the Erlenborn amendment as it appeared in the final bill as it came before the House is to have an election and get new Members, because there are no members on either side of the committee, outside of the gentleman's side, who voted against the position of the House. The position of the House was the Dent bill as amended by the substitute, so in the committee we are at liberty to confer with the Senate to try to get the best bill we can, and I cannot do any more than that.

Mr. RUTH. If the gentleman will yield further, I think he made my point very well for me, that the Erlenborn amendment is the thing we are talking about, and it is the House position, and that is why I am urging people to support the Erlenborn position, because we do not have to get conferees from the Education and Labor Committee, and if we do we are stuck. We are trying to get a vote in such a way as to get those people—is the gentleman from Pennsylvania cutting off his friend from North Carolina?

Mr. DENT. I have only a minute remaining.

Mr. RUTH. The gentleman yielded and now he is cutting me off.

Mr. DENT. I might say to the gentleman we can sing together but we cannot shout together.

I will say in all kindness we will do the best we can so we get the best bill for the country.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. WAGGONNER. Mr. Speaker, there is one thing that needs to be said at this point in time. There is no Erlenborn amendment pending at the present. The motion before the House is a motion by the chairman of the House Committee on Education and Labor to take the House-passed bill from the Speaker's table and to ask for a conference with the Senate. If we do that, here is the position the House is going to be left with and find itself in.

We are going to have a situation somewhat similar to the conference on the higher education bill. If we pass this motion, if we ask for a conference, the House having passed its minimum wage bill prior to the passage of the Senate bill, the conference report papers will, when the conference has been completed, go to the Senate for action, and the House will be left with the situation of having an up or a down vote on the conference report.

We will not have an opportunity, should there be some item of disagreement in the conference report, for the House in any way to work its will on the conference report. We cannot move to recommit the conference report with instructions. And the House having passed the bill first, I feel it incumbent upon the Senate to ask for the conference with the House and let the House have a chance to work at least in a limited way its will.

This is the reason I have decided since this debate has begun that we must reject the motion by the gentleman from Kentucky, because at least the House is entitled to have more than an up or a down vote on whatever the conference report might in the final analysis turn out to be especially in view of the fact that a majority of the conferees to be recommended did not support the House position when this bill passed the House.

I know when they are going to conference somebody is going to have to make some sort of compromise with regard to the money in the bill and with regard to the exemptions involved in the bill. I urge this House to vote down the motion offered by the gentleman from Kentucky so this House can have at least some opportunity to work its will on at least a portion of the conference report.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, let me make an observation. I can assure the membership of this House when this bill comes back there will be changes, and I would hope that the Members would not go off on tangents here, and that they will let us work out a compromise that will meet with the approval of the majority of the Members of this House.

After making that statement, Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the motion.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. PERKINS).

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. ERLENBORN. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. ERLENBORN. The vote is on the question of the adoption of the motion offered by the gentleman from Kentucky to send the bill to conference?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. ERLENBORN. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 190, nays 198, not voting 44, as follows:

[Roll No. 290]

YEAS—190

Abourezk
Abzug
Adams
Addabbo
Anderson, Calif.
Annunzio
Ashley
Aspin
Aspinall
Badillo
Barrett
Begich
Bell
Bergland
Bevill
Biaggi
Biester
Bingham
Boggs
Boland
Bolling
Brademas
Brasco
Brooks
Burke, Mass.
Burlison, Mo.
Burton
Byrne, Pa.
Carey, N.Y.
Carney
Celler
Chisholm
Clark
Collins, Ill.
Conte
Conyers
Corman
Cotter
Culver
Danielson
Davis, S.C.
Delaney
Dellums
Denholm
Dent
Diggs
Dingell
Donohue
Dow
Drinan
Dulski
Dwyer
Eckhardt
Edwards, Calif.
Eilberg
Evans, Colo.
Evins, Tenn.
Fascell
Flood
Foley
Ford, William D.
Fraser
Garmatz
Gaydos
Giaimo
Gibbons
Gonzalez
Grasso
Gray
Green, Oreg.
Green, Pa.
Griffiths
Gude
Halpern
Hamilton
Hanley
Hanna
Hathaway
Hawkins
Hays
Hechler, W. Va.
Heckler, Mass.
Helstoski
Hicks, Mass.
Hicks, Wash.
Hillis
Holifield
Horton
Howard
Hungate
Ichord
Jacobs
Johnson, Calif.
Jones, Ala.
Karth
Kastenmeier
Kee
Kluczynski
Koch
Kyros
Leggett
Lent
Link
Long, Md.
McCloskey
McCormack
McDade
McFall
McKay
McKinney
Macdonald, Mass.
Madden
Mailliard
Matsunaga
Mazzoli
Melcher
Metcalfe
Mikva
Mills, Ark.
Minish
Mink
Mitchell
Mollohan
Monagan
Moorhead
Morgan
Moss
Murphy, Ill.
Murphy, N.Y.
Nix
Obey
O'Hara
O'Konski
O'Neill
Patten
Pepper
Perkins
Peyser
Pike
Podell
Price, Ill.
Pryor, Ark.
Pucinski
Randall
Rangel
Rees
Reid
Reuss
Riegle
Rodino
Roe
Roncalio
Rooney, Pa.
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Roush
Roy
Roybal
Runnels
St Germain
Sarbanes
Saylor
Seiberling
Shipley
Sisk
Slack
Staggers
Stanton, James V.
Steed
Steele
Stokes
Stratton
Sullivan
Teague, Tex.
Thompson, N.J.
Tiernan
Udall
Ullman
Van Deerlin
Vanik
Vigorito
Waldie
Whalen
Wilson, Charles H.
Wolff
Wright
Yates
Yatron
Young, Tex.
Zablocki

NAYS—198

Abbitt
Abernethy
Anderson, Ill.
Andrews, Ala.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Archer
Arends
Baker
Baring
Belcher
Bennett
Betts
Blackburn
Bow
Bray
Brinkley
Brotzman
Brown, Mich.
Brown, Ohio
Broyhill, N.C.
Broyhill, Va.
Buchanan
Burke, Fla.
Burleson, Tex.
Byrnes, Wis.
Byron
Cabell
Camp
Carlson
Carter
Casey, Tex.
Cederberg
Chamberlain
Chappell
Clancy
Clausen, Don H.
Clawson, Del
Cleveland
Collier
Collins, Tex.
Colmer
Conable
Conover
Coughlin
Crane
Curlin
Daniel, Va.
Davis, Wis.
de la Garza
Dellenback
Dennis
Derwinski
Devine
Dickinson
Dorn
Downing
Duncan
du Pont
Edwards, Ala.
Erlenborn
Esch
Eshleman
Findley
Fish
Fisher
Flowers
Ford, Gerald R.
Forsythe
Fountain
Frelinghuysen
Frenzel
Frey
Fuqua
Galifianakis
Gettys
Goldwater
Goodling
Griffin
Gross
Grover
Gubser
Haley
Hall
Hammerschmidt
Harsha
Harvey
Hastings
Heinz
Henderson
Hogan
Hosmer
Hull
Hunt
Johnson, Pa.
Jonas
Jones, N.C.
Kazen
Keating
Keith
Kemp
King
Kuykendall
Kyl
Landgrebe
Latta
Lennon
Lloyd
Lujan
McClory
McCollister
McCulloch
McEwen
McKevitt
Mahon
Mallary
Mann
Martin
Mathias, Calif.
Mathis, Ga.
Mayne
Michel
Miller, Ohio
Mills, Md.
Mizell
Montgomery
Mosher
Myers
Natcher
Nelsen
Nichols
Passman
Pelly
Pettis
Pickle
Pirnie
Poage
Poff
Powell
Preyer, N.C.
Price, Tex.
Purcell
Quie
Quillen
Railsback
Rhodes
Robinson, Va.
Robison, N.Y.
Rogers
Rousselot
Ruppe
Ruth
Satterfield
Scherle
Schmitz
Schneebeli
Schwengel
Scott
Sebelius
Shoup
Shriver
Sikes
Skubitz
Smith, Calif.
Smith, N.Y.
Snyder
Spence
Springer
Stanton, J. William
Steiger, Ariz.
Stephens
Stubblefield
Talcott
Taylor
Teague, Calif.
Terry
Thompson, Ga.
Thomson, Wis.
Thone
Veysey
Waggonner
Wampler
Ware
Whalley
White
Whitehurst
Whitten
Widnall
Wiggins
Williams
Wilson, Bob
Winn
Wyatt
Wydler
Wylie
Wyman
Young, Fla.
Zion
Zwach

NOT VOTING—44

Alexander
Anderson, Tenn.
Ashbrook
Blanton
Blatnik
Broomfield
Caffery
Clay
Daniels, N.J.
Davis, Ga.
Dowdy
Edmondson
Flynt
Fulton
Gallagher
Hagan
Hansen, Idaho
Hansen, Wash.
Harrington
Hébert
Hutchinson
Jarman
Jones, Tenn.
Landrum
Long, La.
McClure
McDonald, Mich.
McMillan
Meeds
Miller, Calif.
Minshall
Nedzi
Patman
Rarick
Roberts
Rooney, N.Y.
Ryan
Sandman
Scheuer
Smith, Iowa
Steiger, Wis.
Stuckey
Symington
Vander Jagt

So the motion was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Rooney of New York for, with Mr. Hébert against.

Mr. Ryan for, with Mr. Hagan against.

Mr. Fulton for, with Mr. Dowdy against.

Mr. Daniels of New Jersey for, with Mr. Jones of Tennessee against.

Mr. Blanton for, with Mr. Ashbrook against.

Mr. Blatnik for, with Mr. McClure against.

Mrs. Hansen of Washington for, with Mr. Vander Jagt against.

Mr. Harrington for, with Mr. Steiger of Wisconsin against.

Mr. Nedzi for, with Mr. Hansen of Idaho against.

Mr. Meeds for, with Mr. Flynt against.

Mr. Anderson of Tennessee for, with Mr. Hutchinson against.

Mr. Symington for, with Mr. Roberts against.

Mr. Smith of Iowa for, with Mr. Stuckey against.

Mr. Edmondson for, with Mr. Jarman against.

Mr. Clay for, with Mr. McMillan against.

Until further notice:

Mr. Alexander with Mr. Minshall.

Mr. Miller of California with Mr. McDonald of Michigan.

Mr. Caffery with Mr. Landrum.

Mr. Gallagher with Mr. Broomfield.

Mr. Scheuer with Mr. Davis of Georgia.

Mr. Patman with Mr. Rarick.

Mr. SAYLOR changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 11350, DUES FOR MEMBERSHIP IN INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE ORGANIZATION

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H.R. 11350) to increase the limit on dues for U.S. membership in the International Criminal Police Organization, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was on objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of July 24, 1972.)

Mr. EDWARDS of California (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to dispense with further reading of the statement.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, the purpose of H.R. 11350 is to provide authorization for the payment by the United States of its dues for participation in the International Criminal Police Organization.

As originally passed by the House of Representatives, this measure substituted $55,000 for the present statutory ceiling of $28,500 on the total annual dues. In addition, since at that time the United States was already in arrears for 1 year of dues, the measure also provided authorization for the amounts in arrears.

Since the passage of this measure by the House on November 15, 1971, the United States has fallen into arrears with respect to an additional year's dues. When H.R. 11350 was considered by the Senate, this additional arrearage was taken into account and provided the basis for Senate amendments Nos. 2 and 3. Therefore, the conferees have agreed that Senate amendments Nos. 2 and 3 should be retained.

With respect to the dues for future years, H.R. 11350, as passed by the House, authorized the sum of $55,000. Senate amendment No. 1 would have authorized annual dues of $100,000 in anticipation of future increases.

Subsequent to the passage on April 20, 1972, by the Senate of H.R. 11350 with amendments, the executive committee of the International Criminal Police Organization voted to recommend an increase of 38.57 percent in all member contributions. It is anticipated that this recommendation will be accepted by the membership. Under the provisions of the recommended increase, the U.S. contribution—at the current April official exchange rate of 0.2606 U.S. dollars to the Swiss franc—would amount to $75,840. In considering this matter of current and prospective dues, the conferees have agreed to limit the authorization to $80,000. This should anticipate the prospective increase and at the same time provide an additional cushion to account for an international monetary fluctuation.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. Wiggins).

Mr. WIGGINS. Mr. Speaker, I readily join with my good friend and colleague, the gentleman from California (Mr. Edwards), in urging the House to adopt the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the bill H.R. 11350, to increase the limit on dues for U.S. membership in the International Criminal Police Organization—commonly known as Interpol.

As passed by the House last November, this bill would raise the statutory ceiling on amounts payable by this country annually for dues to Interpol, to take account of a general dues increase voted by the membership of the organization in 1969. It would also authorize payment of a 1970 dues arrearage which developed by virtue of the failure of the last Congress to raise the dues limit accordingly.

Since the other body did not act on H.R. 11350 during the last session, the United States is now partially in arrears on its Interpol dues for 2 successive calendar years, 1970 and 1971. It is therefore only logical that the House now concur in the Senate amendments Nos. 2 and 3, respectively, as recommended by the managers, since they would merely authorize payment of the arrearages for both years rather than for 1970 alone.

The remaining Senate amendment, No. 1, raised the ceiling on amounts payable henceforth by the United States from the $55,000 specified in the original House version to $100,000 annually. The Department of the Treasury, which represents the United States in Interpol, advised the conference committee that it fully expects the general assembly of Interpol which meets later this year to approve a recommendation of the organization's executive committee for an across-the-board annual dues increase of 38.57 percent, to take effect in calendar year 1973 and to apply for at least 2 years thereafter. The recommendation of the conference committee that Senate amendment No. 3 be amended to authorize an annual expenditure of $80,000 for Interpol dues takes account of this anticipated dues increase.

In both the new annual dues ceiling and the authorization for payment of back dues, the conference report provides for a small cushion for possible minor fluctuations from the current rate of exchange between U.S. dollars and Swiss francs—the currency in which all payments will actually be made.

Mr. Speaker, when the House voted last year to pass H.R. 11350, we clearly intended to enable the United States to continue membership in Interpol and to restore that membership to a status of good standing. I urge my colleagues to reaffirm that intention today by taking what is, in plain and simple terms, the only reasonable step available to us at this time to accomplish that purpose: to adopt the conference report.

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Poff).

Mr. POFF. Mr. Speaker, having cosponsored this bill with the distinguished chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, the gentleman from New York (Mr. Celler), I rise to urge the adoption of the conference report.

The bill simply authorizes the United States to pay the annual dues necessary to continue the membership which we have maintained in Interpol since 1938, and to pay back dues, back dues have accrued in the past 2 years because of our failure to raise the ceiling on amounts expendable for dues to meet the last general dues increase.

U.S. membership in Interpol clearly serves the best interests of American law enforcement. Even at the anticipated new rate of annual dues to take effect next year, our membership is a bargain, considering the major benefits which accrue to this country.

The amendments proposed by the other body, as modified by the conference report, are only reasonable and necessary ones, in light of the events which have occurred since this bill first passed the House last November.

Mr. Speaker, I favor the enactment of H.R. 11350 as recommended by the conference committee, and I urge the House to adopt the conference report.

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES ON H.R. 10420, MARINE MAMMALS

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 10420) to protect marine mammals: to establish a Marine Mammal Commission; and for other purposes, with a Senate amendment thereto, disagree to the Senate amendment, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan? The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. Garmatz, Dingell, Anderson of California, Goodling, and McCloskey.

PROVIDING FOR CURRENT LISTING OF DRUGS

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 9936) to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to provide for a current listing of each drug manufactured, prepared, propagated, compounded, or processed by a registrant under that act, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 1 line 4, strike out "1971"." and insert "1972"."

Page 7, strike out all after line 14 over to and including line 3 on page 8.

Page 8, line 4, strike out "6." and insert "5."

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Speaker, this bill as passed by the House provides for drug manufacturers to notify FDA whenever they begin or discontinue the manufacture of any drug.

As passed by the House, the bill contained a provision which could have been construed to restrict the access of congressional committees to information in FDA files. In order to eliminate any possibility that this could occur, the Senate deleted the language in the House bill which could have been construed that way.

The Senate amendment makes no change in the substance of the bill, and has been cleared with the ranking minority member of the committee, Mr. Springer. I urge its passage.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES ON S. 3323, NATIONAL ATTACK AGAINST DISEASES OF THE HEART AND BLOOD VESSELS, THE LUNGS, AND BLOOD

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the

Speaker's table the bill (S. 3323) to amend the Public Health Service Act to enlarge the authority of the National Heart and Lung Institute in order to advance the national attack against diseases of the heart and blood vessels, the lungs, and blood, and for other purposes, with the House amendments thereto, insist on the House amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia? The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. STAGGERS, ROGERS, SATTERFIELD, NELSEN, and CARTER.

APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES ON S. 3442, GRANTS FOR COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CONTROL AND VACCINATION ASSISTANCE

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (S. 3442) to amend the Public Health Service Act to extend the authorization for grants for communicable disease control and vaccination assistance and for other purposes, with the House amendments thereto, insist on the House amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia? The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs: STAGGERS, ROGERS, SATTERFIELD, NELSEN, and CARTER.

THE DIFFICULTIES OF MOVING PEOPLE AND GOODS—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 92–331)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

The difficulties of moving people and goods in our increasingly urbanized society are matters of deep concern to this Administration.

It is clear that the problems of our cities cannot be solved unless we devise better means to coordinate the efforts of transportation planners with those of urban officials so that we can clear the way for fast, efficient and economical transportation throughout our Nation.

The report which I am pleased to submit to the Congress today summarizes the many ways in which the executive branch of the Federal Government is now trying to make significant improvements in urban transportation.

The report was prepared jointly by the Departments of Transportation and Housing and Urban Development as required by Section 4(g) of the Department of Transportation Act of 1966. In particular, it documents the cooperative efforts on legislative proposals, policies and activities that have been taken by this Administration to assure that urban transportation systems most effectively serve both our national transportation needs and the planned development of urban areas.

I commend this report to the attention of the Congress.

RICHARD NIXON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *August 1, 1972.*

NATIONAL SURVEY OF PROFESSIONAL, ADMINISTRATIVE, TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL PAY, JUNE 1971—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 92–332)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

I am forwarding herewith the annual comparison of Federal salaries in the statutory pay systems to the salaries paid in private enterprise, as required by section 5305 of title 5, United States Code.

The report, prepared by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget and the Chairman of the Civil Service Commission, compares the General Schedule pay rates to the rates paid in private enterprise for the same levels of work, as published in the Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin No. 1742, *National Survey of Professional, Administrative, Technical and Clerical Pay*, June 1971.

No adjustment based upon the comparison was made in Federal pay rates because of the substitute measure enacted as a part of the Economic Stabilization Act Amendments of 1971 (Public Law 92–210, approved December 22, 1971).

In addition, the Advisory Committee on Federal Pay reviewed the report and its comments are enclosed.

RICHARD NIXON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *August 1, 1972.*

PERMISSION FOR COMMITTEE ON RULES TO FILE PRIVILEGED REPORTS

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Rules may have until midnight tonight to file certain privileged reports.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 15475, NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMISSION ON MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 1065 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 1065

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 15475) to provide for the establishment of a national advisory commission to determine the most effective means of finding the cause of and cures and treatments for multiple sclerosis. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed one hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, the bill shall be read for amendment under the five-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. MADDEN).

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. SMITH), pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 1065, calls up for consideration the rule on H.R. 15475, a bill which was reported out by the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, calling for the establishment of a national advisory commission to determine the most effective means of finding the cause of and cures and treatments for multiple sclerosis. This bill was reported out of the Rules Committee under an open rule, providing for 1 hour of general debate, and passed our committee with a unanimous vote. I am proud to be one of the cosponsors of this legislation along with our colleague, Congresswoman MARGARET M. HECKLER of Massachusetts.

The purpose of this bill is to establish a National Advisory Commission on Multiple Sclerosis. The bill directs the Commission to emphasize in its study the need for further financial support and other means by which the Federal Government can best participate in this effort.

The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare is directed to appoint the nine members of the Commission, five to be chosen from members of the advisory council to the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke, and four to be chosen from qualified members of the public.

The Commission is directed to provide a final report to the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, for transmittal to the President and the Congress, within 1 year after the enactment of the act.

MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS

Multiple sclerosis is a chronic, usually progressive disease of the nervous system which generally strikes adults in the prime of life, between the ages of 20 and 40. It is estimated that approximately 250,000 individuals in the United States are afflicted.

The disease is characterized by the degradation in the brain and spinal cord of portions of the fatty myelin sheath which surrounds the nerve tissue, and the subsequent formation of scar tissue—scleroses—at the sites of the damage. This damage results in the symptoms of the disease, which may include shaking or tremor of the body, extreme weakness, progressive paralysis, and visual disorders.

Mr. Speaker, I now yield 30 minutes of my time to the gentleman from California (Mr. SMITH) and I reserve the balance of my time. I do hope this legislation passes by a large majority of the House.

Mr. SMITH of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 1065 provides for 1 hour, under an open rule, for the consideration of H.R. 15475, the National Advisory Commission on Multiple Sclerosis Act.

The bill has been explained, and under my permission to revise and extend my remarks, which I will do, Mr. Speaker, I urge the adoption of the rule.

The purpose of H.R. 15475 is to establish a National Advisory Commission on Multiple Sclerosis. The object of the Commission is to determine the most effective means of finding the cause of, and cures for, this disease.

The Commission is to consist of nine members, to be appointed by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare. Five of these members are to be chosen from members of the Advisory Council to the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke, and the remaining four are to be chosen from qualified members of the general public. Commission members are to be compensated at the GS–18 level while performing their duties, plus travel expenses. Administrative services are to be provided by HEW.

The Commission is to prepare a report for the President and Congress not later than 1 year after enactment. The Commission will then cease to exist 30 days after submission of the report.

The cost of the bill is estimated at less than $25,000. The bill provides no separate authorization. Personnel and material are to be furnished by other Government agencies at the request of the Commission Chairman.

There are letters from both the Office of Management and Budget and HEW opposing the bill on the ground that the objectives of the bill are already being carried out by the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke which spent approximately $4,130,000 on multiple sclerosis in fiscal year 1972. The letter from HEW notes that the critical need is for new leads from basic research and that this proposed Commission could do little to accelerate such research.

There are no minority views in the committee report.

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported the bill by a voice vote.

Mr. Speaker, I support the rule and urge its adoption.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 15474, NATIONAL COOLEY'S ANEMIA CONTROL ACT

Mr. SISK. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 1064 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

H. RES. 1064

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 15474) to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide assistance for programs for the diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of, and research in, Cooley's anemia. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed one hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, the bill shall be read for amendment under the five-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. SISK. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. SMITH), pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 1064 provides an open rule with 1 hour of general debate for consideration of H.R. 15474, the National Cooley's Anemia Control Act.

The purpose of H.R. 15474 is to establish a program for diagnosis, prevention, treatment of and research in Cooley's anemia, which is a hereditary blood disease caused by an impairment in the synthesis of hemoglobin.

The disease occurs primarily in the Mediterranean countries; however, it is thought that approximately 200,000 individuals—primarily of Italian or Greek descent—in this country may have it. The lifespan of a person having the disease is generally 10 to 20 years.

The legislation authorizes the Secretary of HEW to make grants and enter into contracts for the establishment and operation of voluntary screening, treatment and counseling programs and to support research in the treatment and prevention of the disease. The Secretary is directed to establish a program through the Public Health Service facilities to provide for voluntary treatment and counseling.

Appropriations are authorized for each fiscal year 1973–75 in the amount of $1 million for grants and contracts for projects for screening, treatment and counseling programs; $1.7 million for projects for research; $25,000 for an information and educational program—a total of $8.175 million for the 3-year period.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the adoption of the rule.

Mr. SMITH of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, as stated by the gentleman from California (Mr. SISK), House Resolution 1064 provides for an open rule with 1 hour of general debate for consideration of the bill H.R. 15474, Cooley's Anemia Control Act.

As stated by the gentleman from California (Mr. SISK), the purpose of H.R. 15474 is to provide funds to fight Cooley's anemia. Cooley's anemia is a hereditary blood disease, occuring primarily in children whose ancestors were native to countries surrounding the Mediterranean Sea.

The cost of the bill is $2,725,000 per year for fiscal years 1973, 1974, and 1975. Thus, the total cost of the bill is $8,175,000. In each year $1 million is to go for screening, treatment, and counseling programs, $1,700,000 is for research, and $25,000 is for education and information dissemination.

In a letter printed in the committee report, the Office of Management and Budget opposes this bill on the ground that research on Cooley's anemia is currently being supported by the National Institutes of Health and that this bill would duplicate existing authority for the proposed research, service, and education programs.

There are no minority views in the committee report.

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported the bill by a voice vote.

Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of the rule.

Mr. SISK. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. MADDEN).

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I wish to commend the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee for reporting out the very important bill, H.R. 15474, referred to as the National Cooley's Anemia Control Act.

This legislation would establish a national program for the diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of Cooley's anemia. This penetrating and spreading disease primarily has a historic origin and has baffled the medical profession for generations in an effort to curb and bring about a remedy or cure.

The disease primarily afflicts individuals of Greek and Italian extraction and in a lesser degree afflicts populations living in the southern areas of Europe and Asia, particularly in nations immediately surrounding the Mediterranean countries. It is estimated that over 200,000 people in the United States are afflicted with Cooley's anemia.

Authorization under this program extends over a period of 3 fiscal years. Recommendations have also been made that the Federal department assigned the duties of carrying out the provision of curbing this disease work in harmony with medical institutions and university medical schools throughout the Nation.

I do hope this legislation passes without any crippling amendments as it has been too long delayed—to solve a domestic and international health problem which will aid the health and relieve the suffering of millions in future generations.

I do hope the bill is enacted into law by a large majority of my colleagues in Congress.

Mr. SISK. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMISSION ON MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 15475) to provide for the establishment of a National Advisory Commission to determine the most effective means of finding the cause of and cures and treatments for multiple sclerosis.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from West Virginia.

The motion was agreed to.

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H.R. 15475, with Mr. Bevill in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. Staggers) will be recognized for 30 minutes, and the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. Nelsen) will be recognized for 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H.R. 15475, a bill to create a National Advisory Commission on Multiple Sclerosis.

This bill provides for the establishment of a nine-man commission to determine the most effective means of finding the cause of and cures and treatments for multiple sclerosis.

Five members of the commission shall be members of the existing advisory council to the National Institute on Neurological Diseases and Stroke, and four members shall be selected by the Secretary from the public.

The commission is to make recommendations within 1 year, and shall cease to exist 30 days after making its final report.

Hearings were held on May 23, 1972, and following the hearings a clean bill was introduced carrying out the recommendations of the subcommittee, which was then ordered reported by the full committee without amendment.

The cause of multiple sclerosis is not known. The critical need in this area is determined to be the most productive avenue of exploration in researching the possible causes and cures for this disease. We feel that the establishment of this commission will hasten the attainment of that objective and I urge its passage by the House.

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. Rogers), the subcommittee chairman.

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Chairman, I thank the chairman of the committee for yielding.

I think the bill has really been pretty well explained by the two speakers who have preceded me. This is an important bill. The need for this legislation was brought to the attention of the subcommittee by the gentlewoman from Massachusetts (Mrs. Heckler). She has been most diligent in this matter, as has the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. Nelsen), and other Members of the Congress.

One of the important organizations of this Nation vitally concerned with this project has been the Jaycees, the young men of action who have been duly impressed with the need to begin to point up and analyze what needs to be done to bring about the most effective program to fight this crippling disease.

The support they have brought about has spotlighted this for the Congress.

Mr. Chairman, H.R. 15475—the National Advisory Commission of Multiple Sclerosis Act—is aimed at providing new direction to finding the as yet unknown answers to the causes and treatment of multiple sclerosis, known by far too many Americans as the great crippler of young adults.

Multiple sclerosis is the most common disease affecting the nervous system, afflicting men and women in the prime of life. It generally strikes young adults between the ages of 20 and 40 and often leaves its victims crippled and unable to work as the disease runs its course. The average life expectancy of a multiple sclerosis victim is between 13 and 25 years. The disease afflicts approximately 250,000 in the United States. The cause of MS is still unknown but a number of the characteristics of the disease suggest possible environmental and geographical factors affecting its incidence. Japan, for example, has a very low incidence of MS while the Shetland and Orkney Islands are stricken at a rate three times higher than any known population.

The Federal program of research on MS is carried out at the National Institute of Neurolgical Disease and Stroke and consists of a wide area of basic research to try to determine the cause of MS.

Mr. Chairman, at the urging of our colleague from Massachusetts (Mrs. Heckler) the Subcommittee on Public Health and Environment conducted hearings on May 23, 1972, on the effectiveness of Federal programs designed to combat MS. Some of our findings were of great concern. For example, the funding of research by the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke is strikingly inconsistent. In 1968, NINDS research support for sclerosing disorders was $3,043,000; in 1969 it was $3,163,000. Then in 1970 it dipped to a little under $2.9 million. In 1971, support rose to $3.13 million but decreased again in 1972 to $3.02 million.

Mr. Chairman, the cause of this disease is unknown. Treatment is limited to rehabilitation and drugs to decrease pain. There is no cure. Why, then, has Federal funding into badly needed research been so sporadic?

Because the answers to this question appear to be complex, the subcommittee determined that it would be advisable to establish a National Commission to advise the President, the Congress and the American people on the most effective means for attempting to find the cause and cures of the disease. For this reason, the bill authorizes the establishment of a nine member commission appointed by the Secretary of HEW which would accomplish this purpose. The commission will be composed of five members of the general public and four members of the existing National Advisory Council to the NINDS. They will be required to transmit to the Secretary, the President and the Congress a report containing recommendations for administrative and legislative action within 1 year of enactment of this bill.

Mr. Chairman, the price of this bill is minimal.

It is time, Mr. Chairman, to insure the American public that the most effective program for discovering the causes of and cures and treatment of this disease be mounted by the Government. That is what this bill is intended to accomplish. I urge its adoption.

Mr. NELSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts (Mrs. Heckler).

Mrs. HECKLER of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, if any one of us thought we are legislating in a vacuum, let him consider what we are doing today.

Right now there are hundreds of thousands of Americans to whom we in this body represent their last best hope on earth.

If we include their immediate families, the total constituency immediately and directly affected by our action today quadruples, at least.

Finally, if we count all those who our action might save, the vacuum is completely filled.

Mr. Chairman, I am talking about this bill (H.R. 15475) which is designed to marshal the considerable resources of this Nation for an extensive and concentrated attack on the disease known as multiple sclerosis.

This disease affects a minimum of a quarter million Americans, and, indirectly, their families. It can strike anyone at any time.

It affects the lining of the body's central nervous system, and deteriorates it until the sufferer is at best incapacitated or at worst completely paralyzed.

The cause is unknown. The cure is unknown.

But this is not the whole story.

Because of its peculiarities, multiple sclerosis is particularly tragic, but it is also particularly vulnerable to research, which is our hope.

It is especially tragic because it strikes, in two-thirds of the cases, the young people between the ages of 20 and 40, those who we call in the prime of life. They are often our most productive human beings and citizens. They are beginning their careers, beginning their families, beginning their lives of service to their community, to their State, and to their Nation.

When those people are suddenly subtracted from the ranks of productive citizens, how can the loss be measured by society? It has been estimated that the cost in dollars and cents loss to the economy would be $2 billion a year. But what of the loss in creativity and in the potential solution of the problems that plague us in America today? What of their families, of their children and spouses? To them the loss cannot be calculated.

Yet, within this tragedy are the very seeds of its own destruction. It strikes at this particular age group. Sixty percent of the victims are women. Its incidence increases markedly in areas away from the equator, strangely enough, so that it is almost exclusively confined to the temperate zones.

Scientists tell us that there is evidence this disease is vulnerable to an all-out research effort. Dr. Jonas Salk, the first conqueror of polio, sums up their feelings of being potentially on the threshold of a breakthrough when he says that there is a time for every disease and that the time for multiple sclerosis is now.

Because of this strange combination of tragedy and potential, Mr. Chairman, I introduced a bill to create a National Commission on Multiple Sclerosis. The first purpose of this legislation is to engender national concern, national concentration, on the problem so that the disease will yield to a new momentum.

A very short time after I introduced the first bill more than 80 Members of this distinguished body joined me as cosponsors, and shortly after that, to its great credit, the Subcommittee on Public Health and Environment held hearings on this legislation.

I would like to pay a special tribute to that subcommittee and, indeed, to the total committee but to the subcommittee particularly, and to single out at the outset the gentleman from Florida (Mr. ROGERS) and also the distinguished ranking member of the committee, the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. NELSEN). They showed concern and cooperation and scheduled hearings and acted on this legislation without requiring it to languish in the subcommittee for years.

I believe that their initiative and leadership should be complimented not only by this House but certainly by all of the victims of multiple sclerosis and their families, because they brought us to this point now.

Last night, Mr. Chairman, Mr. NELSEN was honored in his hometown for his many contributions to the field of medicine and health. I think this bill and countless others like it are the reasons why his hometown chose to honor him.

During the hearings the committee allowed anyone who chose to testify. There was a broad range of witnesses from the medical profession on this general subject and the Department of HEW and the general public. Collectively they told the same story as I have recounted here.

The Multiple Sclerosis Society contributed its expertise in the hearings, as it has throughout the years, to the pursuit of the cure and treatment of this illness.

In its wisdom, the committee amended my legislation, and the amended version was approved by the full committee. It is H.R. 15475, the bill before us today, establishing a nine-member National Advisory Committee on Multiple Sclerosis. Five of the members must be chosen from the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke Advisory Committee and four of them from the general public.

It is my wish, and in fact my great concern, that the expertise, the knowledge, and concern of the Multiple Sclerosis Society should be recognized in choosing the public members of this Commission. I hope the society is well represented on the Commission.

The Commission would be authorized to inventory all of the national and international public and private research on multiple sclerosis and select one or more avenues of research which offer the most promise of success. It would report its findings in 1 year to the President of the United States, to the Secretary of HEW, and to the Congress with recommendations for further Federal action, should it be necessary.

The legislation carries an authorization only for the expenses of the commission.

H.R. 15475 is essentially the legislation that I first introduced. It differs in form but not in substance from my original bill. The purposes are the same, and I am confident that the results can be the same.

As ANCHER NELSEN told us earlier, the multiple sclerosis story was presented today in the same way that it was presented to the committee by one of its victims. He had very poignantly and persuasively brought the problems of his suffering and his plight to the attention of the national Jaycees and the Massachusetts Jaycees, who, with the cooperation of the Multiple Sclerosis Society and those of us in Congress, brought us to the point that we are at today.

This young man did so not because he thought we would find a cure for him. Certainly that might have been his hope, but his real purpose was to start a movement which could in some way find an answer for all those who are afflicted with this particularly tragic type of suffering. This is his small contribution, he said. I would not deem it a small contribution. "I really feel," Bob Baptiste said in the hearing before the subcommittee "if in a person's lifetime he cannot contribute one small bit to his fellow man, then his life has not been fulfilled."

Robert Baptiste of Mansfield, Mass., who is a member of the Attleboro Jaycees, made a contribution which in a sense brought us so far and offers the hope for a final breakthrough, through the research of this commission. Let it not be said of us that we did not make the contribution to fight against multiple sclerosis when we see it is the potential to so much suffering and there is so much human casualty.

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. HECKLER of Massachusetts. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Chairman, I want to commend the gentlewoman, as I did previously for her intense research and efforts in this whole matter, and also to join with the gentlewoman in commending Robert Baptiste. The committee was most impressed with him, and I think it does revitalize one's faith in our system that a single individual who is willing to devote time and effort for a cause that he deems worthy can really accomplish something, and I think that is proved in this legislation.

Mrs. HECKLER of Massachusetts. I thank the gentleman from Florida.

I want to say that Bob Baptiste also stated to me privately that the response of this subcommittee in its sympathy and understanding, and the efficiency with which it acted, reinforced his own faith in the system. Granted there were differences of opinion as we advanced the legislation, but the ultimate objective has been achieved. I feel that society has worked together with the Congress and the public and the victims of multiple sclerosis, and the various offices joined together to produce this effort. I think that Bob Baptiste deserves to be mentioned here. I am very proud of the fact that the Congress has shown its own responsiveness at a time when it is important to be relevant to our great needs.

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. HECKLER of Massachusetts. I will be happy to yield to the gentlewoman from Missouri.

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Chairman, I would like to say that I am very much in favor of a commission to make a study on multiple sclerosis. I just wanted to express my personal disappointment that the bill, H.R. 13978, originally introduced by the gentlewoman from Massachusetts (Mrs. HECKLER) has been watered down to a degree that I think it does little toward finding a cure for this dreadful disease. I would have preferred the bill that the gentlewoman from Massachusetts originally introduced, divorced entirely from the Secretary of HEW.

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. HECKLER of Massachusetts. I will be happy to yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Chairman, I regret the statement just made, because I think our committee went into this in great detail. It is not watered down. It is a national commission, it is appointed by the Secretary of HEW to report to the Congress and to the President. In fact, I think it would be much more effective than some of the Presidential commissions that have been appointed heretofore, many of whose recommendations have never been carried out. We intend to follow this matter, and I can assure you that the subcommittee has an intense interest in this, and will follow it.

So I want to assure the gentlewoman from Missouri that this will be a very strong national commission that will accomplish its purpose.

Mrs. HECKLER of Massachusetts. I would also like to assure the gentlewoman from Missouri that that is my intention in supporting this version of the bill. Of course, I had pride of authorship in the earlier version. However, I feel very strongly that there is no difference in substance. The whole goal and potential of a national commission really relates to the caliber of the individuals named to that Commission. We have seen Presidential Commissions make their reports in the glare of television, only to gather dust on the shelves, whereas I feel that in pursuing this, the interests of the Congress in this matter will not permit the results to gather dust. We expect that very highly qualified people will be named to the Commission, both from the area of basic medical research, from the advisory council, and from the public. I believe that the great hope and the potential of this Commission lies in the membership of the Commission, and I am confident that very able people will be so appointed.

The fact of the matter is that our purpose in meeting today on this legislation is to find an answer to the problem of multiple sclerosis and to get to the actual root of the problem, and then to direct further congressional action to supplement what the researchers find.

I think this will be accomplished through this vehicle. Perhaps this is even a better one than the initial bill in the sense that it combines basic biomedical understanding, which is an important part of all research, with those of the public who will be so concerned and knowledgeable to provide the urgency of public concern.

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mrs. HECKLER of Massachusetts. I am happy to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. ROGERS. Just to make the point that I was trying to make—for instance, the cancer program came about from a commission that was not a Presidential commission. In fact, it was appointed by one of the committees of Congress.

So the thrust of action is going to be the Congress. This Commission, I can assure the gentlewoman from Missouri, will be composed, I feel certain, of competent people who can then give some ideas to Congress, but it is the Congress who is going to do the work just like it did on cancer.

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. HECKLER of Massachusetts. I yield to the gentlewoman.

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Since it will be controlled entirely by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, is this Commission necessary? Could not this study be made right within the Department itself without creating any commission? That is my question.

Mrs. HECKLER of Massachusetts. I think the question in the gentlewoman's initial comment relates to the question of control. There is no stipulation in this bill and, in fact, it is not the purpose of the bill nor the intent of its sponsors to give the Secretary of HEW or, indeed, the President, control.

The Secretary would make the appointments with the input from the public and the Multiple Sclerosis Society. The Secretary would bring in five members from the Advisory Council. But at the same time, there is no control, and, in fact, if we wanted a controlled study, we would not need this legislation.

I believe the only control here would be the power of appointment. But there is unlimited power in the membership of the Commission to achieve the objectives of this legislation as a congressional mandate.

Mrs. SULLIVAN. I thank the gentlewoman.

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Chairman, would the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. HECKLER of Massachusetts. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Chairman, first I want to commend the gentlewoman for her interest in this disease because it is a universal disease. I think not only all Americans will be indebted to her but all citizens of the world because we hope that through this commission we will bring together the knowledge not only that they are accumulating at the National Institutes of Health now and in the 65 separate laboratories that we have across America where research is being done to find a cure, but if not to make further recommendations to the Congress, and this Commission which is a national commission to me is as important or more important probably than the gentlewoman's first proposal.

It will have the public interest because we are going to have some public members and I think this gives it a little bit different thrust.

Now what it does, and the gentlewoman knows and I commend her again as I said for it, because I think it is a proper approach—they will try to get all of this correlated and then make recommendations to the President and to the Congress for further legislation or appropriations, if needed, because they just have not been doing the job and doing the research that is needed and not been able to get this correlated and have not been able to get the word around. We know when this is done and this gets through, the Congress is going to be able to follow it with further action.

Again I want to commend the gentlewoman.

Mrs. HECKLER of Massachusetts. I thank the gentleman.

I just wish to say, in my judgment, this is a congressional mandate to those appointed under this legislation to this Commission to exercise their fullest and best judgment independent of any other influence to find breakthroughs on multiple sclerosis in its prevention, cure, and treatment. If they fail in this, I would be the last to support their efforts. This is their mandate. This is their potential and this is hope for all multiple sclerosis sufferers.

Mr. NELSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. WIDNALL).

Mr. WIDNALL. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H.R. 15475 and urge my colleagues to vote for this most worthwhile legislation. The National Advisory Commission on Multiple Sclerosis Act is a prudent and necessary step for the Federal Government to take in an effort to curb and, hopefully, to arrest the impact of this disease on our young adults. While all diseases are to be deplored, multiple sclerosis is particularly tragic because it normally strikes men and women in the middle of the most productive and hopeful years of their lives. Too many young husbands and wives have had to learn that their loved ones are stricken with a disease which can slowly incapacitate them and eventually kill them after a long period of suffering for both them and their families.

I am particularly proud to have been a sponsor of H.R. 14450, a bill similar to this one, because this law will help pool and coordinate existing efforts. Thus scientists will benefit as much as possible from each other's work and future research efforts can move ahead without needlessly retracing old paths of inquiry. This will not be an expensive bill. This is a bill designed to catalog and evaluate those research efforts made to date or now underway so that larger amounts of Federal assistance, which may be forthcoming in the future, may be spent as prudently and efficiently as possible. The numerous scientists working on diverse aspects of this subject need to have this commission and its assistance to be guided in their future efforts.

Particular care has been given in this legislation to insure that qualified scholars from this medical field will sit upon the commission so that there is a full and sensitive understanding of the complex interactions of present research efforts, which can often mystify laymen. With their help and with the faithful efforts of other dedicated men and women in this endeavor, we will, I hope, soon penetrate the mysteries of this dread crippler and discover the means of prevention and methods of cure for multiple sclerosis.

Mr. NELSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. CARTER).

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Chairman, multiple sclerosis is a chronic progressive disease of the nervous system which usually strikes adults between 20 and 40 years of age. In the United States, 250,000 people are afflicted by the disease.

In this disease, degeneration of the brain and of the spinal cord occur. Scar tissue forms at the sites of degeneration. It is characterized often by tremors, weakness, progressive paralysis, and often visual disorders. The individual may have periods of arrest and be relatively symptom free over a period of years. The life expectancy is between 13 and 25 years after the disease appears.

The cause is unknown. One theory is that slow viruses that may lie quiescent for years cause the disease. This is under study.

The purpose of this bill is to permit the appointment of a commission of nine members, five to be chosen from NINDS and four from qualified members of the public.

Their purpose is to determine the most effective means of finding the cause of and cures and treatments for multiple sclerosis.

After 1 year, a report is to be transmitted to the President of the United States.

This is a much dreaded disease and this resolution deserves our support.

I submit, Mr. Chairman, since the flesh is heir to many, many diseases, that we should establish priorities based upon the number of people adversely affected by a disease. Proportionate appropriations should be made according to the number of people affected. The most serious diseases affecting adversely larger numbers of our population should receive larger appropriations.

I doubt the advisability of specifying each particular disease, of which we have so many, and redlining an authorization or appropriation for that particular disease.

Approximately 250,000 Americans are afflicted with multiple sclerosis, with only new theories to help them. This chronic disease which is characterized by degeneration within the brain and spinal cord and by loss of motor and sensory functions, strikes adults in the prime of life, between the ages of 20 and 40.

The National Advisory Commission of Multiple Sclerosis Act would establish a commission of five members to determine the most effective means of finding the cause of and cures and treatments for multiple sclerosis. As of today there is no known cure for multiple sclerosis, so more research and clinical studies are required to elucidate the factors responsible for the development of this disease.

There are many new theories which are currently undergoing investigation and giving hope to those people with multiple sclerosis for a cure. The research has proven that multiple sclerosis varies within different populations throughout the world and in what family situations it occurs most frequently. We, as Americans, have let this disease progress too long and it is now our turn to try to do something about it. We must carry out these new hypotheses to their furthest extent possible since we have progressed into new findings such as the environmental factor of the disease and how it tends to act upon children, not adults.

A person with multiple sclerosis has a life expectancy between 13 and 25 years after the first symptoms appear. The major symptoms of this disease include shaking or tremor of the body, extreme weakness, progressive paralysis, and visual disorders. Generally, an individual with multiple sclerosis experiences periods of severe symptoms followed by periods of relatively free symptoms. The thought of going to bed at night and not knowing what to expect in the morning is a terrifying feeling for an individual with multiple sclerosis, he may be fine or not even have the ability to control his own body.

The development of research for multiple sclerosis will require further epidemiological studies, a deeper understanding of the mechanisms of action of slow viruses and their possible association with the disease, and broader infestation of the role of the body's immune reaction to multiple sclerosis. It is important to continue this research in order to help these people and to prevent the spread of this crippling disease. It is unfair to give these stricken people hope and then not follow through with the research. We have waited too long to help in the research and it is about time we did something to help instead of sitting back and watching these people grow progressively worse.

Mr. NELSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to comment a bit on the discussion just completed relative to whether or not this effort has been diluted by the change in the bill. I would like to call attention to the fact that in our committee so many times we may find an agency of Government not operating as it ought to, so we set up another agency to do what the earlier one was supposed to do. It would be much wiser to take a look at the structure of what we have, to improve its operations and not start building another structure, and the costs go up and efficiency is totally overlooked. Our design of this bill attempts to meet these standards.

With reference to the cancer bill, I think it must be pointed out again that instead of abolishing, we tried to place special attention and effort into doing the job in the agency that was supposed to have been doing the job and will continue to do it with earmarked funds, and with a Special Assistant Secretary plus a three-man commission to overview the operation.

Now, we are trying to follow that same pattern in this bill. I think more will be done with public input in this bill, as provided for in the structure of the bill. We have not set up an expensive operation, but an attempt has been made in this bill to focus attention on the problem; to speed it up a bit and get a better job done.

Mr. Chairman, I have no further requests for time.

Mr. COTTER. Mr. Chairman, multiple sclerosis is one of the most dread diseases afflicting American citizens.

In recognition of this serious disease, H.R. 15475 establishes a special National Advisory Commission on Multiple Sclerosis.

I have had a number of constituents write to me supporting this concept and I have had not a moment's hesitation in supporting this bill.

This new Commission will specifically work to discover the cause and cure for multiple sclerosis. Over 250,000 Americans suffer from this disease, which strikes mostly young adults.

I urge my colleagues to support this necessary legislation.

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H.R. 15475, the bill to provide for the establishment of a National Advisory Commission to determine the most effective means of finding the cause and cures or treatments of multiple sclerosis.

Multiple sclerosis is a chronic, usually progressive disease of the nervous system which generally strikes adults in the prime of life, between the ages of 20 and 40. It is estimated that approximately 250,000 individuals in the United States are afflicted.

The disease is characterized by the degradation in the brain and spinal cord which is subsequently covered over by scar tissue—sclerosis. This damage results in the symptoms of the disease, which may include shaking of the body, extreme weakness, progressive paralysis, and visual disorders. Usually, the individual with this disease has periods with progressively severe symptoms interspersed with periods relatively symptom free. The life expectancy of the individual averages between 13 and 25 years after symptoms first appear.

The cause of multiple sclerosis is not known at present, although there are promising theories which are currently being developed and investigated. It is now believed, for instance, that there is an environmental factor in the disease and that it tends to act upon children, not adults. Further epidemiological studies may elucidate these points.

Because the cause of multiple sclerosis is not yet known, more research will be required to bring light upon the factors responsible for the development of this disease. I believe it is our responsibility to pave the way for a commission to be created to handle the pressing burden of using present knowledge to determine how best to proceed with the task of ascertaining the causitive factors of multiple sclerosis and the most effective means of treatment and cure for the disease. If we enact this legislation, a quarter million victims of this disease may be able to live a normal life once again.

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Chairman, I am happy to speak in behalf of H.R. 15475, to provide for the establishment of a National Advisory Commission to determine the most effective means of finding the cause of and cure and treatment for multiple sclerosis. This bill is H.R. 15268 which I introduced earlier this year. I am proud to have had the opportunity to support this effort.

Multiple sclerosis is one of the most devastating diseases found in the United States today.

First, it is a chronic and usually progressive disease of the nervous system and approximately 250,000 people in the United States have it. Those who contract this disease then have a life expectancy between 13 and 25 years and the remaining years are many times plagued with the shaking of the body, weakness, visual disorders and progressive paralysis.

Second, multiple sclerosis strikes young adults between the ages of 20 and 40, just as they are in the prime of life. Multiple sclerosis cripples many active doctors, lawyers, merchants, laborers, teachers, housewives, mothers, and fathers. Slowly, it eliminates the primary wage earner in many families and brings to bear tremendous financial burdens as a result of increased medical expenses.

At present, doctors and researchers do not know the cause of multiple sclerosis. They also do not have the cure but are continuing in a relentless search for answers to the many questions about this mysterious crippler.

H.R. 15475 calls for the establishment of a National Advisory Commission on Multiple Sclerosis that would determine the most effective means of finding the causes and cures and treatments of multiple sclerosis. Within 1 year this commission would report directly to the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, the President, and the Congress, outlining the need for further financial support and other means by which the Federal Government can best participate in this effort. This vital link with the Federal Government can do much to step up the fight against multiple sclerosis. I strongly urge passage of this legislation.

Mr. GALIFIANAKIS. Mr. Chairman, today the House is considering a bill which is of considerable importance to all young Americans. H.R. 15475 seeks to establish a national commission for the study of research on multiple sclerosis.

This disease which is known as the great crippler of young adults, numbers half a million Americans as its victims. It afflicts both males and females and is characterized by degeneration within the brain and spinal cord and by loss of motor and sensory functions. In the vast majority of cases it appears between the 20th and 40th years of life. It strikes down some of the most productive members of our society and often brings disaster to young families. At present there is no known cause or cure.

Breakthroughs have been made by members of our research community working under the auspices of the National Multiple Sclerosis Society, the National Institutes of Health, and various other private foundations. This research has been scattered, however, and there is a great need to coordinate and evaluate all these efforts. The national commission which this legislation hopes to establish would make a thorough study of current research and hopefully we could soon identify the causes and cures for this dread disease.

Unfortunately, this is a disease which has often been forgotten by the American public. National Jaycees are making very admirable efforts to bring multiple sclerosis information to the attention of our Nation. I commend their actions, and I am pleased to have the opportunity as a cosponsor of this bill to join their efforts. I urge that every Member of this Congress today join hands in taking a major step to wipe out this dread disease and offer hope to all multiple sclerosis patients and their families.

Mrs. HICKS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, as a cosponsor of legislation which is very similar to the bill before the House today, I wish to express my strong support for H.R. 15475, a bill which will establish a National Commission on Multiple Sclerosis.

The time is now that the national spotlight should be focused on multiple sclerosis, a disease that strikes down those who are in the prime of life, young adults between 20 and 40 years of age. It is a chronic and progressive disease of the brain and spinal cord for which there is no known cure nor cause, but for which there is reason to hope. The research of multiple sclerosis has been scattered and uncoordinated. What is needed is concerted effort to find the cause and treatment.

The National Commission on Multiple Sclerosis would establish a commission to explore current medical concepts with regard to multiple sclerosis and to determine how best research can move toward learning the cause and cure of this disease. The goal of the commission will be to develop and present recommendations on the best means by which our national resources can be mobilized to conquer multiple sclerosis. The commission will provide an opportunity to develop an overview of progress to date in our understanding of multiple sclerosis. This overview should lead to clearer understanding of what remains to be done in research and in clinical application of the research.

I urge support for this bill.

Mr. KYROS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H.R. 15475, a measure to create a nine-member National Advisory Commission on Multiple Sclerosis. It is indeed time that more direct Federal attention is focused on this chronic, progressive, and crippling neurological disorder, which strikes people in their most fruitful and productive years, between ages 20 and 40.

We have all seen the little plastic containers in drug stores and other places of business, pleading for our help in fighting this disease. The Commission which we are authorizing today will have as its goal the responsibility of determining the most effective ways of researching the causes of multiple sclerosis, and will then recommend the most productive use of funds and manpower in that research.

Our National Institute of Neurological Diseases has done some work on multiple sclerosis, however that research has been scattered. The cause of this dibilitating and often fatal disease remains obscure. Some 300,000 persons in this country are suffering from MS, 6,000 of them in my own State of Maine. Multiple sclerosis strikes down people in their most creative years and we cannot afford to be deprived of that talent.

The bill, H.R. 15475, establishes a Commission composed of five members of the Federal health community—the Advisory Council to the National Institute of Neurological Disease and Stroke—who will be assisted by four members of the private sector. This is a much-needed effort toward solving this particular health problem.

We in the Congress have worked to encourage more health manpower and better delivery of health services. It is now imperative that we turn our attention to the specific diseases that continue to plague such a sizable percentage of our population.

Mr. ADDABBO. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H.R. 15475, the National Advisory Commission on Multiple Sclerosis Act. This bill creates a National Advisory Commission to determine a plan for ascertaining the cause of and developing cures for multiple sclerosis. This task would be carried out by a nine-member Commission appointed by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare. Five of the nine members would be appointed from the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke with four members appointed from the public.

The disease of multiple sclerosis remains one of those serious illnesses with no known cure. A national program such as proposed under H.R. 15475 could well develop the necessary research to find such a cure and for that reason I support this legislation and urge its adoption by the House of Representatives.

The cost of this proposal is certainly not great especially in view of the great dedication and private contribution by so many. We would be most negligent if we passed by an opportunity to find the answer to this disease, at such a low cost. While some Government financed research is being conducted on multiple sclerosis, I believe a commission is needed to coordinate and accelerate efforts in this area.

This Congress has passed a number of important measures designed to improve the Nation's health and to find cures for a number of diseases which remain immune from effective treatment. This legislation is another such bill and I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of H.R. 15475.

Mrs. GRASSO. Mr. Chairman, today the House must accept the opportunity to participate actively in the effort to conquer the crippling disease of multiple sclerosis by passing H.R. 15475, a bill to establish the National Advisory Commission on Multiple Sclerosis. The purpose of the National Advisory Commission is to determine the best means to continue and direct research on multiple sclerosis. Through this bill we will make a commitment to fight and defeat a dread disease.

A pressing need exists for this legislation. Multiple sclerosis is a chronic disease of the nervous system which cripples thousands of young adults. About 250,000 Americans have this disease which results in paralysis and eventual death—death for young people who should be thinking of life.

The legislation establishes a National Advisory Commission to determine the most effective means of continuing the ongoing research on MS. This Commission will accelerate the progress being made in finding the cause of and discovering a cure for this dread disease. The stimulation of new and more thorough research will increase public and professional interest in the problems of MS and its victims.

The Medical Advisory Board of the National Multiple Sclerosis Society has stated that recent scientific developments point to specific approaches to solve the mystery of multiple sclerosis. The National Advisory Commission will help provide the scientific leadership and administrative support needed to continue research efforts and increase our understanding of this disease.

As a cosponsor of the original National Commission on Multiple Sclerosis Act, I am certain that the House will pass H.R. 15475 and hope that the other body will also give it early and favorable consideration.

Mr. GRIFFIN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of legislation to aid in the fight against multiple sclerosis. As a cosponsor of legislation to establish a National Commission of Multiple Sclerosis, I am very concerned about the problem and the legislation before us today, H.R. 15475.

Multiple sclerosis is a chronic disease of the nervous system which generally strikes adults in the prime of life. It robs our Nation of some of our most productive citizens. Today, it is estimated that over 250,000 individuals in the United States are afflicted.

At the present there is no cure for multiple sclerosis, but there is reason for hope. The research efforts into this disease have been somewhat scattered and fragmented to date. But recent scientific developments have pointed to approaches to achieve a cure. It is indeed a solvable problem. But it will take strong scientific leadership and administrative support if the leads to a cure are to be exploited.

I do not believe that the legislation before us meets the challenge of leadership needed nor makes the commitment effort necessary to find out the cause and a cure of MS. The bill, H.R. 15475, creates a National Advisory Commission on multiple sclerosis composed of nine members. This Advisory Commission will be placed under the Secretary of HEW. This is contrary to the legislation supported by the National Multiple Sclerosis Society and cosponsored by 85 Members of this House which would have establish a Presidential Commission on Multiple Sclerosis.

The purpose of such legislation was to create a commission that would serve as a vehicle to study, coordinate, and evaluate research efforts into multiple sclerosis to the fullest. With a better coordination of research leadership we are hopeful that the solution to this disease might be found much sooner.

It is difficult to imagine that the best means to accomplish coordination of these research efforts is to create simply an advisory commission and bury it in the maze of HEW. This would simply allow the same investigators and methods of research to drag on.

A Presidential commission set up independently would serve to provide better evaluation and coordination of research efforts and approaches. Such a Presidential commission as proposed would focus more on the problem of multiple sclerosis and serve to spur greater research. Increased interest and concern would be generated with the prestige of a Presidential commission.

Certainly promising and fruitful research is being done in the field of MS, but the fact remains that these efforts so far have not succeeded. I think it imperative that we commit ourselves to using the means necessary to insure the best possible research efforts to conquer multiple sclerosis.

I do not believe however that this legislation creating an advisory commission under the Secretary of HEW fully commits us to seeking the fastest possible solution to the problem. I still feel that a Presidential commission is vital to the ultimate success in finding a cure for multiple sclerosis and I would hope we would pursue that approach to this serious and dreaded disease.

Mr. DONOHUE. Mr. Chairman, as a cosponsor of the original legislation providing for the establishment of a National Advisory Commission on Multiple Sclerosis I most earnestly urge and hope that the substance of this measure now before us, H.R. 15475, is speedily and overwhelmingly approved by this House.

From the authoritative evidence and testimony presented in the discussion of this bill today it is very clear that the most respected medical authorities in this special field believe that multiple sclerosis is a solvable problem and that the weight and prestige of a national commission would immeasurably add to the force needed to accelerate continued research into recently discovered leads into the causes of this dreaded disease and thereby more rapidly and effectively move toward its prevention and treatment. Undoubtedly the impact of such a commission would also serve to excite a much greater interest among the general public and thereby provide a real stimulus for fundraising projects.

In simple summary, the National Commission proposed by this measure would unquestionably tend to stimulate new and more thorough research; result in the recruitment of new investigators into multiple sclerosis research field; provide concentrated direction for research efforts and the expenditure of funds; spur the raising of public funds through the visibility that is concomitant with the prestige of a national commission; and strongly increase the probability of finding the cause, prevention, and treatment of multiple sclerosis.

Mr. Chairman, a coordinated effort, under the energies and resources of a national advisory commission to determine the most effective means for finding the causes of and cure and treatment of multiple sclerosis is undeniably in the national interest. These, in short, are the wholesome objectives of this bill and I urge the House to resoundingly approve it without extended delay.

Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of H.R. 15475, of which I am a cosponsor, to establish a National Advisory Commission on Multiple Sclerosis whose purpose is to determine the most effective means of finding the cause of and cures and treatments for multiple sclerosis. I also want to congratulate the distinguished gentlewoman from Massachusetts (Mrs. HECKLER) for initiating this legislation and the gentleman from Florida (Mr. ROGERS) for recognizing the need for expeditious approval by his subcommittee.

Multiple sclerosis, commonly known as the great crippler of young adults, generally makes its first appearance in the peak of their activity, between the ages of 20 to 40. Since there is no known cause or cure, the most productive members of our society are struck down thus robbing our Nation of its very heart of creativity, vitality, and vigor.

At this time there is a great deal of scientific research being undertaken in the effort to conquer this dread disease. However, these efforts cannot be completely effective if they remain scattered and fragmented. This bill is an attempt to bring a degree of coordination and direction to the attack on multiple sclerosis with a comprehensive, integrated, nationwide program of research and evaluation.

Mr. Chairman, while I sponsored the original legislation calling for a presidentially appointed Commission, I am willing to accept the judgment of the Subcommittee on Public Health which held hearings on the measure and recommended the language in the bill we are considering today.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SHORT TITLE

SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the "National Advisory Commission on Multiple Sclerosis Act".

FINDINGS

SEC. 2. The Congress finds that—

(1) multiple sclerosis is a disease characterized by degeneration within the brain and spinal cord and by loss of motor and sensory functions;

(2) this disease, known as the great crippler of young adults, generally makes its first appearance in the very prime of life, between the ages of twenty and forty, already affects great numbers of Americans, and will begin to afflict an even greater number as our young adult population expands;

(3) the cause of multiple sclerosis is unknown and there is neither a preventive nor a cure for the disease; and

(4) the determination of the most effective program for discovering the cause of and cures and treatments for the disease deserves the highest priority.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMISSION

SEC. 3. (a) (1) The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare (hereinafter in this section referred to as the "Secretary"), after consultation with the advisory council to the National Institute on Neurological Diseases and Stroke appointed under section 342 of the Public Health Service Act, shall appoint a national advisory commission to determine the most effective means of finding the cause of and cures and treatments for multiple sclerosis. Such study and investigation shall give particular emphasis to the need for additional financial support by the Federal Government and the means by which the Federal Government can best participate in the effort to find the cause of and cures and treatments for multiple sclerosis.

(2) The Secretary shall appoint to the commission five members of the advisory council referred to in paragraph (1) and four other individuals from the public who are particularly qualified to participate in the work of the commission. The members of the commission shall select from among their number a chairman. Members of the commission shall each be entitled to receive the daily equivalent of the annual rate of basic pay in effect for grade GS–18 of the General Schedule for each day including traveltime) during which they are engaged in the actual performance of duties vested in the commission. While away from their homes or regular places of business in the performance of services for the commission, members of the commission shall be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, in the same manner as persons employed intermittently in the Government service are allowed expenses under section 5703(b) of title 5 of the United States Code.

(3) The Secretary shall provide such administrative support services for the commission as it may request.

(b) Each department, agency, and instrumentality of the executive branch of the Federal Government, including independent agencies, shall furnish to the commission, upon the request of its chairman, such information, services, personnel, and facilities as the commission deems necessary to carry out the purposes of this section.

(c) The commission shall transmit to the Secretary for transmittal to the President and the Congress a final report (which shall include recommendations for such legislation as the commission determines is necessary) not later than one year after the date of enactment of this Act, and the commission shall cease to exist thirty days after submitting its report.

Mr. STAGGERS (during the reading). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered as read, printed in the RECORD, and open to amendment at any point.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the next to the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I know of no one in or out of Congress who would not like to see proper treatment and a cure for multiple sclerosis, but what is this proposed National Advisory Commission going to do that is not already being done?

Mr. STAGGERS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I am glad to yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. STAGGERS. One thing it will do is to focus the attention of all the health people on the matter to the fact that Congress is interested in this. We expect this Commission to bring together all of these different studies and all the different laboratories where research is being done in order to see that at the end of their study they can make a complete report with reference to this problem, and at the end of that report to see if there is needed further legislation.

If further appropriations are needed, then they will recommend them to the Congress, to the President or both. We need to really make a further attack on it, because we have been dealing funds out, a little at a time here, there, and elsewhere. The study will cost the people of this country very little additional money.

There are 65 different grants in America on this disease; and 31 different groups working in the National Institutes of Health. All we are asking for today is study to determine how to conduct an all-out, frontal attack. It can be done and we will do it. Then they will correlate and bring together all the work and research that is now available so that we can get on with the job.

Mr. GROSS. Is the gentleman saying that the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee has discovered that those who are already working on this problem, who were doing research and so forth and so on, are at odds; that they cannot get together; that they have not been cooperating; that it is the finding of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee that things are not going right? What is the evidence that calls for the Commission?

We already have some 3,000 advisory boards, advisory commissions, committees, councils, and so on and so forth in this Governmnet. Does it require the creation of still another one to pull the ends together in this case? Is that what the gentleman is saying?

Mr. STAGGERS. If the gentleman will yield, I think what the gentleman is saying is precisely correct. We do not claim great expertise in the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce on this, but I would like to say the gentlewoman from Massachusetts offered the bill, together with about 80 sponsors. All the subcommittee members whose names appear on this bill are sponsors.

The commission the gentleman is talking about is a temporary one which by law will be in effect for 1 year only.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I notice the Office of Management and Budget as well as the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare is opposed to this legislation.

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield again?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. STAGGERS. I think if the gentleman will look back he will see that on a number of bills that have come out of out committee the Office of Management and Budget has offered opposition, but the committee, those who represent the people, say they want these things done and they think these things can be done to assist in solving the problems which affect our people and civilization. We want something done now and not next year. We have set up this commission to correlate this job and see that it is not put off.

Mr. GROSS. I think one of the better provisions of the bill is that the commission will expire within 1 year and 30 days after its appointment. In that period of time they will report, I assume, to the Congress?

Mr. STAGGERS. To the Congress.

Mr. GROSS. They will report their findings?

Mr. STAGGERS. To the Congress of the United States and to the President of the United States?

It is one of the ways, if the gentleman will yield further, in which this committee in its wisdom though there could be action taken to see if we could eliminate one of the problems the results of which we can see every day in our travels.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I would simply like to add that we already are spending millions of dollars annually, as I understand it, and have been throughout the years, on the problem of multiple sclerosis.

Mr. STAGGERS. That is correct. I would say again that that is one of the reasons why we want to get something done under this bill. I think the gentleman from Iowa recognizes the fact that we have to get together the different groups which are working separately and have all the work reviewed by experts. They will ask where we stand now. That is the purpose of the bill. We say that has not been done and is not being done. This is one way to focus attention on this disease and probably eradicate it as one of the ailments affecting human beings.

Mrs. HECKLER of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts.

Mrs. HECKLER of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I would like to say the Multiple Sclerosis Society has raised more money over the years than the Federal Government has contributed to the research. When the Federal Government did not appropriate funds, the Multiple Sclerosis Society contributed funds itself which it had raised privately to be used for research grants under the Federal research grant program.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to say during the testimony on this bill the committee heard witnesses from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare who indicated the enormous depth and the general areas of research in neurological studies. However, there was not a specific focus on multiple sclerosis which the situation and the need in our society requires today. For this reason the bill was considered necessary.

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, as a cosponsor of this legislation, I urge its prompt approval by the House.

Millions of Americans either suffer from multiple sclerosis or are friends of those who do. Their pain and heartbreak are a sad reality of life. Research into the cause and cure of this great crippler of young adults has been scattered and uncoordinated. Consequently there is a clear need to correlate and evaluate efforts that have been made in this area.

The Commission we are proposing to establish would be charged with the responsibility of making an up-to-date and thorough study of current research with the hope of identifying the most productive avenues of approach toward finding causes, cures, and treatments. We are not proposing another far-flung billion dollar Federal program with loosely defined goals. Rather, we are offering an approach to a serious problem that is characterized with precision and will involve a minimum of expense.

We are not promising miracles. But with the passage of this legislation, we are pledging our commitment to do our utmost to alleviate the tragedy of multiple sclerosis. My colleague, the gentlewoman from Massachusetts, is to be commended for her dedication in shepherding this legislation to the floor of the House. Let us waste no time in endorsing this measure.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. BEVILL, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 15475) to provide for the establishment of a national advisory commission to determine the most effective means of finding the cause of and cures and treatments for multiple sclerosis, pursuant to House Resolution 1065, he reported the bill back to the House.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

NATIONAL COOLEY'S ANEMIA CONTROL ACT

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the

Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 15474) to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide assistance for programs for the diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of, and research in, Cooley's anemia.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from West Virginia.

The motion was agreed to.

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H.R. 15474, with Mr. BEVILL in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. STAGGERS) will be recognized for 30 minutes, and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. SPRINGER) will be recognized for 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, this bill is similar to legislation which was passed earlier in this session known as the sickle cell anemia legislation.

At that time the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. GIAIMO) offered an amendment to include Cooley's anemia, but the amendment was defeated because the committee had had no hearings on this. I promised then that the committee would have hearings at the earliest possible time.

That very same day the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. GIAIMO) and the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Mrs. GRASSO) joined in cosponsoring legislation, on which hearings were subsequently held. The subcommittee did exactly what we promised, which was to expedite the hearings.

From those hearings comes the bill which is before the House today.

The bill establishes a 3-year program with total authorizations of $8,175,000 for support of three purposes; screening, treatment and counseling programs; research in diagnosis, treatment and prevention; and development and dissemination of education and information materials.

There are a number of research areas which are related to Cooley's anemia which require further investigation and development of more efficient forms of therapy, which will enable victims of the disease to lead more comfortable and more productive lives.

Cooley's anemia is a genetic disorder and, therefore, screening and counseling programs are required in order to minimize the possibility of children inheriting this disease.

Twenty-five percent of the children of a husband and wife who carry the trait will have Cooley's anemia, 50 percent will carry the trait, and 25 percent will neither have the disease nor carry the trait. By screening, people can learn that they carry the trait and take that into account in carriage and planning their families.

The bill is one which is needed because at the present time we have no way to prevent the disease. Therefore, screening and counseling of those who carry the trait is necessary.

It has been said by a member of the Committee on Rules, which gave a presentation on the bill, that over 200,000 individuals in the United States alone have the trait. There are many other countries of the world where Cooley's anemia occurs. If we can find a cure here, it will not only help those who live in America but all over the world.

The bill calls for getting information to try to find a cure, but until we have a cure we will have the screening and counseling necessary so that anyone who wishes to may avail themselves of it. It is not compulsory but it is voluntary, and it will be held confidential.

With that explanation and the fact that it came out of the subcommittee without dissent and, as I recall it, out of the full committee without any dissenting votes, I urge the passage of the bill by the House.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, this bill would establish a national program to assist the youngsters of the United States who may be victims of Cooley's anemia. It is established that some 200,000 people of Mediterranean origin may have the trait—the gene which carries this disease. Cooley's anemia is inherited according to the Mendelian laws. If two parents have the gene—both father and mother carry the trait—one child, according to the law, will more than likely have the disease; two will carry the gene or the trait; one will be free of the trait. In other words, one-fourth of the youngsters born to families in which both mother and father carry this particular gene will have Cooley's anemia.

Cooley's anemia is characterized by imperfect formation of hemoglobin, and an increased fragility of red blood cells. In affected infants, destruction of red cells occurs at a very rapid rate, so that blood transfusions are necessary to keep the infants alive. Repeated blood transfusions cause retention of iron, which is not readily excreted from the body, and causes many problems.

Organs concerned with the metabolism of red blood cells are greatly enlarged, and children with Cooley's anemia often have enlarged spleens and livers. Bone growth is uneven and leads to structural deformities, causing a Mongoloid facial appearance.

These youngsters have a greatly reduced life expectancy. There is no known cure for Cooley's anemia; however, the administration of blood transfusions does lengthen the lives of these youngsters. The disease is almost universally fatal. 200,000 people in the United States carry the trait. Approximately 50,000, by the Mendelian theory, would be estimated to have the disease.

This bill provides three things:

One. To establish grants and contracts by the Secretary for screening, treatment, and counseling programs so that those who have the disease may know it. Actually, if those with the trait refuse to marry other persons with the trait, the disease would be obliterated.

The second portion of the bill authorized grants and contracts for research in the diagnosis and treatment of Cooley's anemia, including the development of efficient and inexpensive detection tests.

The third section of the bill requires the Secretary to carry out a program to develop materials relating to Cooley's anemia and to distribute such information to the public and health professions.

Mr. Chairman, nearly 50 years after the discovery of Cooley's anemia, Congress now has an opportunity to do its share to wage war on this disease. According to our Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce report, it is thought that 200,000 Americans carry the gene of this hereditary disease.

For too many years now, we Americans, as a people, have allowed this disease to spread and affect thousands more annually. For too long, we have left the sponsoring of research concerning the causes and cures of this problem to the National Institute of Health without adequately providing for the funding of this research. Because of other programs which we have given a higher priority, we have allowed those plagued by this disease to suffer under the burden of not only the disease, but also under the burden of knowing that the proper element of research to help them was not being undertaken.

As our committee pointed out, the plight of those afflicted by Cooley's anemia has been bettered over the past 47 years of research, but much remains to be done. Instead of a 1-year life expectancy as was the case in 1925, the average lifespan has now increased to 20 years. Expanded research into the causes of the disease has revealed that many people who do not suffer from the disease themselves do serve as carriers and pass the trait along to their children. When both parents carry the trait of Cooley's anemia, their children are much more susceptible to the severe form of the disease. Symptoms are listlessness, loss of appetite, pallor and irritability. A diagnosis can be determined as early as in the first year of a child's life. Blood transfusions are the only therapy and, unfortunately, no cure has as yet been discovered.

Fortunately, however, for the combatants of this prolonged killer, the National Cooley's Anemia Control Act attacks the disease on all fronts. In an effort to be as comprehensive as possible in the struggle to end the Cooley's anemia threat, my fellow committee members and I have tried to meet the challenge by proposing a bill which is three-faceted. This measure would attack the illness by first, research; second, treatment and counseling; and third, dissemination of information to the public.

The authorizations under this bill would allow for a 3-year period of funding which would enhance further research and treatment of the disease. The Office of Management and Budget's objection that this measure would duplicate efforts undertaken by the National Institute of Health is unwarranted. To the contrary, the National Cooley's Anemia Control Act would not duplicate present efforts but would compliment them and undergird the entire program which is currently underway. The scope of present studies could be greatly enlarged and could expand the amount of information now received.

The steps undertaken by the National Cooley's Anemia Control Act would not usurp the authority of present health programs in dealing with the disease, but would instead work through them. No new bureaucratic agencies would be created to sap funds from the public treasury. These new appropriations which will be granted upon passage of this bill will supplant insufficient amounts in both the public and private fields of medical research along these lines and will strengthen the entire efforts that have been advanced to the present.

The National Cooley's Anemia Control Act appropriations are not exaggerated beyond the present needs of the program which we propose. Indeed, the funds requested would be a bare minimum in the fight to conquer this menace to our society and to people the world over. The allocation of $1,000,000 for fiscal year 1973 and for each of the 2 following years would provide a strong foundation of support for future gains in overcoming the tragedy of this illness. Grants to individual research projects would promote individual initiative to further expand the scope of participation of those in battle for a common goal—the prevention and cure of Cooley's anemia.

In a time when medical care and the costs of insurance are dominant in the news, let us now see fit to aid in providing the best insurance possible—the insurance provided by disease prevention. This prevention can be gained only through research. Today we can provide for one area of research. I ask that we not fail to fulfill our obligation in promoting that research.

In closing, please picture if you will, the world of a 7-year-old body. His classmates are playing ball at recess, but he is too tired to play ball. His friends skip home from school together in the afternoon, but he has to ride home with his mother. He is too tired to go along with his friends. On the weekend, his neighbors are going camping and have asked him to go along. He cannot. He is unable to do the hiking which the others will be doing.

This young boy is not lazy, he is sick. Once a week he has to have a blood transfusion. He is faced with this situation for the rest of his life, however long or short that may be. He never feels really well anymore. He has little to look forward to; he just hopes.

Let us keep his hopes up. Let us pass the National Cooley's Anemia Control Act today and show the thousands of others like him that the Congress cares. Today, we can provide hope.

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. ROGERS), the chairman of the subcommittee.

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time. I think the bill has been well explained by the chairman of the full committee, the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. STAGGERS) and by the ranking member, the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. CARTER).

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H.R. 15474, which would provide for an expanded national attack on Cooley's anemia. The Subcommittee on Public Health and Environment conducted hearings on this legislation on May 23, 1972, and unanimously ordered this bill reported to the full committee, which, likewise, unanimously reported the bill.

Cooley's anemia is caused by a genetic blockage of the synthesis of adult hemoglobin and is characterized by severe anemia, enlargement of the spleen, and characteristic changes in the skin and facial features. Individuals who have the disease generally do not live beyond the first decade of life, although some persons can be kept alive for a longer period of time with the aid of transfusions. Cooley's anemia is not primarily associated with a particular racial group, but instead appears in a number of populations, notably those whose ancestors lived near the Mediterranean, especially Italians and Greeks.

Mr. Chairman, most Members of this body will recall that last March the House passed legislation to mount an attack on sickle cell anemia, a little understood, genetically transmittable blood disease. This legislation was signed into law in May. During the final stages of consideration of the sickle cell anemia bill we were asked by the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. GIAIMO), and the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Mrs. GRASSO), to include Cooley's anemia among the programs authorized in that legislation. Because of the lack of hearings on the issue, it was determined that the proposal should be studied in greater depth.

We have now, Mr. Chairman, had the opportunity to study Cooley's anemia and the research support it presently is receiving. We have determined that, as was true with sickle cell anemia, research into the causes and treatment of Cooley's anemia has received a tragically low priority. For this reason, we have recommended legislation patterned very closely upon the sickle cell anemia legislation.

Briefly, Mr. Chairman, the legislation provides for the following:

One million dollars per year for 3 years for treatment, screening, and counseling programs.

One million seven hundred thousand dollars per year for 3 years for research programs, including research into inexpensive screening tests.

Twenty-five thousand dollars per year for 3 years for dissemination of information to the public on Cooley's anemia.

This totals $2,725,000 per year for 3 years, Mr. Chairman. Of course, not all of this is new money. For example, grants for research related to the disease from the National Institutes of Health totaled $600,000 in fiscal 1972.

Needless to say, Mr. Chairman, I commend those Members who have been so diligent in this in bringing it to the attention of the committee and to the subcommittee members for bringing this bill to the floor today.

Mr. Chairman, I would urge passage of this bill.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Illinois (Mr. MICHEL).

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Chairman, before addressing myself to the legislation before us here with regard to Cooley's anemia, may I just make a comment relative to the bill just passed establishing a National Advisory Commission on Multiple Sclerosis.

To listen to some of the debate that preceded the gentleman here in the well, one would think that the Federal Government, the Congress, and the National Institutes of Health are utterly oblivious to the problem of multiple sclerosis, and that by passage of the bill just a few moments ago all of a sudden we open up the doors to a remedy for it. Whereas, as a matter of fact, in this current fiscal year, $4.1 million, as I recall it, has been allocated to the NINDS, the National Institute on Neurological Diseases and strokes for multiple sclerosis. Also in the Social and Rehabilitation Service we have over $1 million for rehabilitating those afflicted with multiple sclerosis. Now, compared to the vast sums of money we are spending in toto at the NIH, I guess you could say that these are not large sums of money, but nevertheless it is of some significance. As I recall the approximate figures, there is something like $6 million raised from private sources with most of it going for clinical work and about a million and a half for research grants.

Mr. Chairman, Cooley's anemia is a disease that results in pain, suffering, and the early death of a number of Americans—even one would be too many. So, I am glad to see congressional and public attention being brought to bear on the need to find methods to control and eradicate this disease.

I want to express my concern, though, about a growing tendency here to pick out a specific disease that affects a relatively small portion of our population and build a Federal program around it. It seems to me that this kind of compartmentalization can only hamper our overall Federal research effort. I am concerned that the proponents of this bill may be defeating their own purpose, by urging its passage.

Here we have a disease that, like sickle cell anemia, is one of more than 100 different types of abnormal hemoglobin. I really fail to see the advantage in breaking out or separating research on specific anemias from the overall hemoglobin research carried out by the National Institutes of Health.

During our HEW appropriation hearings this year I questioned Dr. Cooper and Dr. Berliner of the National Heart and Lung Institute about sickle cell and Cooley's anemia research, and they reaffirmed the close interrelationship of all research on the various types of anemia. Research into one type of anemia or hemoglobin disorder can and often does shed light on another. This is really the nature of research. So, the point is, by setting up separate programs like this, we may be closing doors, rather than opening them.

In May, when hearings were held on this bill, testimony from the National Institutes of Health indicated that NIH was already funding 33 grants relating to Cooley's anemia, totaling some $1.3 million dollars. And, a breakthrough here may come from some completely unrelated research area, as it often does in other cases.

This bill really adds nothing in the way of legislative authority to facilitate research on Cooley's anemia, and the Department testified that, at this time, the screening, treatment and counseling provisions in the bill would not result in a significant decrease in the incidence of this disease, nor would it result in the alleviation of human suffering, which is the goal of every one of us.

Then, on top of that, there is a problem with the provision in this bill that would require use of the Public Health Service facilities for screening, counseling and treatment activities. The use of PHS facilities is currently limited to Federal beneficiaries such as merchant marine, the uniformed services and their dependents, but this bill would apparently make anyone who asks for these services a beneficiary. The PHS hospitals are eventually going to be turned over to the local communities where they are located, and this legislated change in longstanding PHS policy would make such transfers much more difficult.

Let me make just one last point here. I want to see those who suffer from Cooley's anemia helped. The 10 to 15 thousand cases estimated by NIH may seem a small number, but as I said earlier, even one is too many.

But, we have to remember that there are a multitude of diseases that affect only a few thousand people of the more than 200 million in this country——

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Chairman, would the gentleman yield me 1 additional minute?

Mr. CARTER. I will yield the gentleman 2 additional minutes, if the gentleman will let me ask one question.

Mr. MICHEL. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. CARTER. Do you feel it is true that our Public Health Service facilities can render services only to members of the Public Health Service and merchant seamen?

Mr. MICHEL. No; I do not—that is probably extreme.

Mr. CARTER. I understood you to make that statement.

Mr. MICHEL. I am sorry I did not quite hear the gentleman.

Mr. CARTER. I understood you to make that statement.

Mr. MICHEL. I said that it is established Public Health Service policy to limit the use of PHS facilities to Federal beneficiaries such as merchant marine, the uniformed services and their dependents. While HEW is authorized to use the facilities for the Emergency Health Personnel Act, I believe the current policy is not to use them for this purpose.

Mr. CARTER. I must disagree with the gentleman. I feel that is incorrect. By virtue of the Emergency Health Personnel Act, PHS facilities feel they are empowered to admit and treat other patients.

I think they do do more work than that at the present time in their facilities throughout this country. I believe other Members would agree with me that that is true.

Now I must agree that in many areas you are quite right about this. For this purpose today, with the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. Nelsen) on my side of the aisle, I am introducing a bill to direct the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to make requests for appropriations for programs respecting a specific disease or category of disease on the basis of the relative mortality and morbidity rates of the disease, the category of diseases and its relative impact on the health of persons in the United States and on the economy. I believe that that would help to solve the problem of which the gentleman has been speaking.

Mr. MICHEL. Well, in the absence of the enactment of that kind of legislation I just simply want to conclude here by asking the question:

Are we to afford each of these diseases a special Federal program, shutting them off from research in other areas? Medical research just does not work that way. It is not like constructing a building—and I think we political types—I mean every Congressman and every Senator—should be mighty careful with the kinds of limitations we impose on what is now the best overall research effort anywhere—the National Institutes of Health. We may get some political mileage out of a bill like this, some points with the folks back in the district, but we have to stop and think about what it will do in the long run.

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Maine (Mr. Kyros) a member of the subcommittee.

Mr. KYROS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the bill, H.R. 15474, the National Cooley's Anemia Control Act, which I have cosponsored, and would simply add to what was just said a few moments ago about the compartmentalization of diseases; recently we dealt with sickle cell anemia which is a blood disease limited to black Americans. For that disease we set up special programs that would carry out screening, treatment and research utilizing the Public Health Service.

This disease is treated no differently. One problem with this disease, namely, Cooley's anemia, is that people from the Mediterranean areas have intermarried a great deal in the United States, and as a result, have diffused the potential of this disease even more in our country. I think a close reading of the Record will indicate, even further, that there was great question as to whether there were any funds that would be available to take care of the victims of Cooley's anemia, because if you are a victim by the time you get to be a teenager you must go through numerous blood transfusions. The stories we hear about children going over and over again to have blood transfusions are really tragic.

So it seems that this is an extremely debilitating disease, harmful to our people. It has widespread possibilities for affecting others throughout the United States through 200,000 carriers.

Surely it is the kind of disease, not with the same priority as cancer, heart disease, or sickle cell anemia, perhaps, that requires a special effort. Until now there really has not been one concerted drive. Certainly a few million dollars, just a few million dollars for this disease is a most worthy project.

This legislation is of vital importance to thousands of Americans who trace their heritage to the Mediterranean regions, and who suffer the genetic blood disorder known as Cooley's anemia, or thalassemia major.

Cooley's anemia was discovered in 1925 by Dr. Thomas Cooley, and occurs primarily in families whose ancestry is of countries surrounding the Mediterranean Sea. It is a fatal, congenital disease of children, associated with a severe anemia, and does not respond to any medication. Life span is about 20 years, with painful and frequent blood transfusions necessary to achieve that.

Cooley's anemia is now estimated to affect 200,000 Americans. Through intermarriage, the disease has been discovered in the Middle East, India, Southeast Asia, and here in the United States, among Italians, Greeks, and orientals. Among Americans of Greek and Italian ancestry, the disease frequency is estimated at 1 in 25, and in New York City alone, as many as 120,000 carry the thalassemia trait.

I am particularly pleased and proud of the Public Health Subcommittee action which authorizes a total of $8.1 million over 3 years to combat this disease. The goal of H.R. 15474 is to attack Cooley's Anemia in two ways: from a preventive aspect, genetic screening and counseling programs for young people about to be married or couples newly pregnant will be established. Also, $1.7 annually is authorized for research grants and contracts into causes and cures.

From a curative aspect, treatment programs and clinical centers where children may receive total care by well-trained and equipped staffs, will be established. This is essential since costs of a blood transfusion maintenance program and general outpatient care are about $4,000 a year. Since some families have more than one afflicted child, few can afford this expense.

Mr. Chairman, it is a pleasure to give my full and unqualified support to the National Cooley's Anemia Control Act, and I am confident my colleagues in the House will join in passage of this bill.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Conte).

Mr. CONTE. I thank my good friend, the gentleman from Kentucky.

I rise in support of this legislation.

Mr. Chairman, I am very pleased that the National Cooley's Anemia Control Act is up for our consideration today.

Earlier this year, the distinguished gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. Giaimo), alerted us to the very real dangers posed by the unchecked spreading of Cooley's anemia. I joined him on the floor of the

House in March to urge that prompt action be taken in halting this devastating onslaught. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee is therefore to be commended for so quickly reporting out this important legislation.

As I pointed out in March, the alarming fact about this disease is the rapidly rising number of people that are being afflicted by it. At one time, the disease was limited solely to individuals of Mediterranean background. Down through the years, however, intermarriage has spread it to persons of Scandinavian, German, Jewish and even oriental backgrounds. No race or nationality is spared. Indeed Cooley's anemia now affects about 200,000 young Americans. And the sad fact is, few of these will survive the age of 20.

The comparatively modest amount that this bill authorizes for the screening, treatment, research, and education programs for Cooley's anemia is a prudent and necessary investment. As a member of the Labor-HEW Appropriations Subcommittee, I pledge my support for the adequate funding of this program.

I ask that my colleagues join me in passing this crucial measure.

Thank you.

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the cosponsor of the bill, the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Mrs. GRASSO).

Mrs. GRASSO. Mr. Chairman, let me first take the opportunity to thank the distinguished chairman of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. STAGGERS), and the distinguished chairman of the Subcommittee on Public Health and Environment, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. ROGERS), for their assistance in bringing H.R. 15474, the National Cooley's Anemia Control Act, to the floor of the House.

As an original sponsor of legislation to amend the Public Health Service Act to establish a national program for treatment, prevention, and cure of Cooley's anemia, I believe passage of the legislation before us today is imperative for the future health of large numbers of Americans. H.R. 15474 would authorize $8,175,000 for these purposes over a 3-year period. Each year, $1 million would be used for screening, treatment, and counseling programs; $1.7 million for research projects, including the development of an inexpensive and effective test for Cooley's anemia; and $25,000 for education and information programs.

Today, few Americans have heard of Cooley's anemia, except for the families and friends of individuals afflicted with the disease. However, through the efforts of concerned people such as Leonard J. Patricelli, president of Broadcast House-WTIC in Hartford, Conn., this situation is changing. Mr. Patricelli was in the forefront of the effort to inform the public about sickle cell anemia. He has now taken up the cause of Cooley's anemia, and as a result people throughout southern New England are learning about another dread disease. Through Mr. Patricelli's generosity, I was recently able to give my colleagues in the House the opportunity to view an informative TV documentary on Cooley's anemia which was prepared by WTIC.

When the proposed program before us today becomes law, information will be provided to the public at the same time resources become available to enable extensive research on Cooley's anemia. For the sake of the children and young adults who are ravaged by this disease, we must find a cure.

Cooley's anemia, known medically as thalassemia, is a genetically transmitted blood disorder which occurs in a major and minor form in as many as 200,000 persons today. Individuals with the single Cooley's trait live normal lives, but could pass the trait and disease on to their children. Individuals who develop the major form of Cooley's anemia, encounter defective hemoglobin synthesis which leads to eventual death. Most of the victims of Cooley's anemia are children of descendants from Mediterranean countries—primarily Italians and Greeks. However, because of widespread intermarriage, the Cooley's trait has been passed on to other nationalities as well. If both a man and woman with the Cooley's trait have children, the Mendelian law of genetics holds that, statistically, 25 percent of their children may contract the major form of thalassemia and another 50 percent may become carriers of the Cooley's trait.

For those children who are unfortunate enough to inherit the genetic code causing Cooley's anemia in the hemoglobin chains, symptons known as thalassemia major usually appear after the first 3 months of life. Victims of Cooley's anemia also suffer from enlargement of the spleen, changes in skin and facial features, poor bone growth, as well as susceptibility to other ailments and fatigue.

At this time only supportive therapy exists for victims of Cooley's anemia. The patient must undergo periodic blood transfusions, usually once a month, to help maintain a stable hemoglobin count. However, as the illness progresses, iron from the blood transfusions accumulates in all the tissues of the body and may affect the endocrine glands and muscles, including the heart.

Recent medical advances have lengthened the life expectancy of Cooley's anemia sufferers from a few years to over two decades. Nevertheless, children and young adults with the major form of Cooley's anemia can only look forward to an agonizing life and a painful, early death.

Despite the admirable research and educational work being conducted by the Cooley's Anemia Blood and Research Foundation for Children, more assistance is desperately needed to help the victims of Cooley's anemia and to inform the carriers of the Cooley's trait about the disease. Moreover, without substantial continuous funding, the programs undertaken may never provide fruitful and hopeful results.

Mr. Chairman, sickle cell anemia and Cooley's anemia are the major genetically transmitted blood disorders which afflict our citizens. During the House debate last March on the Sickle Cell Anemia Prevention Act which had my complete support, I joined my friend and colleague from Connecticut (Mr. GIAIMO) in supporting a Cooley's anemia control program as an amendment to that bill. Our amendment was defeated, but not because the amendment lacked merit. Rather, as the record shows, opposition to the absence of committee hearings on Cooley's anemia was raised. Consequently, the very same day, March 22, Mr. GIAIMO and I introduced H.R. 14016, the original Cooley's Anemia Control Act.

On May 23, the Subcommittee on Public Health and Environment conducted hearings which proved a pressing need for this type of program. The bill before us today accomplishes what we attempted to achieve in March. By modifying title XI of the Public Health Services Act, it establishes a national attack against genetic blood disorders.

During the subcommittee hearings, administration spokesmen testified that authority already exists for the programs which this bill would authorize. I would like to remind my colleagues that, technically, legislative authority also existed for sickle cell anemia prevention programs. Yet Congress passed legislation in this area for one very important and effective reason: to elevate programs to prevent and control sickle cell anemia to a rightful priority among our health programs.

Once again, the legislative route is the one we must take in order to assure that research and treatment of Cooley's anemia will receive the full support it must have, as well as a badly needed, widespread screening program which now does not exist. At the May 23 hearings, Dr. G. Donald Whedon, Director of the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, testified that, while the National Institutes of Health funds 33 grants in thalassemia or related research, the total intramural NIH effort is about $160,000. This effort represents the work of three investigators—one of whom devotes at most 10 percent of his time to work on Cooley's anemia—and six technicians.

Even Dr. Whedon agreed that the Cooley's anemia program was not substantial. Passage of this bill would acknowledge the magnitude of the health problem that victims of Cooley's anemia bear by providing legislative authorization for a program to combat the second major genetic blood disorder afflicting Americans today.

This legislation has the support of many important organizations and individuals. These include UNICO National, a service organization of business and professional leaders of Italian descent; the American Justinian Society of Jurists, comprised of lawyers of Italian descent; Grand Lodge of Connecticut, Order Sons of Italy in America; the Department of Connecticut, Italian American War Veterans of the United States, Inc.; the Bernardino-Badolato Post No. 2 and the Columbian Federation, both of New Britain, Conn. At their recent Connecticut State convention, the Order Sons of Italy in America passed a resolution giving their full support to our Cooley's anemia bill.

Mr. Chairman, we cannot place a price tag on human life, on the heartache and suffering of Cooley's anemia victims, or the mental anguish of their families and friends. The program contained in H.R. 15474, the Cooley's Anemia Control Act, will help eliminate the agony of today and provide a strong ray of hope in the future for tomorrow's victims of this disease. We can and we must help eliminate Cooley's anemia for present and future generations by passage of the legislation before us today.

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Connecticut, the cosponsor of the bill.

Mr. CAREY of New York. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GIAIMO. I yield to the gentleman from New York (Mr. CAREY).

Mr. CAREY of New York. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from Connecticut for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the bill.

I rise today in support of the National Cooley's Anemia Control Act, which would establish a national program for the diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of Cooley's anemia. The bill also provides for screening, education, and counseling programs.

I am pleased that Chairman STAGGERS and Congressman ROGERS, chairman of the Subcommittee on Public Health and Environment, saw fit to promptly report this vital legislation. I would also like to commend Congressman GIAIMO for his fine efforts in introducing this legislation. I join with my colleague in urging prompt consideration of this bill.

Cooley's anemia, also called Mediterranean anemia, is a genetic blood disease which primarily affects individuals whose ancestors were natives of the countries surrounding the Mediterranean Sea. In the United States, the disease is most commonly found in the descendants of people with Greek and Italian ancestry.

The passage of this legislation, which would marshal additional resources of the Federal Government to the cure of this disease, can spell life to the 200,000 people in the United States presently suffering from Cooley's anemia. Some will argue that adequate research is now being done, however, research cannot provide diagnosis and treatment for the victims. The bill now before us does provide this.

Mr. Chairman, as one who has long supported health research and programs, I strongly urge my colleagues to join me in support of this important legislation.

Mr. GIAIMO. Mr. Chairman, the bill before this House deals with a tragic disease—a genetic blood disorder which leads to chronic anemia, sentences its victims to a lifetime of frequent and often acute hospitalization, and is invariably fatal, usually by age 20. It is called Cooley's anemia—for the Detroit physician who first fully described its manifestations in 1925—and is also known as thalassemia or Mediterranean anemia.

Through an accident of evolution, the disease strikes primarily children in countries surrounding the Mediterranean Sea—Italy, Greece, Israel, Turkey, part of France, and so on—although thousands of years of interbreeding have distributed the genetic trait to literally all peoples. Some of the problems brought by this disease should be addressed by this Federal Government.

The dual goals of the bill before us are to prevent, through appropriate screening and education, the appearance of any new cases of Cooley's anemia and at the same time to stimulate research into potential cures for those who now have the disease.

This screening task is of particular importance. Parents who may both have the genetic trait for Cooley's anemia and who therefore run the risk of having children with the crippling form of the disease have a right to know about that risk—they should have this information available.

Fortunately for those parents, simple, inexpensive screening tests for the genetic trait for Cooley's anemia have been devised by Dr. Howard Pearson's research team at Yale-New Haven Hospital. For those not familiar with his work, I should note that Dr. Pearson recently received the Martin Luther King Award for his equally impressive research on sickle cell anemia.

The test Dr. Pearson has devised, which can be done in any community hospital that has a standard red blood cell counter and measurement device, costs about a nickel a test, and can literally be done by the thousands. These tests have shown, in pilot projects, that between 5 and 10 percent of all Italian-Americans, 7 percent of Greek-Americans, and individuals from many other different ethnic and racial groups—from Irish to Jewish and even black American peoples—can have the genetic trait for Cooley's anemia.

With a concerted effort, we can determine who has the genetic trait, give them as parents the information they need to help make appropriate decisions, and dramatically decrease the number of new cases of this disease occurring each year.

Just as important, however, are the funds in this bill for medical research and training. Just as our national effort in fighting other diseases—heart disease, cancer, kidney disease, sickle cell anemia, and so forth—is ultimately dependent on good medical research, funds are needed to support research in Cooley's anemia.

It has been noted by the administration, in opposing this measure, that some $1.3 million is already being directed into Cooley's anemia research and that additional funds go to basic research which could be important in fighting that disease. I am sorry to note, however, that this claim amounts to outright deception of the Congress, since an examination of the project titles shown for their primary emphasis on Cooley's anemia reveals more than 75 percent to be more general work, potentially concerned with this disease but actually related to a wider variety of basic research questions.

There is a need to determine who the approximately 200,000 people are in this country who have the genetic trait for Cooley's anemia, and an equally compelling need to find a cure for the 15,000 to 20,000 children and young adults who have the tragic, full-scale form of this disease. This bill does the job, and I urge its passage.

Mr. Chairman, I certainly commend the committee, and the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. STAGGERS), and the ranking minority member, the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. NELSEN), and the gentleman from Florida (Mr. ROGERS) for the effort and understanding which they have put into this legislation.

Mr. Chairman, I do not want to belabor this point but I do want to point out one fact which was raised by my good friend and cocommittee member on the Appropriations Committee, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. MICHEL). He stated much has been done in the way of research. He mentioned there were 32 or 33 grants. The fact is—and I have looked into this quite closely—the effort by the Government and the Institutes of Health in the area of Cooley's anemia, as in the case of sickle cell anemia, has been meager. In fact, by their own testimony, as shown on page 28 of the hearings, Dr. Whedon, representing the Government says: "I would agree, it is not large." He was referring to the effort of the Government. If we look at most of those 32 grants we will find they are not grants for the study of Cooley's anemia but they are studies in the general area of hemoglobin research or general blood disorders.

I would also like to say that an important effort in this legislation, in addition to research, will be the setting up of screening and counseling services, because at this time—as we are going to do in the case of sickle cell anemia—we can identify the people who may have the trait. As Dr. CARTER, the gentleman from Kentucky, our distinguished colleague has suggested, if that is so, then through screening and counseling we can perhaps curtail to a great extent the number of cases of children who will have this disease.

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. BIAGGI).

Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this bill, the National Cooley's Anemia Control Act, which would establish a national program for the diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of Cooley's anemia. In addition, this legislation provides for screening, education, and counseling programs and authorizes a total of $2.73 million per year, for the next 3 fiscal years, to carry out all of these programs.

Mr. Chairman, Cooley's anemia is a hereditary disease of the blood which occurs early in childhood and rapidly worsens over the formative years of the child's development. Most individuals afflicted by this disease do not live beyond the first or second decade of their life. During their short lives, these individuals must undergo frequent blood transfusions in order to maintain an adequate supply of red blood cells.

Mr. Chairman, this disorder occurs most commonly in individuals whose ancestors were natives of the countries surrounding the Mediterranean Sea. In the United States, therefore, most of the patients are of Italian descent. Those of Greek, Turkish, Albanian, southern French, and northern African origins are also more susceptible. As many as 200,000 individuals in the United States may carry the gene for this disease. The major, or fatal form of the disease, has stricken over 100,000 children in the United States. In the New York metropolitan area alone, over 700 young Americans have the major form of the disease.

But we are not here to vote on a bill which afflicts children of Mediterranean origin, we are here to vote on a program to rid this Nation of a fatal disease which afflicts a large number of our Nation's youth.

Many of us in this hall have children. How would we feel if our children were afflicted with this fatal disease. How would we feel if we were forced to stand by helplessly, day after day, knowing full well that the life of our child would end before his 20th birthday. Yes, while other children were out in the park playing ball, our child would be forced to stand on the sidelines because he would not have the energy to participate.

Finally, how would we feel if we knew that the primary reason for not being able to find a cure for this fatal disease was due to the fact that the funds for research of this dread killer were inadequate.

Mr. Chairman, if we are going to talk of reordering our priorities, and spending our Nation's money on worthy programs, let us begin with health programs, for health is our Nation's most valuable commodity.

I am a cosponsor of this bill and one of its strong supporters. I have seen what this disease has done to a large number of children. There is no doubt on how I am going to vote on this measure. But for my colleagues in the House who still have doubts about how they are going to vote on this bill let me just urge them to vote as if their child was dying from Cooley's anemia.

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Chairman, I take this time to commend the two principal cosponsors of the bill, the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Mrs. GRASSO) and the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. GIAIMO).

I commend all the members of the subcommittee for its consideration of the bill. They have done their usual good job, and produced legislation which I believe needs to be done for the people of America.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Mr. Chairman, as a sponsor of the Cooley's Anemia Assistance Act, I recently visited one of the Nation's leading centers for treatment, research, and teaching on childhood blood disease—the clinic of pediatric hematology at New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center.

I saw young Cooley's anemia victims receiving the blood transfusions needed to keep them alive. I talked to these children, to their parents, and to the doctors who treat them. What I learned increased my determination to help these children.

Today we have that opportunity when we vote on H.R. 15474. What we decide today may mean the difference between hope and doom for more than 200,000 American children.

They are the youngsters who suffer from this little-known and largely neglected disease. It is a hereditary incurable childhood blood disorder requiring frequent blood transfusions to keep its victims alive.

Frequency of the transfusions depends on the severity of the case, but most children with Cooley's anemia require transfusions every 2 to 4 weeks—for the rest of their lives or until a cure can be found.

Legislation before this House today would establish a national program for the diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of Cooley's anemia. It would also establish a voluntary screening program to detect the disease.

This is a step we must take.

I urge all my fellow Members to support this legislation. The children of the Children's Blood Foundation Clinic and those in similar facilities throughout our country are in desperate need of this help.

Mr. GUDE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H.R. 15474 to provide assistance for programs for the diagnosis, prevention, treatment of and research in Cooley's anemia at the national level. H.R. 15474 will serve most importantly as a means to focus attention upon education and prevention programs against Cooley's anemia at the national level.

Known also as Mediterranean anemia, Cooley's anemia occurs primarily in children whose ancestors were native to countries surrounding the Mediterranean Sea. It has been estimated that about 200,000 individuals may carry the gene for Cooley's anemia in the United States, primarily persons of Italian and Greek descent, but not these groups alone. As with sickle cell anemia, it is important to distinguish between those with the disease, and those who are carriers. Victims of this disease are generally afflicted early in childhood, and do not live beyond the first or second decade of life.

The national attack on this disease deserves expansion. Basic research is being conducted now, but significant progress is only just beginning in pinpointing the genetic causes of the disease. Treatment through blood transfusions has succeeded in prolonging the life expectancy of Cooley's anemia victims, since the disease was first classified in 1925, but such treatment is costly, and dangerous in itself.

It is essential that we provide those who seek help with screening and counseling that will eliminate any misinformation about the disease and its carriers, and thereby, get to the root of this problem in the most effective way. I am convinced that properly administered the terms of H.R. 15474, when enacted, will contribute to the ultimate conquest of this disease.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, the impact of Cooley's anemia, thalassemia major, Mediterranean anemia, or any other name one wishes to use in a description of this merciless killer, has been tragic.

This deadly disease occurs primarily in children whose ancestors were native to countries surrounding the Mediterranean Sea. Due to intermarriage and emigration of people in this area, Cooley's anemia has become fairly widespread and in the United States occurs primarily among children of Greek and Italian descent. However, this dreaded disease has not been confined to these groups alone, and as many as 200,000 people may carry the gene of Cooley's anemia in this country.

Thalassemia major, a more technical, civilized name for this primitive disease, occurs early in childhood and is relentlessly progressive in its attack on human life. So devastating is the attack that those who have it generally do not reach legal voting age. To survive this long, the individual must undergo frequent blood transfusions in order to maintain an adequate supply of red blood cells. Unfortunately, these transfusions cause an overabundance of iron in the system, and damage to the heart, liver and pancreas are an added burden and threat to life.

Treatment for Cooley's anemia for a person, from birth to death, who requires blood transfusions at 3-week intervals, as well as additional medical costs associated with the affliction, cost an average of $72,000. Some patients require more intense treatment and the costs become staggering.

To date, Federal money has only been spent on researching the cause or cure of Cooley's anemia. I urge my colleagues to support and offer my support to H.R. 14016 in order to establish screening and treatment programs, as well as preventive research for the portion of this Nation's population plagued with this horrendous disease.

Mr. O'NEILL. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of H.R. 15474, the national Cooley's anemia program. In establishing a national program for the diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of Cooley's anemia, together with screening, counseling, and educational programs, this act makes a real national commitment to attack this crippling and in most cases, fatal, hereditary disease.

The passage of this bill will enable the Federal Government for the first time to assist in establishing and operating voluntary Cooley's anemia screening, treatment and counseling programs as part of existing health programs. For the first time, the Federal Government will support research in the diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of Cooley's anemia; for the first time, the Federal Government will develop and distribute information regarding Cooley's anemia to the public.

I commend the progress which has been made over the past 40 years in prolonging the life of those who suffer from this disease. Today, with the aid of blood transfusions, the average lifespan of a victim of Cooley's anemia is approximately 20 years. But much more work needs to be done in an effort to treat and prevent this disease.

At the present time, there is no known cure for Cooley's anemia. It is estimated that approximately 200,000 Americans may carry the gene. Initially, Cooley's anemia was prevalent only in persons of Mediterranean descent, namely Greeks and Italians. Today, however, America's Mediterranean population has intermarried. The disease is now found not only in Americans of Italian and Greek origin, but also in Americans of Jewish, Scandinavian, and even oriental origin. It is a national problem which confronts all of us.

There are commonly found two genetic blood disorders leading to anemia in America, the other one being sickle cell anemia. The victims of both Cooley's anemia and sickle cell anemia rarely live to adulthood. Like sickle cell anemia, Cooley's anemia is a hereditary disease in which 25 percent of the children born of individuals with even a mere trait of the disease will have a severe form of the disease and 50 percent of these will be carriers. While the victims of sickle cell anemia may suffer from mild forms of the disease, the victims of Cooley's disease always suffer from very severe forms. Indeed, from early life on, the victims of Cooley's anemia must undergo daily blood transfusions in order to maintain a blood count sufficient for survival.

Not much Federal research or grant programs have been given to find the treatment, cure or prevention of Cooley's anemia. The efforts provided in this bill are only initial commitments to attack this disease. H.R. 15474 authorizes $2.75 million for fiscal 1973, the first fiscal year this act goes into effect. This authorization is only the first step in helping the victims of Cooley's anemia. But it is a very significant step, and I urge all my colleagues to vote for the adoption of this bill.

Mrs. HICKS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, as a cosponsor of legislation similar to the bill before the House today, I rise in support of the bill H.R. 15474 to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for the prevention of Cooley's anemia known as the National Cooley's Anemia Control Act.

Cooley's anemia research desperately needs Federal financial support. Cooley's anemia is an inherited blood disorder which occurs in persons of Mediterranean ancestry. In the United States most of the victims are of Italian descent or of Greek origin. As in many genetic diseases those who inherit the gene from only one parent carry the trait but are usually free of symptoms, while those who inherit the gene from both parents have symptomatic Cooley's anemia. Cooley's anemia is characterized by the production of abnormally thin red blood cells and by a profound anemia which appears soon after birth and becomes progressively more severe.

The true incidence of Cooley's anemia varies from area to area of the country depending upon the percent of Mediterranean origin. The best available estimates are that about 200,000 individuals in this country carry the gene.

The bill before the House would authorize programs for diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of and research in Cooley's anemia, to establish screening, treatment, and counseling programs; make grants for research in the diagnosis, treatment and prevention of Cooley's anemia. Participation would be wholly voluntary and provision is made for confidentially of information on those tested.

This bill is of great importance to the Italo-Americans whom I represent, as this anemia is more prevalent among the Italians of our country.

I urge passage of this bill so that the grants can be given for the research in the diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of this type of anemia.

Mr. BURKE of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H.R. 15474, which amends the Public Health Service Act to provide assistance for programs for the diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of, and research in, Cooley's anemia.

On June 19 of this year I received a petition which was circulated by Mr. Anthony Folisi containing over 500 signatures of residents from Tamarac and Fort Lauderdale, Fla., in my congressional district, urging enactment of legislation to deal with this dreaded disease.

There has been no major breakthrough in the treatment and prevention of Cooley's anemia, although some progress has been made during the past 40 years in helping to prolong the life of those who suffer from this disease. In 1925, when it was first classified, the average life expectancy of a victim of Cooley's anemia was only 1 year. Today, with the aid of blood transfusions, the average lifespan has increased to approximately 20 years.

Genetic diseases are becoming more and more in evidence in our society—diabetes, sickle cell anemia, hemophilia, Cooley's anemia and others—but, still we treat only the symptoms. Unfortunately we are unable to deal with the causes. Research on one genetic disease might very well lead to a breakthrough and perhaps aid all victims of genetic disorders.

Mr. Chairman, Cooley's anemia, an inherited blood disease, is characterized by a diminished production of hemoglobin, the substance in red blood cells which enables them to carry oxygen to the tissues of the body. The result of this inadequate production of hemoglobin leads to a change in the size and shape of the red blood cells.

This disease is found mostly in children whose ancestors were natives of the countries surrounding the Mediterranean Sea. In our country these affected children are predominantly of Greek and Italian origin, but, because of widespread intermarriage the disorder is also found in children of Irish, Scandanavian, Jewish, oriental, and Turkish descent. Since it is inherited genetically it, therefore, follows Mendel's laws of heredity, that is, two carriers of the trait who marry will probably produce the trait in 50 percent of their offspring, and the disease itself in 25 percent of their offspring.

There are two kinds of Cooley's anemia: First, the carrier form in those who inherited half of the genetic code; and, second, the severe form in those who inherited all of the genetic code for defective hemoglobin synthesis.

Carriers are not handicapped and have no physical defects. The only sign or symptom of the trait may be a change in the size and shape of the red blood cells.

The severe form, however, is usually detectable during the first year of life. Early signs include listlessness, loss of appetite, and irritability. The victim's blood will show changes in the size, shape, and numbers of red blood cells as well as severe anemia. Individuals with this disease rarely live beyond the age of 20, and, from the beginning of life may have to undergo blood transfusions almost daily to maintain a blood count sufficient for survival.

There is no known cure for Cooley's anemia, and no precise test to diagnose carriers. At present the chief method of detecting the carrier form involves a number of hematologic tests including electrophoresis. While there are no exact records, it is estimated that there are 200,000 people in the United States who are carriers of the trait.

As I mentioned before this is just a small fraction of the people in this country who are afflicted by genetic disorders of one kind or another. Still Cooley's anemia is one of the most urgent and irreversible diseases known. Doctors must work with these patients continuously throughout their lives. This makes it likely that important information that may shed light on less severe genetic disorders may be obtained by intensifying efforts to diagnose, treat, and prevent Cooley's anemia. I urge my colleagues to join with me in passing this important health bill that will mean so much to children yet unborn.

Mr. COTTER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of H.R. 15474, the National Cooley's Anemia Control Act.

Through the valiant efforts of my friends and colleagues, ELLA GRASSO and BOB GIAIMO, this necessary legislation is before the House of Representatives today. I was pleased to join these two outstanding Members in this effort.

Cooley's anemia affects many U.S. citizens of Mediterranean descent. It is estimated that over 200,000 U.S. citizens carry the gene which predisposes one to the disease.

This new legislation authorizes approximately $3 million each year over the next 3 years to support both treatment, prevention, and research in this disease.

I urge my colleagues to support this necessary bill.

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H.R. 15474, the National Cooley's Anemia Control Act.

There are a number of blood diseases which affect only members of certain ethnic groups in our country. One of these diseases is sickle cell anemia. Another is Cooley's anemia. Although a distinct disease, Cooley's anemia, like sickle cell anemia, is a disorder of the blood and is transmitted genetically. The disease occurs mostly in individuals whose ancestors were of Mediterranean stock such as Italians and Greeks. However, because of generations of intermarriage, it is found among a great variety of ethnic groups. Already, Cooley's anemia has spread to persons of Jewish, Scandinavian, German, and even oriental backgrounds. It spares no race or nationality.

Even though the effects of these diseases are not as widespread as cancer or heart disease, the human beings afflicted are in the same terrible need. Our great Nation has resources for medical research which must be used more effectively, not only for the benefit of its own citizens, but also for the benefit of mankind. But we must begin here at home.

Little is known about Cooley's anemia, even though it was described nearly 50 years ago by Dr. Thomas C. Cooley. One thing about Cooley's anemia is certain—those who have the disease rarely grow to maturity; it is a disease of young adults and children. The victims of Cooley's anemia do not survive, but the carriers of a new generation of victims survive and reproduce. Like sickle cell anemia, this deadly disease is inherited when both parents carry the disease trait. The incidence of Cooley's anemia is rising. Let us not wait until it claims more lives than sickle cell anemia to mount an effective attacks.

Until now, little Federal money has been spent in the fight against this dreaded disease. Existing programs in the research of the causes and possible cures for this disease have not been adequate. This bill will provide the impetus necessary for major research in this lesser known but no less necessary and vital area of medical endeavor. Today we have before us legislation which represents a national commitment to combat this disease and eventually eliminate it.

H.R. 15474 will provide for counseling, screening and treatment programs by authorizing $7.1 million over 3 years. Also grants to public and nonprofit private organizations would be available under this bill.

The tragic consequences of this cruel disease have been neglected for too long. I urge the support of my colleagues for the Cooley's anemia legislation which will show that our country has the ability and the concern to fight this killer disease. Your support for H.R. 15474 will lead the way for a national program that can meet the challenge of this critical health problem.

Mr. DOW. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H.R. 15474 which will initiate a national program for the prevention and treatment of Cooley's anemia, an inherited and noncommunicable disease which strikes those of Italian or Greek descent. We can greatly reduce the incidence of this ailment by helping to identify those who are carriers of the gene which gives rise to this blood disorder, and warning them about having children by another person who carries the gene.

Certainly this disease, which greatly reduces the life expectancy of its victims, should be the focus of a national effort in prevention, treatment, and cure. Reducing human suffering is one of the most worthwhile ways in which Congress can work to better the Nation.

I previously supported Congressman Giaimo's unsuccessful effort to amend the sickle cell anemia bill to include a program for sufferers of Cooley's anemia, a disease which is very similar. I am pleased that we will have another opportunity to vote on this program today. This is a national problem effecting those Americans who are of Mediterranean descent, and it requires a national solution. I am hopeful that my colleagues will pay heed to the suffering caused by this disease, and enact this rather modest program to develop prevention, treatment, and, hopefully, a cure for Cooley's anemia.

Mr. BIESTER. Mr. Chairman, as a cosponsor of legislation to enact the National Cooley's Anemia Control Act, I rise in support of H.R. 15474, a bill to provide for the prevention of Cooley's anemia.

This legislation would provide for research projects into the diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of an anemia, an inheritable blood disease afflicting approximately 200,000 Americans, mostly children.

Cooley's anemia is at present an incurable childhood blood disorder requiring regular and frequent blood transfusions to keep its young victims alive. Characteristics of the disease are poor bone growth, small stature, susceptibility to other ailments, fatigue and lack of energy. Those afflicted seldom live to maturity.

Cooley's is another of those lesser known diseases that too often are overlooked while more severe and widespread diseases receive priority attention. However, those who are suffering from Cooley's anemia and those suffering along with those afflicted look upon the disease with the utmost urgency. They desperately need help.

Potentially fruitful avenues of attack on Cooley's anemia demand further attention. Basic research is a must. Early detection and counseling is essential. More practical types of therapy would remove many of the obstacles to a more promising and productive life for Cooley's victims. One of the dozen regional Cooley's anemia research and treatment centers is located in Cornwells Heights in the congressional district which I represent. The hardworking people associated with this clinic are awaiting the signal of our commitment to their efforts. This legislation offers the hope that these efforts can be realized, and I strongly urge my colleagues to vote their support of this most worthwhile undertaking.

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Chairman, I would like to urge our colleagues to support H.R. 15474, the National Cooley's Anemia Control Act. This bill would amend the Public Health Service Act to provide assistance for programs for the diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of, and research in, Cooley's anemia.

Cooley's anemia is a hereditary disease of the blood and is caused by an impairment in the synthesis of hemoglobin, the substance in red blood cells which enables them to carry oxygen to the tissues of the body. Onset of the disease occurs early in childhood and is relentlessly progressive. Individuals who have the disease generally do not live beyond 20 years and must undergo frequent transfusions of blood in order to maintain an adequate supply of red blood cells.

Cooley's anemia occurs primarily in children whose ancestors were native to the area surrounding the Mediterranean Sea. In the United States, it occurs usually among children of Italian or Greek descent, but it is not confined to these groups. There have been no reliable statistics available as to the number of Americans who are victims of this disease, but it has been suggested that as many as 200,000 individuals may carry the inheritive trait.

Diagnosis of Cooley's anemia may be made during the first year of life. Victims of the disease show early signs of listlessness, loss of appetite, pallor, and irritability. The disease is caused by the production of red blood cells with insufficient and abnormally constituted hemoglobin. These defective cells are destroyed at a rate of 30 to 50 percent faster than that or normal blood cells, resulting in profound anemia which increases in severity during the lifetime of the patient.

Symptoms are a greatly enlarged spleen and liver, and stunted bone growth. The child with Cooley's anemia is usually unable to engage in strenuous physical activity and these physical handicaps contribute greatly to a reduced life expectancy.

At present there is no known cure for Cooley's anemia and treatment is purely abative. The only effective therapy is the proper administration of blood transfusions to alleviate the shortage of red blood cells. With the help of these transfusions, however, the lifespan of a Cooley's victim has been raised from 1 year in 1925 to about 20 years today.

At this time, a number of research areas relating to Cooley's anemia warrant further investigation. Basic research should provide a better understanding of the genetic mechanisms involved as well as an insight into the causes of related anemias and genetic disorders.

Ultimately, the solution lies in prevention—whether through an effective program of screening and counseling or through the future development of some form of genetic therapy.

Mr. Chairman, I urge the support of this legislation, for programs proposed by it would make it possible to both increase the national research effort and to provide services to all who might seek them.

Mr. DONOHUE. Mr. Chairman, I hope that the House will resoundingly approve this bill before us, H.R. 15474, the National Cooley's Anemia Control Act, designed to provide assistance for programs for the diagnosis, prevention, treatment of and research in Cooley's anemia, together with supplementary screening, counseling and education programs.

Cooley's anemia is a hereditary disease of the blood which is also known as Mediterranean anemia or Thalassemia major and it primarily occurs in children whose ancestors were residents of countries surrounding the Mediterranean Sea. In the United States it occurs principally among children of Italian and Greek descent but it is by no means confined to these groups.

At present there is no accepted cure for Cooley's anemia and although there appears to have been no major breakthroughs in the treatment and prevention of this crippling blood disease progress has been made over the past 40 years in prolonging the lives of those who suffer so severely from it.

Efforts in basic research are beginning to identify the genetic mechanism ultimately responsible for this illness. The authoritative testimony revealed here this afternoon establishes that researchers in the intramural program conducted at the National Heart and Lung Institute have been able to pinpoint the defective RNA molecule associated with the hemoglobin abnormality and studies are now aimed at locating and regulating the gene responsible for the problem.

Unquestionably, the development of newer and more efficient forms of therapy would enable Cooley's anemia victims to lead longer, more comfortable and more productive lives and, in addition, there is a very urgent need for development of an efficient and inexpensive test for the detection of the trait in those who carry it asymptomatically.

The expert testimony also very clearly demonstrates that ultimately the solution of this affliction lies in its prevention, whether through an effective program of screening and counseling or through the future development of some form of genetic therapy. At present voluntary screening and counseling programs present the best means by which to prevent the occurrence of the disease and coupled with sound education programs they can and most likely will provide reliable information and meaningful choices to those affected.

Mr. Chairman, the programs authorized by this pending bill would make it possible both to increase the national research effort and to provide these medical services to all who might seek them. Mr. Chairman, I submit that the recommended authorizations are reasonable and prudent and that the accelerated pursuit, provided in this bill, of the treatment and prevention of Cooley's anemia, is in the national interest. I urge, therefore, that the measure be speedily and overwhelmingly adopted.

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Chairman, I rise to express my strong support for H.R. 15474, to establish a national Cooley's anemia assistance program.

For many years, persons of Italian, Greek, Turkish, Southern French and North African origin—peoples of heritage that in the past resided adjacent to the Mediterranean Sea—have fallen victim to a dread disease, Cooley's anemia.

Thalassemia major, the medical term for Cooley's anemia, is a disorder of the hemoglobin of the blood and is transmitted genetically. Today it is estimated that there are over 200,000 Americans carrying the gene of Cooley's anemia. The majority of those afflicted are children, and the disease becomes evident during the first year of life. A reduction in the formation of red blood cells and an enlargement on the spleen are the first obvious symptoms of Cooley's anemia. Frequent and costly blood transfusions are necessary and, tragically, in most cases death occurs before the 20th year of age.

As in many genetic diseases, those who inherit the gene from only one parent carry the trait but are usually free of symptoms. However, those who inherit the gene from both parents have symptomatic Cooley's anemia.

While once Cooley's anemia was largely limited to people of Mediterranean descent, because of the great extent of intermarriage that has occurred in this great melting pot of America, the disease has spread to include citizens of many more diverse heritages.

As one who first joined with our distinguished colleague (Mr. Giaimo) in calling for Congress to undertake an effort to combat Cooley's anemia, I wholeheartedly endorse H.R. 15474, which I have introduced as H.R. 15582.

The legislation before us would authorize three 3-year programs to fight Cooley's anemia. The first program would be the establishment and operation of Cooley's anemia screening, treatment and counseling programs; the second would authorize research in diagnosis, treatment and prevention; and the third would provide for development and dissemination of education and informational materials. One million dollars would be authorized for the first program for each of the 3 years. For each of the 3 years for the second program, $1,700,000 would be authorized, and $25 million per year for the educational program.

Mr. Chairman, we can no longer turn our backs on the young victims of this terrible disease, or the adults whose lives are nightmares because of the effects of Cooley's anemia on their children and grandchildren and other close relatives. We cannot turn our backs on the potential 200,000 people who carry or transmit the disease. We cannot ignore the pleas of the victims of Cooley's anemia who so desperately need our help.

I most strongly urge our immediate approval of this urgent and essential legislation.

Mr. MINISH. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of H.R. 15474, the National Cooley's Anemia Control Act. As a cosponsor of legislation on this subject, I wish to commend the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and its subcommittee on Public Health and Environment for reporting an excellent and vital piece of legislation to the full House.

Thalassemia major, more commonly known as Cooley's anemia, is a little known, but deadly disease which, by some estimates, now affects over 100,000 of our fellow Americans.

The disease occurs mostly in individuals whose ancestors were of Mediterranean stock such as Italians and Greeks. However, due to intermarriage, Cooley's anemia today is found among a great variety of ethnic groups.

Cooley's anemia is an hereditary blood disorder caused by the impairment in the synthesis of hemoglobin, the substance in red blood cells which enables them to carry oxygen to the tissues of the body. It usually manifests itself during the first year of life through signs such as pallor, listlessness, loss of appetite, and irritability. Examination of the patient often reveals an enlargement of the spleen and liver, pallor of the skin and mucous membranes, and sometimes a slight degree of jaundice of the whites of the eyes. Blood examination will usually show changes in the shape and numbers of the red blood cells, and a variety of alterations from the normal in special properties of the blood cells, in addition to severe anemia.

Children with the disease are greatly handicapped. Bone growth is poor—they are therefore unusually small for their age. The bones are more fragile than normal, and fractures occurring almost spontaneously are common. Rarely does a victim of Cooley's anemia live beyond the age of 20, and from early life victims are compelled to undergo frequent blood transfusions in order to survive.

Mr. Chairman, the legislation before us today would provide almost $8.2 million over the next 3 years to combat Cooley's anemia. The legislation provides authorization for three areas: first, screening, treatment, and counseling programs; second, research in diagnosis, treatment, and prevention; and, third, development and dissemination of education and information materials.

For too many years this disease has brought pain, suffering, and death to its victims and their families. I urge overwhelming approval of the National Cooley's Anemia Control Act.

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H.R. 15474, to provide assistance in seeking a cure for Cooley's anemia. I am pleased that efforts to focus attention on the need to find a cure for this terrible and usually fatal disease have come this far. A number of months ago, when the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce held hearings on the National Sickle Cell Anemia Control Act, which provides much needed research and treatment assistance for this related disease, I joined with my distinguished colleague, Congressman Giaimo, and others in an effort to include funds for Cooley's anemia research as well. In March, when the sickle cell anemia legislation reached the House floor, we again tried to amend the bill by including an additional $7.1 million specifically for research and treatment of Cooley's anemia. Because the original bill was not broadened at this time, a clean bill was introduced, which we have before us today, that authorizes $8 million specifically for Cooley's anemia.

There are some who maintain this legislation is unnecessary and argue that adequate research efforts are being conducted within the National Institutes of Health. No one can dispute the fact, however, that nearly 200,000 Americans are afflicted with this dread disease, without hope of cure. And while some research may be on-going within NIH, there is presently no concerted, unified effort that is required if we are ever to find a cure and provide relief for the thousands of people who suffer and die each year. This bill would not establish a new agency or bureaucracy nor would it divert existing programs from their goals. Rather, it would supplement present medical research and expand our research capability by insuring that needed funds are directed to a unified investigative effort.

People from every city and State endure the pain and suffering of this terrible affliction, which brings to our children the doom of never reaching adulthood. Our responsibility as legislators is to provide an avenue for relief from this suffering, and I therefore call on my distinguished colleagues to join with me in supporting this important, necessary measure, and voting for its passage today.

Mr. MONAGAN. Mr. Chairman, I support H.R. 15474, National Cooley's Anemia Control Act. This bill is similar to legislation which I introduced earlier this session to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for the prevention of this disease.

Cooley's anemia is a disorder of the hemoglobin of the blood and is transmitted genetically. There are approximately 200,000 Americans afflicted with this painful disease, and tragically the majority are children. Predominantly found in children of Greek and Italian origin, the disorder is also found in children of Irish, Scandinavian, Jewish, Oriental, and Turkish descent due to widespread intermarriage.

The disease becomes manifest during the first year of life. The victims suffer a reduction in the formation, size, shape, and duration of red blood cells, loss of appetite, listlessness, enlargement of the spleen and liver, pallor, and a slight degree of jaundice. Those afflicted require frequent and costly blood transfusions to correct their anemia often beginning from their first year of life. These transfusions may be required weekly and in some instances as often as once a day. Cooley's anemia children suffer severe handicaps and tend to be small for their age because bone growth is poor. They also suffer malformed bone development leading to brittle, easily broken bones and alteration in facial appearance. These afflicted children usually cannot engage in strenuous physical activities since the anemia causes fatigue. In most instances, death occurs before the 20th year.

The existing programs in the research of the causes and possible cures for this disease are totally inadequate. In fact, at this time very little is known about Cooley's anemia even though it was described as a separate and specific type of blood disease about 1925 by Dr. Thomas B. Cooley. There is no known cure for the disease. Treatment consists solely of the frequent administration of blood transfusions to alleviate the constantly recurring anemia. These transfusions also add the problem of creating excess amounts of iron in the body which then collect in the liver, heart, pancreas, and other vital body organs. This iron overload may eventually lead to failure of these organs. There are chemicals that can remove this excess iron, but those presently available are too toxic for clinical use. These research programs must be given adequate monetary resources to carry their activities to positive effect.

We must not continue to neglect those individuals afflicted with Cooley's anemia. I have received numerous communications from Connecticut constituents and others throughout the country concerning the tragic experience of years of anguish and enormous medical expenses and the ultimate death of a brother, sister, son, daughter, nephew, niece or grandchild. Decisive action must be taken by this Congress before additional children become the victims of this killing malady.

The National Cooley's Anemia Control Act would provide $8.1 million for research, treatment, and training programs to ease and eventually eliminate the agony of Cooley's anemia. I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 15474 and provide for the establishment of this national program for the elimination of this dread disease.

Mr. PEYSER. I am pleased to announce my support of H.R. 15474, a bill to provide resources for a national coordinated attack on Cooley's anemia. It is entirely fitting that the Congress, after leading the way in promoting cancer and sickle cell anemia research, should take the initiative in mounting a campaign to eliminate this insidious disease which attacks primarily children of Italian and Greek descent. I urge my colleagues to join me in support of this worthy legislation.

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H.R. 15474, a bill to prevent and treat the blood disease known as Cooley's anemia.

This disease, also known as Mediterranean anemia, is found in children whose ancestors were natives to the countries surrounding the Mediterranean Sea. In America, these children are of predominantly Greek and Italian origin.

The child afflicted with Cooley's anemia is, generally, small, with malformed bone development, and a mongoloid facial appearance.

In 1925, the life expectancy of a Cooley's anemic child was 1 year. Today, due to scientific advances, a victim lives approximately 20 years.

There is no known cure for Cooley's anemia and the only effective treatment is blood transfusions.

Mr. Chairman, there are no statistics on the number of cases of Cooley's anemia in the United States, although it is estimated that there are approximately 200,000 individuals in our country who are carriers of the trait.

Ultimately, the solution lies in prevention—whether through an effective program of screening and counseling or through future development and research.

Presently, voluntary screening and counseling offer the best means by which to prevent occurrence of the disease. Coupled with sound education programs, they can provide reliable information to those affected.

The bill before us today, H.R. 15474, establishes a national program to provide support for research in Cooley's anemia and for screening, counseling and education for those affected by the disease.

One million dollars would be authorized for each of 3 years for the establishment and operation of screening, treatment and counseling activities.

In addition, $5.1 million would be authorized for a 3-year period to establish research, treatment, and prevention of Cooley's anemia.

Finally, this bill authorizes $75,000 to develop information and educational materials relating to this disease and to distribute such information to the public and to medical personnel.

Mr. Chairman, I support this 3-year program to combat Cooley's anemia, and I urge my colleagues to join in this fight by voting for the passage of H.R. 15474.

Mr. ADDABBO. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H.R. 15474, the National Cooley's Anemia Control Act. This bill authorizes a national program to coordinate efforts to diagnose, prevent, and treat this serious disease which presently afflicts more than 200,000 people in the United States, primarily those of Italian and Greek extraction.

I commend the chairman of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, Mr. STAGGERS, and the chairman of the Health Subcommittee, Mr. ROGERS and the members of the committee for their work on this legislation. The authorization of $2.73 million a year for each of the next 3 fiscal years should provide the financing to mount an effective control program against Cooley's anemia. As a member of the Appropriations Committee, I will certainly support adequate funding levels under the proposed authorization.

As the committee report indicates, Cooley's anemia is a serious disease which requires a national control program as set forth in H.R. 15474. I disagree with the administration's contention that research can be handled adequately by the National Institutes of Health and base my disagreement on both the extent and seriousness of the illness.

I urge my colleagues in the House to join me in voting in favor of H.R. 15474, another important action in this health minded session of the 92d Congress.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Chairman, I have no further requests for time.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SHORT TITLE

SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the "National Cooley's Anemia Control Act".

FINDINGS AND DECLARATION OF PURPOSE

SEC. 2. (a) The Congress finds and declares—

(1) that Cooley's anemia is a debilitating inheritable disease that afflicts thousands of American citizens and has been largely neglected;

(2) that efforts to prevent Cooley's anemia must be directed toward increased research in the cause and treatment of the disease, and the education, screening, and counseling of carriers of the trait;

(3) that programs to prevent Cooley's anemia must be based entirely upon the voluntary cooperation of the individuals involved; and

(4) that the attainment of better methods of prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of Cooley's anemia deserves the highest priority.

(b) In order to preserve and protect the health and welfare of all citizens, it is the purpose of this Act to establish a national program for the diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of, and research in, Cooley's anemia.

COOLEY'S ANEMIA PROGRAMS

SEC. 3. Title XI of the Public Health Service Act is amended by adding after section 1106 the following:

"PART B—COOLEY'S ANEMIA PROGRAMS

"COOLEY'S ANEMIA SCREENING, TREATMENT, AND COUNSELING, RESEARCH, AND INFORMATION AND EDUCATION PROGRAMS

"SEC. 1111. (a) (1) The Secretary may make grants to public and nonprofit private entities, and may enter into contracts with public and private entities, for projects for the establishment and operation, primarily through other existing health programs, of Cooley's anemia screening, treatment, and counseling programs.

"(2) The Secretary may make grants to public and nonprofit private entities, and may enter into contracts with public and private entities and individuals, for projects for research in the diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of Cooley's anemia, including projects for the development of effective and inexpensive tests which will identify those who have the disease or carry the trait.

"(3) The Secretary shall carry out a program to develop information and educational materials relating to Cooley's anemia and to disseminate such information and materials to persons providing health care and to the public generally. The Secretary may carry out such program through grants to public and nonprofit private entities or contracts with public and private entities and individuals.

"(b)(1) For the purpose of making payments pursuant to grants and contracts under subsection (a)(1), there are authorized to be appropriated $1,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1973, and for each of the next two fiscal years.

"(2) For the purpose of making payments pursuant to grants and contracts under subsection (a)(2), there are authorized to be appropriated $1,700,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1973, and for each of the next two fiscal years.

"(3) For the purpose of carrying out subsection (a) (3), there are authorized to be appropriated $25,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1973, and for each of the next two fiscal years.

"VOLUNTARY PARTICIPATION

"SEC. 1112. The participation by any individual in any program or portion thereof under this part shall be wholly voluntary and shall not be a prerequisite to eligibility for or receipt of any other service or assistance from, or to participation in, any other program.

"APPLICATIONS; ADMINISTRATION OF GRANT AND CONTRACT PROGRAMS

"SEC. 1113. (a) A grant under this part may be made upon application to the Secretary at such time, in such manner, containing and accompanied by such information, as the Secretary deems necessary. Each application shall—

"(1) provide that the programs and activities for which assistance under this part is sought will be administered by or under the supervision of the applicant;

"(2) provide for strict confidentiality of all test results, medical records, and other information regarding screening, counseling, or treatment of any person treated, except for (A) such information as the patient (or his guardian) consents to be released, or (B) statistical data compiled without reference to the identity of any such patient;

"(3) provide for appropriate community representation in the development and operation of any program funded by a grant under this part;

"(4) set forth such fiscal control and fund accounting procedures as may be necessary to assure proper disbursement of and accounting for Federal funds paid to the applicant under this part; and

"(5) provide for making such reports in such form and containing such information as the Secretary may reasonably require.

"(b) (1) In making any grant or contract under this part, the Secretary shall (A) take into account the number of persons to be served by the program supported by such grant or contract and the extent to which rapid and effective use will be made of funds under the grant or contract; and (B) give priority to programs operating in areas which the Secretary determines have the greatest number of persons in need of the services provided under such programs.

"(2) The Secretary may make a grant under section 1111(a)(1) for a screening, treatment, and counseling program when he determines that the screening provided by such program will be done through an effective and inexpensive Cooley's anemia screening test.

"PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE FACILITIES

"SEC. 1114. The Secretary shall establish a program within the Public Health Service to provide for voluntary Cooley's anemia screening, counseling, and treatment. Such program shall utilize effective and inexpensive Cooley's anemia screening tests, shall be made available through facilities of the Public Health Service to any person requesting screening, counseling, or treatment, and shall include appropriate publicity of the availability and voluntary nature of such programs.

"REPORTS

"SEC. 1115. (a) The Secretary shall prepare and submit to the President for transmittal to the Congress on or before April 1 of each year a comprehensive report on the administration of this part.

"(b) The report required by this section shall contain such recommendations for additional legislation as the Secretary deems necessary."

CONFORMING AMENDMENTS TO TITLE XI OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE ACT

SEC. 4. Title XI of the Public Health Service Act is amended—

(1) by striking out

"TITLE XI—SICKLE CELL ANEMIA PROGRAM"

and inserting in lieu thereof

"TITLE XI—GENERIC BLOOD DISORDERS

"PART A—SICKLE CELL ANEMIA PROGRAMS";

(2) by striking out paragraph (3) of section 1101(a); and

(3) by striking out "title" each place it occurs in sections 1103, 1104, and 1106 and inserting in lieu thereof "part".

Mr. STAGGERS (during the reading). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered as read, printed in the RECORD, and open to amendment at any point.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. If there are no amendments to be proposed, under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. BEVILL, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 15474) to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide assistance for programs for the diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of, and research in, Cooley's anemia, pursuant to House Resolution 1064, he reported the bill back to the House.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken; and the Speaker announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. CLANCY. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 377, nays 11, not voting 44, as follows:

[Roll No. 291]

YEAS—377

Abbitt
Abernethy
Abourezk
Abzug
Adams
Addabbo
Anderson, Calif.
Anderson, Ill.
Andrews, Ala.
Andrews, N. Dak.
Annunzio
Archer
Arends
Ashbrook
Ashley
Aspin
Aspinall
Badillo
Baker
Baring
Barrett
Begich
Belcher
Bennett
Bergland
Betts
Bevill
Biaggi
Biester
Bingham
Blackburn
Blatnik
Boland
Bolling
Bow
Brademas
Brasco
Bray
Brinkley
Brooks
Brotzman
Brown, Mich.
Brown, Ohio
Broyhill, N.C.
Broyhill, Va.
Buchanan
Burke, Fla.
Burke, Mass.
Burleson, Tex.
Burlison, Mo.
Burton
Byrne, Pa.
Byrnes, Wis.
Byron
Cabell
Carey, N.Y.
Carlson
Carney
Carter
Casey, Tex.
Cederberg
Celler
Chamberlain
Chappell
Chisholm
Clancy
Clark
Clausen, Don H.
Clawson, Del
Clay
Cleveland
Collier
Collins, Ill.
Colmer
Conable
Conover
Conte
Conyers
Corman
Cotter
Coughlin
Crane
Culver
Curlin
Daniel, Va.
Danielson
Davis, Wis.
de la Garza
Delaney
Dellums
Denholm
Dennis
Dent
Derwinski
Devine
Dickinson
Diggs
Dingell
Donohue
Dorn
Dow
Downing
Drinan
Dulski
Duncan
du Pont
Eckhardt
Edwards, Ala.
Edwards, Calif.
Eilberg
Erlenborn
Esch
Eshleman
Evans, Colo.
Evins, Tenn.
Fascell
Findley
Fish
Fisher
Flood
Flowers
Foley
Ford, Gerald R.
Ford, William D.
Forsythe
Fountain
Frelinghuysen
Frenzel
Frey
Fuqua
Galifianakis
Garmatz
Gaydos
Gettys
Giaimo
Gibbons
Goldwater
Gonzalez
Grasso
Gray
Green, Oreg.
Green, Pa.
Griffin
Griffiths
Gross
Grover
Gubser
Gude
Haley
Halpern
Hamilton
Hammerschmidt
Hanley
Hanna
Harrington
Harsha
Harvey
Hastings
Hathaway
Hawkins
Hays
Hechler, W. Va.
Heckler, Mass.
Heinz
Helstoski
Henderson
Hicks, Mass.
Hicks, Wash.
Hillis
Hogan
Holifield
Horton
Hosmer
Howard
Hull
Hungate
Hunt
Ichord
Jacobs
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Pa.
Jonas
Jones, Ala.
Jones, N.C.
Karth
Kastenmeier
Kazen
Keating
Kee
Keith
Kemp
King
Kluczynski
Koch
Kuykendall
Kyl
Kyros
Latta
Leggett
Lennon
Lent
Link
Lloyd
Long, Md.
Lujan
McClory
McCloskey
McCollister
McCormack
McCulloch
McDade
McEwen
McFall
McKay
McKevitt
McKinney
Macdonald, Mass.
Madden
Mahon
Mailliard
Mallary
Mann
Mathias, Calif.
Mathis, Ga.
Matsunaga
Mayne
Mazzoli
Melcher
Metcalfe
Michel
Mikva
Miller, Ohio
Mills, Ark.
Mills, Md.
Minish
Mink
Mitchell
Mizell
Mollohan
Monagan
Montgomery
Moorhead
Morgan
Mosher
Moss
Murphy, Ill.
Murphy, N.Y.
Myers
Natcher
Nelsen
Nichols
Nix
Obey
O'Hara
O'Konski
O'Neill
Passman
Patten
Pelly
Pepper
Perkins
Pettis
Peyser
Pickle
Pike
Pirnie
Poage
Podell
Poff
Powell

Preyer, N.C.
Price, Ill.
Price, Tex.
Pryor, Ark.
Pucinski
Purcell
Quie
Quillen
Railsback
Randall
Rangel
Rees
Reid
Reuss
Rhodes
Riegle
Robinson, Va.
Robison, N.Y.
Rodino
Roe
Rogers
Roncalio
Rooney, Pa.
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Roush
Rousselot
Roy
Roybal
Runnels
Ruppe
Ruth
St Germain
Sandman
Sarbanes
Satterfield
Saylor
Scherle
Schwengel
Scott
Seiberling
Shipley
Shoup
Shriver
Sikes
Sisk
Skubitz
Slack
Smith, Calif.
Smith, Iowa
Smith, N.Y.
Snyder
Spence
Springer
Staggers
Stanton, J. William
Stanton, James V.
Steed
Steele
Stephens
Stokes
Stratton
Stubblefield
Sullivan
Talcott
Taylor
Teague, Calif.
Teague, Tex.
Thompson, Ga.
Thompson, N.J.
Thomson, Wis.
Thone
Tiernan
Udall
Ullman
Van Deerlin
Vander Jagt
Vanik
Veysey
Vigorito
Waggonner
Waldie
Wampler
Ware
Whalen
Whalley
White
Whitehurst
Whitten
Widnall
Wiggins
Williams
Wilson, Bob
Wilson, Charles H.
Winn
Wolff
Wright
Wyatt
Wydler
Wylie
Wyman
Yates
Yatron
Young, Fla.
Zablocki
Zion
Zwach

NAYS—11

Camp
Collins, Tex.
Dellenback
Goodling
Hall
Martin
Schmitz
Schneebeli
Sebelius
Steiger, Ariz.
Terry

NOT VOTING—44

Alexander
Anderson, Tenn.
Bell
Blanton
Boggs
Broomfield
Caffery
Daniels, N.J.
Davis, Ga.
Davis, S.C.
Dowdy
Dwyer
Edmondson
Flynt
Fraser
Fulton
Gallagher
Hagan
Hansen, Idaho
Hansen, Wash.
Hébert
Hutchinson
Jarman
Jones, Tenn.
Landgrebe
Landrum
Long, La.
McClure
McDonald, Mich.
McMillan
Meeds
Miller, Calif.
Minshall
Nedzi
Patman
Rarick
Roberts
Rooney, N.Y.
Ryan
Scheuer
Steiger, Wis.
Stuckey
Symington
Young, Tex.

So the bill was passed.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Hébert with Mr. McClure.
Mr. Boggs with Mr. Steiger of Wisconsin.
Mr. Rooney of New York with Mrs. Dwyer.
Mr. Nedzi with Mr. McDonald of Michigan.
Mr. Meeds with Mr. Hansen of Idaho.
Mr. Young of Texas with Mr. Bell.
Mr. Anderson of Tennessee with Mr. Hutchinson.
Mr. Fulton with Mr. Landgrebe.
Mr. Fraser with Mr. Broomfield.
Mr. Flynt with Mr. Minshall.
Mr. Roberts with Mr. Rarick.
Mr. Ryan with Mr. Gallagher.
Mr. Hagan with Mr. Long of Louisiana.
Mr. Stuckey with Mr. Scheuer.
Mrs. Hansen of Washington with Mr. Landrum.
Mr. Blanton with Mr. McMillan.
Mr. Daniels of New Jersey with Mr. Patman.
Mr. Davis of South Carolina with Mr. Jarman.
Mr. Davis of Georgia with Mr. Caffery.
Mr. Jones of Tennessee with Mr. Miller of California.
Mr. Symington with Mr. Dowdy.
Mr. Alexander with Mr. Edmondson.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the two bills just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO FILE CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 9092, WAGE RATES FOR PREVAILING RATE EMPLOYEES

Mr. HENDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the managers have until midnight tonight to file a conference report on H.R. 9092.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

Conference Report (H. Rept. No. 92–1275)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 9092) to provide an equitable system for fixing and adjusting the rates of pay for prevailing rate employees of the Government, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 1, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 2, 3, 4, 5, and 16 and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 6: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6 and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

Restore the matter proposed to be stricken out by Senate amendment numbered 6; and, on page 18, line 23, of the House engrossed bill, strike out "President" and insert "Chairman of the Civil Service Commission".

And the Senate agree to the same.

T. J. Dulski,
David N. Henderson,
Richard C. White,
Managers on the Part of the House.

Gale W. McGee,
Jennings Randolph,
Quentin Burdick,
J. Caleb Boggs,
Managers on the Part of the Senate.

Joint Explanatory Statement of the Committee of Conference

The managers on the part of the House and the Senate at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 9092) to provide an equitable system for fixing and adjusting the rates of pay for prevailing rate employees of the Government, and for other purposes, submit the following joint statement to the House and the Senate in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the managers and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS

Amendment No. 1: This technical amendment, which changes a section reference in the House engrossed bill, is eliminated as inappropriate because of the action taken by the conference committee on Senate amendment No. 6. The Senate recedes.

Amendments Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5: These technical amendments make certain changes in one of the amendments in the House engrossed bill to title 5, United States Code, in order to conform the language style of the bill to the language style of that title. The House recedes.

FEDERAL PREVAILING RATE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Amendment No. 6:

House Bill

The House bill established a Federal Prevailing Rate Advisory Committee, composed of 11 members, to study the prevailing rate system and, from time to time, advise the Civil Service Commission thereon. The advisory committee would be composed of 5 representatives of management and 5 representatives of Federal employee organizations plus an independent chairman to be appointed by the President.

The chairman, who would not hold any other office or position in the Federal Government or in the District of Columbia Government, would be appointed for a 4-year term. The selection of the five employee organization members would be made by the Chairman of the Civil Service Commission and would be based upon the proportion of the total number of prevailing rate employees represented by a particular employee organization.

The Committee would be required to submit an annual report to the President for transmittal to the Congress.

Senate amendment

The Senate amendment eliminated all provisions of the House bill relating to the Federal Prevailing Rate Advisory Committee.

Conference agreement

The conference agreement adopts the provisions of the House bill regarding the Federal Prevailing Rate Advisory Committee, except that the chairman of the advisory committee will be appointed by the Chairman of the United States Civil Service Commission instead of by the President.

TECHNICAL AMENDMENT

Amendment No. 7: This technical amendment, which changes a section reference in the House engrossed bill, is eliminated as inappropriate because of the action taken by the conference committee on Senate amendment No. 6. The Senate recedes.

VESSEL EMPLOYEES OF PANAMA CANAL COMPANY

Amendment No. 8:

House bill

The House bill provided that vessel employees of the Panama Canal Company *may* be paid in accordance with the wage practices of the maritime industry. This House provision continues existing law contained in section 5342(b) of title 5, United States Code.

Under existing law, the Panama Canal Company has discretionary authority to pay its vessel employees in accordance with wage practices of the maritime industry. The Company has utilized this authority with respect to the pay for employees of the Company's one oceangoing vessel which operates between the Canal Zone and the United States. Maritime rates are not paid to the employees who work on the various classes of floating equipment in the Panama Canal.

Senate amendment

The Senate amendment changes existing law to provide, in effect, that vessel employees of the Panama Canal Company *shall* be paid in accordance with the wage practices of the maritime industry, thus eliminating the discretionary authority of the Panama Canal Company regarding the fixing of pay for vessel employees.

Under the Senate amendment, therefore, the Panama Canal Company would be *re-*

quired to pay all of its vessel employees in accordance with the wage practices of the maritime industry, including those employees who work on the various classes of floating equipment.

Conference agreement

The conference agreement is the same as the House bill. The Senate recedes.

The managers on the part of the House and the Senate agree that because public hearings have not been held on this issue, it is advisable at this time to retain existing law. However, it is the intention of the managers to bring this matter before their respective committees at an early date in the 93rd Congress for investigation and consideration.

TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS

Amendments Nos. 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15: These technical amendments, which change certain section references in the House engrossed bill, are eliminated as inappropriate because of the action taken by the conference committee on Senate amendment No. 6. The Senate recedes.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF NEW FOURTH AND FIFTH PAY STEPS FOR GRADES OF NONSUPERVISORY REGULAR WAGE SCHEDULES

Amendment No. 16:

House bill

Under the effective date section of the House bill, the provisions of the measure relating to the new fourth and fifth pay steps for each grade of a regular wage schedule for nonsupervisory prevailing rate employees become effective on the first day of the first applicable pay period which begins on or after the 90th day after the date of enactment of the bill. However, with respect to the prevailing rate employees of nonappropriated fund instrumentalities or of the Veterans' Canteen Service of the Veterans' Administration, the provisions relating to the fourth and fifth pay steps become effective on the first day of the first applicable pay period which begins on or after the 180th day after such date of enactment or on such earlier date (not earlier than the 90th day after such date of enactment) as the Civil Service Commission prescribes.

Senate amendment

The Senate amendment provided that the provisions of the House bill relating to the new fourth and fifth pay steps for grades of nonsupervisory regular wage schedules of all prevailing rate employees shall not become effective until the first day of the first applicable pay period commencing after (1) the date on which the President ceases to exercise his authority under the Economic Stabilization Act of 1970 to stabilize wages and salaries or (2) April 30, 1973, whichever date occurs first.

Conference agreement

The conference agreement is the same as the Senate amendment. The House recedes.

T. J. Dulski,
David N. Henderson,
Richard C. White,
Managers on the Part of the House.
Gale W. McGee,
Jennings Randolph,
Quentin Burdick,
J. Caleb Boggs,
Managers on the Part of the Senate.

THE RECENT EVICTION OF SOVIET PERSONNEL FROM EGYPT

(Mr. EDWARDS of Alabama asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. EDWARDS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, in the rush of events surrounding the recent eviction of Soviet personnel from Egypt, the role which President Nixon's peace initiatives played in the developments were underemphasized when mentioned at all.

By all accounts, Egyptian President Anwar el-Sadat dismissed the 18,000 to 20,000 Russians in Egypt because the Soviet Union had failed to provide his nation with new offensive weapons, weapons which President Sadat undoubtedly planned to deploy against Israel.

But the reason behind the reason has been overlooked: Why did not the Soviet Union supply this new offensive weaponry? One reason, if not the paramount one, is the foundation for negotiation as opposed to confrontation which President Nixon has laid through his bold peace initiatives of recent months.

There can be little question that a very explosive situation in the Middle East has been at least partially defused. With President Sadat deprived of his offensive weapons, the likelihood of an Israeli-Egyptian flare-up is markedly diminished. With Soviet troops thrown out of Egypt, the chance of a United States-Soviet Union clash is materially diminished.

Perhaps only history will determine for certain what role President Nixon's positive leadership toward peace has played in the easing of tension in the Middle East and in other corners of the world. But certainly President Nixon's initiatives have been a factor, and I believe a decisive one.

HANDGUN CONTROLS

(Mr. GUDE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. GUDE. Mr. Speaker, on December 7, 1971, I introduced H.R. 12077, an amendment to the Gun Control Act of 1968 which would prohibit the sale of domestic "Saturday night specials," the cheap handguns which are widely used in robberies, murders, and other violent crimes. The Gun Control Act of 1968 already bans the importation of these weapons.

The Senate Judiciary Committee approved the Senate counterpart to my legislation on June 28, 1972, by a 12-to-2 vote. I commend the committee for that action and look forward to final passage in the Senate in the near future. The margin of the vote in committee indicates that the Senators understand the urgency behind this legislation. I would hope that the House Judiciary Committee will consider this issue before recess in August so that we can have this new law on the books by the end of this Congress.

"Saturday night specials" are small caliber, inexpensive revolvers, usually of .22-caliber or .25-caliber design. They are useless for sporting purposes but have been frequently used in the commission of crimes.

In the 1960's, the imported "Saturday night special" became the gun used in 30 percent of all gun murders, armed robberies, and aggravated assaults.

The flow of these handguns should be totally cut off so that no more will fall into the possession of the criminal elements. This year is the time to act because 1 million of these weapons are sold annually and that creates the potential for much violence and tragedy.

It is unfortunate, Mr. Speaker, that demands for gun control legislation seem to come only after the shooting of public figures. Let us not wait for another tragedy to take this small step toward a rational gun control policy.

THE ORDER OF AHEPA CELEBRATES ITS 50TH ANNIVERSARY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York (Mr. Kemp) is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. KEMP. Mr. Speaker, as the only non-Greek member of AHEPA in western New York, it is with a feeling of special pride that I rise today to pay tribute to that outstanding Hellenic organization on the occasion of its golden anniversary.

The Order of Ahepa is a nonpolitical and nonsectarian fraternal organization which was founded July 26, 1922, in Atlanta, Ga. Its growth has been rapid until it now has 430 chapters in 49 States, Canada, and Australia.

Many of our outstanding Government leaders are or have been members of the AHEPA. The late President Franklin D. Roosevelt became a member while still Governor of New York, and maintained his membership faithfully. Former President Harry S. Truman is a member of the AHEPA and Vice President Spiro T. Agnew is also a member. Cabinet members, U.S. Senators, and Representatives, State and local officials are members of the AHEPA.

The Order of Ahepa has made many contributions to worthy causes during its 50-year history. Local AHEPA chapters have always given generously and vigorously supported local community undertakings in the fields of education, charity, and civic improvement. AHEPA's national and international contributions include: relief of Florida hurricane victims; relief of Mississippi flood victims; relief of Corinth earthquake victims; aid to the war orphans of Greece; relief of Dodecanese earthquake victims; aid for the fatherless children of refugees, through the Near East relief; contributions for the Hellenic Museum; national scholarships to worthy students; Sons of Pericles Memorial to the American Philhellenes of 1821, at Missolonghi, Greece; relief of Turkish earthquake victims; Ecuadorean relief; Kansas City flood relief; Greek war relief; AHEPA hospitals in Athens and Thessalonika, and seven health centers in Greece; sale of $500 million in U.S. war bonds during World War II as an official issuing agency of the U.S. Treasury; the Dr. George Papanicolaou Research Institute at Miami; the AHEPA Educational Journey to Greece student program, and the New Smyrna Beach, Fla., monument commemorating the first landing of Hellenes in the new world in the year 1768. And these accomplishments, Mr. Speaker, are only a representative sampling of the many contributions which AHEPA has made since its founding.

Through my membership in William McKinley Chapter 91, I have become personally acquainted with AHEPA's activities and its numerous projects to aid worthy causes. I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate local AHEPA officers, Angelo E. Pefanis, president, Buffalo; Tasos Kellaris, vice president, Buffalo; Chris Liaros, secretary, Buffalo; Nick Kafasis, treasurer, Buffalo; and George Carcales, athletic director, Buffalo, for their hard work and dedicated efforts toward the AHEPA goal of the improvement and betterment of our social, moral, and family life.

We owe much to Americans of Greek origin and to their native land of Greece with its priceless heritage of individual liberty and freedom. It was the magnificent Greek philosophy to which our Founding Fathers turned in the beginning days of our Republic and since that time the people of America and Greece have shared a unique friendship.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate AHEPA on its outstanding record of achievements over these past 50 years and I join my colleagues in wishing this fine organization continuing success in the years to come.

LEONARD P. FRIEDER: THE PASSING OF A DISTINGUISHED AMERICAN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. McDade) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. McDADE. Mr. Speaker, this Nation has lost one of its outstanding men in the death of Leonard P. Frieder, the president of the Gentex Corp. in my own congressional district.

He was know as "Pete," and he was, I believe, one of the great rugged individualists of this century. He had started his career as a small boy in the General Textile Co., in New England, and learned from his father a code of ethics that endured and ripened throughout "Pete's" lifetime. He gave to his work the last ounce of a tremendous intelligence. He had profound respect for the capabilities and opinions of those who worked for him and with him. He believed he had a responsibility to his workers and to their families.

The culmination of these beliefs was his absolute determination to produce in Gentex only items which would meet any measure that any reasonable man might devise. He demanded a perfection in his products to meet the stringent tests of his own life.

The range of his inventiveness was enormous. When the armed services needed a parachute that was virtually foolproof, "Pete" Frieder invented one that the OSS could give to a man who had never seen a parachute before and he could jump safely with virtually no danger of injury on landing. When the Navy was faced with the loss of its divers through the premature explosion of blasting caps being used for underwater demolition, "Pete" developed a carrying case for the blasting caps which would permit the entire load being carried by the diver to explode with nothing more happening to the diver than a slight earache from a minor increase in water pressure in the vicinity.

When the helicopter became such a significant weapon among all the services, and when the decibel level under the overhead props became so great that the hearing of our helicopter pilots was seriously jeopardized, Pete developed the SPH-4, the helmet of standard issue among our helicopter pilots today, with ear cups of such noise attenuation qualities that we need have no concern over the loss of hearing among the men who fly helicopters in America.

He was a man who loved America and gave so much of his life to develop products which we needed for a better life in America and for the defense of America. He was a man who loved his community, and above all, a man who loved his family.

I pay tribute to "Pete" Frieder today because I believe that it was men of his indomitable character who did most to build this Nation. He was the sort of man who believed that if anyone could ask a question, however difficult that question might be, then surely a reasonable man could find a solution—and he went about doing just that.

His loss is a personal loss to all of us. He set a standard of excellence that all of us might emulate. I do not think we shall often see his like again.

LACK OF FREEDOMS IN SOVIET UNION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. Frenzel) is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. FRENZEL. Mr. Speaker, in recent years a great deal of public attention has focused upon the lack of individual freedoms in the Soviet Union. I, like most Members of Congress, deplore the Soviet Government's treatment of all religious groups and some nationalities within their country. We believe that basic rights—the right of people to openly practice their religious beliefs, the right of all peoples to live in the country of their choice and to leave a country if they choose, the cultural rights of an ethnic minority, the right to have an occupying military power leave the land of a captive nation—are being denied.

Recently the great Russian writer Alexander Solzhenitsyn wrote a Lenten letter to Pimen, patriarch of all Russia, deploring the condition of the Russian Orthodox Church in the Soviet Union. Mr. Solzhenitsyn knows firsthand the abuses of the Soviet regime. He spent several years in Siberia for some of the material which he has written. He has been denied facilities to conduct research on several historical works which he wishes to write. He and his family have been harassed by the Soviet authorities. And, perhaps best publicized, Mr. Solzhenitsyn has been denied permission to receive the Nobel Prize for Literature in Russia. Mr. Solzhenitsyn will not leave Russia voluntarily to receive his Nobel Prize because he is certain that once he is out, he will not be permitted to return.

Even though the Soviet Government has been hard on Mr. Solzhenitsyn, he does not support its overthrow. Mr. Solzhenitsyn is against the abuses of the regime, not the existence of the regime itself. That makes the letter he wrote to Primate Pimen even more poignant. I submit for the Record the Keith Armes translation of Alexander Solzhenitsyn's letter to the primate.

Most Holy Lord: I write to you about that which crushes the heads and sunders the breasts of still surviving Orthodox Russian people like a gravestone. All know it, and it has already been cried aloud (1), but again all are silent in hopeless resignation. But put just a little stone on top of the gravestone, and it becomes impossible to be silent any longer. Such a little stone pressed down upon me when I heard your message on Christmas Eve. (2) I felt a stab of pain when you finally spoke of the children—perhaps the first time for half a century that this message came from such an eminence—summoning parents to inspire in their children together with love for their country love for the Church (and evidently love for the faith itself?) And to strengthen this love with the force of their own good example. I heard this—and there arose before me my early childhood, spent at many church services, and my original impression, so exceptional in its freshness and purity, which no millstones or intellectual theories could later erase.

But how is this? Why did you address this honorable appeal only to Russian émigrés? (3) Why is it only *these* children whom you call upon the parents to bring up in the Christian faith, why is it only this far-off flock whom you warn to "beware of slander and lies" and fortify themselves in justice and truth? But what of *us*—are *we* to beware? Are we to inspire love for the Church in *our children* or not? Yes, Christ bade us to go seek the hundredth lost sheep, but only after ninety-nine are safe. But when the ninety-nine who should be at hand are lost—should *they* not be our first concern?

Why should I have to produce my passport when I come to church to christen my son? (4) What canonical need impels the Moscow Patriarchate to require the registration of christened souls? One should be surprised at the spiritual fortitude of parents which gives them the strength to endure this registration, compelling them to inform against themselves to the state and then be subjected to persecution at their work or public derision by ignoramuses.

But at this point the persistence of the parents becomes exhausted, and the children's involvement with the Church usually ends with their being christened as infants, while the following stages of upbringing in the faith are firmly closed to them and they are prevented from serving at the altar, sometimes from receiving the Communion or even attending a service. We are robbing our children by depriving them of that unrepeatable and angelically pure perception of the service which it is impossible for them ever to experience later in adult life or even to realize what they have lost. Their right to continue the faith of their fathers has been violated as well as the right of parents to bring up their children in accordance with their own understanding of the world—and you, hierarchs of the Church, are reconciled to this and give it your support, finding such a situation to be a sure sign of religious freedom. A situation in which we are obliged to give up our defenseless children, give them up not into neutral hands, but into the power of atheistic propaganda of the most primitive and unscrupulous nature. A situation in which children who have been torn away from Christianity in order to prevent their being infected by it are left no more than a gap between the Communist propagandist's guidebook and the Criminal Code. (5)

The past half-century has already been lost beyond hope, it is pointless to attempt to rescue the present, but how are we to save the future of our country—the future which will consist of the children of today? The true, profound fate of our country ultimately depends on whether the rightness of force will finally become rooted in the understanding of the people or whether the force of rightness will emerge from its eclipse and again shine forth. Will we succeed in restoring in ourselves at least some Christian characteristics, or will we lose *all* of those that still remain to us and surrender ourselves up to the calculations of self-preservation and personal advantage?

The study of Russian history during the last few centuries convinces one that the whole of our history would have taken a far more humane and harmonious course if the Church had not renounced her independence (6) and if the people had heeded her voice in a way comparable, for instance, to Poland. Alas, in our country it has long been otherwise. Gradually we have come to lose that radiant Christian ethical atmosphere in which over a period of thousands of years were established our mores, way of life, view of the world and folklore, even the very name in Russian for the Russian peasants—"krestjane." (7) We are losing the last tokens and characteristics of a Christian people—how is it possible that this should not be the principal concern of the Russian Patriarch? The Russian Church has agitated views on every evil to be found in far-off Asia or Africa; only on internal disasters does it never have any views whatever. Why are the messages handed down to us from the summit of the Church always so traditionally serene? Why are all the Church documents as complacent as if they were issued in the midst of a supremely Christian people?

After one such serene message after another, will there not finally come a miserable year in which the need to write them will disappear completely? Nobody will be left to address them to, since no flock will remain except for the Patriarchal Chancellery.

It is now six years since two most honorable priests, Yakunin and Eshliman, wrote a well-known letter to your predecessor, confirming by their self-sacrificial example that the pure flame of the Christian faith had not yet been extinguished in our native land. In full detail and with abundance of proof they pictured to him the voluntary internal enslavement, amounting to self-destruction, to which the Russian Church had been reduced. They asked to be informed if there were anything untrue in their letter. But every word they had written was true, none of the hierarchs undertook to refute them. And what reply did they receive? The simplest and crudest: they were punished for saying the truth by being forbidden to perform services. And you have not remedied this wrong to this day. Similiarly the terrible letter of the twelve men from Vyatka has remained unanswered; (8) instead, they have been persecuted. And similarly the one fearless Archbishop, Hermogen of Kaluga, remains exiled to this day, imprisoned in a monastery, for having prevented belatedly raging atheism from closing his churches and burning icons and books after all the success which atheism had enjoyed in the other bishoprics during the period immediately preceding 1964.(9)

Six years since everything was said out loud—and what has changed? For every working church there are twenty churches which have been demolished and destroyed irrecoverably and twenty abandoned and desecrated. Is there a sight more heartrending than these skeltons of churches, the property of birds and storekeeprs? How many towns and villages are there in our country where the nearest church is 100 or even 200 kilometers away? And the North is left completely without churches, the region which is the age-old storehouse of the Russian spirit and—predictably—the most reliable surety for the future of Russia. (10) Any attempt by church volunteers, religious donors or the faithful in their legacies to restore even the smallest church is blocked by the one-sided laws respecting the so-called seperation of church and state. We scarcely even dare to ask about bellringing—but why should Russia be deprived of her ancient ornament, of her best voice? But what use is it to talk of churches! Even a copy of the Gospel is nowhere to be had Even the Gospel is brought to us from abroad, in the same way as our missionaries used to take it with them to the Indigirka. (11)

Six years have passed—and has anything been successfully defended by the Church? The entire administration of the Church, the appointment of parish priests and bishops (including those who commit outrages with the aim of making it easier to deride and destroy the Church), (12) everything is controlled by the Commitee on Religious Affairs(13) just as secretly as before.

Such a church, directed dictatorially by atheists, is a sight which has not been seen for two millennia. All the property of the Church has been surrendered to their control, as well as the use of the Church funds, the coppers dropped into the collection plates by devout fingers. Five million rubles have been donated with grandiose gestures to extraneous causes, while beggars are driven away from the church porch and there is no money to repair the leaking roof of a church in a poor parish. The priests are deprived of their rights in their parishes, remaining entrusted solely with the holding of services; however, they are not allowed even to leave their churches in order to cross the threshold to visit a sick man or go to the cemetery; to do so they are obliged to ask official permission from the City Council.

What arguments can one find to convince oneself that the systematic destruction of the spirit and body of the Church under the direction of atheists is the best means of preserving it? Preservation for whom? Evidently not for Christ. Preservation—but how? By lying? But after this lying who is to perform the Eucharist? (14)

Most holy lord! Do not disdain utterly my unworthy cry. It may be that not every seven years even such a cry as this reaches your ears. Do not give us reason to suppose, do not make us think that for the prelates of the Russian Church temporal power is above heavenly power and that temporal responsibility is more fearful than responsibility before God.

Let us not craftily pretend either before others or, above all, in our prayers that external fetters are stronger than our spirit. It was no easier at the time of the birth of Christianity, but nevertheless Christianity withstood everything and flourished. And it showed us the way: the way of sacrifice. He who is deprived of all material strength will finally always be triumphant through sacrifice. Within our memory our priests and fellow-believers have undergone just such a martyrdom worthy of the first centuries of Christianity. Then they were thrown to the lions, while today they can lose only their material welfare.

In these days, as you kneel before the cross, set up for Easter in the middle of the church, (15) ask our Lord: what other aim can there be for your service amongst the people, who have almost lost both the spirit of Christianity and the very semblance of Christans?

The fourth week of Lent, 1972.

ALEXANDER SOLZHENITSYN.

CONGRATULATIONS TO AHEPA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. WILLIAMS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, today, I join with many of my colleagues in offering my congratulations to the Order of Ahepa, more formally known as the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association, which is celebrating its golden anniversary this month.

This national fraternal organization was founded 50 years ago in Atlanta, Ga. In the years since 1922, the Order of Ahepa has made countless contributions to the victims of floods, earthquakes, and other natural disasters, both in this country and abroad. Local AHEPA chapters have given generously in support of community undertakings in the fields of charity, education, and civic improvement.

Since I serve as a commissioner on the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission, I was pleased to learn that the Order of Ahepa has announced the establishment of its own bicentennial committee. They plan to emphasize two themes in their bicentennial program planning—the influence of Greek history and Greek thought on the American Revolution and on the Founding Fathers, as well as the highly significant contributions of Greek-Americans to the history and culture of the United States. The distinguished chairman of this committee is Mr. George E. Perry, head, Slavic room and Greek area specialist at the Library of Congress.

We should all honor the Order of Ahepa, Mr. Speaker, if for no other reason than because it is an extremely patriotic organization that produces citizens who become the backbone of this Nation. The members of AHEPA make a conscious and persistent effort to instill in their youngest members a fierce love of freedom and a deep sense of loyalty to the United States.

There is a local chapter of AHEPA in Upper Darby, Pa., which is part of the district I represent. I take this opportunity to commend all of the members of that chapter, and particularly the officers, President L. Eric Davidis, Vice President John Solomon, Secretary Apostolos W. Karavassily and Treasurer D. John Simeonides, for their excellent work, and wish them success in their next half century.

AEC CHAIRMAN SCHLESINGER GIVES TIMELY COMMENT ON ENERGY PROBLEM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Wyoming (Mr. RONCALIO) is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. RONCALIO. Mr. Speaker, the Nation faces a severe energy shortage in the not-too distant future. The inability of producers to supply sufficient power to industry and the consumer is already reflected in blackouts, an ever-increasing dependence on foreign oil and similar reoccurring incidents. By 1980 estimated domestic oil production will top out at 12 million barrels a day, while estimated domestic consumption will be between 22 and 28 million barrels a day. This would result in an excess of $15 billion a year price tag for foreign oil, which would wreak havoc with our already insecure balance of payments. Current annual production of gas is 22 million cubic feet, a level which will remain constant through 1980. However, the demand for gas in 1980 is predicted to be 35 million cubic feet a year. Even our coal resources are not unlimited. They will be totally depleted in little more than a century.

As the availability of energy producing fuels decreases prices are on the rise. Supply and demand are not the only factors causing this spiral. A growing concern over the quality of our environment has resulted in increased production expenditures. Rampant inflation, barely checked by recent administrative measures, has added to increased costs. Inefficiency in the construction of fuel extraction and refining facilities and power-generating plants is another cause for the rise in purchasing prices. The cost per kilowatt will be 40 percent higher in 1980, largely because of the higher cost in construction, the rising cost of fuels, environmental constraints, and inflation.

We face a sordid predicament. Alternatives to our present system of power production and consumption must be found. An already existing remedy lies in atomic energy. Atomic energy plants have proved to be a viable means of producing cheap, convertible power with negligible side effects. Solutions to thermal pollution, disposal of radioactive waste, workable cooling systems, and other shortcomings witnessed by the harnessing of the atom for peaceful use have been found or are on the verge of major breakthroughs.

James R. Schlesinger, the personable Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission and a strong advocate for solving the country's power shortage through atomic energy, makes several candid revelations on this matter of national concern. In a July 9, Washington Post interview, Dr. Schlesinger states:

> There is no alternative to substantial use of nuclear power.

He indicates that by 1980 25 percent of the Nation's total power-producing capacity will be found in nuclear plants. This figure climbs to 50 percent by 1990. Changes in national energy and fuel policy could result in an even greater reliance on nuclear energy.

Schlesinger calls for a rapid state-of-the-art conversion from light water nuclear reactors to liquid-metal fast breeder reactors. This is essential as the price of uranium is on the increase.

> The breeder will exploit about 70% of the energy content in uranium, whereas the light water reactors built today exploit only 1% of uranium's energy content.

The advantages of fast breeder reactors are obvious and become more a reality as the problems of controlling the fussion of uranium-238 into plutonium-239 by means of high-energy neutrons produced in the fission process are ironed out.

I have long supported the use of atoms as an infinitely productive source of power. In my State of Wyoming, however, we seem to have gotten off the track. The proposed stimulation of natural gas by nuclear detonation is an unacceptable reallocation of priorities. I have made this point time and again before my colleagues citing a myriad of factors which illustrate the futility of such a venture. Economic, environmental, and technological aspects of the Wagon Wheel project dictate that such an experiment is doomed to failure.

Dr. Schlesinger's comments add fuel to the fire. There is no logic in indirect approaches to the problem when direct and immediate solutions are available. Generation of power through fast breeder reactors is the correct avenue for overcoming our Nation's energy shortage. To do otherwise, Mr. Speaker, is folly.

The prefatory remarks which follow were written by Thomas O'Toole, Washington Post staff writer:

[From the Washington Post, July 9, 1972]

THE ENERGY CRISIS: AN AEC OVERVIEW

(By Thomas O'Toole)

Few men speak more straightforwardly about the nation's rising energy needs than James R. Schlesinger, the 42-year-old chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission. He briefs the White House, lectures the Treasury Department, scolds industry and testifies before Congress on it. He's concerned with all forms and aspects of energy—not just atomic energy. He speaks openly, for instance, about the possibility of rationing electrical energy.

"I think we're going to want to slow down the demand for electric power, if only for good environmental reasons," Schlesinger said not long ago. "We may have to have laws that restrict the way in which power can be used.

If Schlesinger is nothing else, he is candid and direct. When he took over as AEC chairman he brought in a retired Air Force colonel to study a branch of the AEC for a possible overhaul. A month later, the colonel walked into Schlesinger's office with charts and graphs to dress up his report.

"Let's cut out that Pentagon baloney," Schlesinger said abruptly. "Just give me the facts."

His knowledge of the Pentagon was at least part of the reason Schlesinger was appointed AEC chairman by President Nixon. He had spent six years as director of strategic studies for the Rand Corp. and two years as assistant director of the Budget Bureau in charge of, among other things, military spending. His friends say he was personally responsible for cutting $6 billion from the Pentagon request in the first year of the Nixon administration.

"He had the hammer on the defense guys for more than a year," recalls a high-ranking Nixon appointee. "He made very few friends in the Pentagon."

There's more to Schlesinger than directness. He has a Ph.D. from Harvard, taught economics for eight years at the University of Virginia and wrote a book on foreign economic policy that many economists regard as a bible. He's regarded on Capitol Hill and in the White House as a man who's truly interested in finding the right solutions to our energy problems.

"What impresses me about Schlesinger is that, while he's scowling at you, he'll still listen to you," said a man who served President Johnson and President Nixon. "He's even capable of changing his mind."

While he's been chairman a little less than a year, Schlesinger has made some dramatic changes in the AEC. He's certainly altered its image, which had been one of secrecy and resistance to change. He's also changed its mission, making the commission more a regulator than a promoter of nuclear power and pushing the AEC for the first time into research on non-nuclear energy.

"I think the strength of the AEC lies in technology," he said in explaining the move into battery and geothermal energy research. "We must have a balanced technology if we're to get the most out of our energy sources."

To the chagrin of many in private industry, Schlesinger has also turned out to be something of an environmentalist. He listens to ecologists' complaints about nuclear plant sites and worries actively about what he considers nuclear power's most serious impact on the environment.

"Thermal pollution of our streams and rivers by a power plant's heated discharge is the most complicated of all our questions," he said once. "Heating things up doesn't have to be bad, but it can be bad for small bodies of water, for upwater streams, for shallow bays. There's no easy solution to this question."

One of Schlesinger's serious hobbies helps to explain his naturalist instincts. He's a bird watcher and often gets up before 5 a.m. to get in two hours of watching before going to his office. He also composes and sings political folk ballads, accompanied by his own guitar.

The father of eight children, Schlesinger has little time for social life. He shuns the cocktail circuit and turns down almost all political dinner invitations. In his office—where the interview excerpted below was recorded—he's seen in his shirtsleeves, his tie askew, his shirttail out. He is almost always seen smoking a pipe, a habit he's had for the last 24 years.

A man of professorial charm, Schlesinger has no time for ceremony. Before becoming AEC chairman, he drove an old blue car that had a Blue Book value of $50. Now he's driven by a chauffeur in a limousine, which he openly dislikes. The limousine broke down once and he happily walked the half mile back to his home, got into his beat-up car and drove his chauffeur and himself to the office.

Q. The whole country talks as if the United States is in the midst of an energy crisis. The White House says it, the Congress says it and the press says it. What do you think?

A. I would prefer to avoid the general term "crisis." Clearly we have a problem with regard to fuels. We have topped out, in terms of oil production in the lower 48 states, at about 10 million barrels a day. Assuming Alaska comes on, that will provide an additional 2 million barrels a day. If you consider prospective demands for 1980, it lies somewhere between 22 million and 28 million barrels a day. If one took the immediately prospective oil prices for 1972, and we're talking about importing as many as 16 million barrels a day in 1980, the cost of that would be in excess of $15 billion a year.

The U.S. balance of payments is in a rather parlous condition, and it's not clear that additional outpayment of $15 billion a year for foreign oil is something we can support. And that is only assuming a static situation. The trend in oil prices is up, and one can anticipate they will continue upward. So that the burden on U.S. balance of payments, unless we're able to substitute other fuels for oil, could be on the order of $30 billion a year.

Beyond the question of fuel supply, there is a seemingly chronic problem with respect to electric service reliability. In the near term, there has been concern regarding regional shortages of electric power supply with the resultant possibilities of brownouts and even blackouts.

Q. Can we substitute gas and coal for oil?

A. The further development of gas in sizable amounts seems out of the question—at least until we have gas from coal. The annual demand for gas could be greater than 35 trillion cubic feet by 1980, but the supply we anticipate will be little if any in excess of the 22 trillion cubic feet we produce today. There can be some supplement from imported liquefied natural gas, but it will be limited. We have enough coal to go for a century or, more, but utilities have tended to shift away from coal because of its sulfur oxides and other pollutants. We have not developed a way of readily and economically getting rid of the sulfur in coal. There is a fair amount of low-sulfur coal in the West, but it's fairly expensive to transport. We will require an extensive national effort either to achieve coal gasification or otherwise to convert the coal to a form where it can be used in abundance within environmental constraints.

Q. The country wants power, but it wants clean, cheap power. How can it go on getting clean, cheap power in view of the fuels crisis you've just described?

A. The trend in power costs is upward. One reason it's upward is the introduction of environmental regulations. Another reason is the rising cost of fuel. As we clean up our fuels, as we prevent noxious combustion products from getting into the air, or as we limit the discharge of heat into the water, this will cost money. Consequently, the price of power will rise but it will be cleaner power.

Q. How much more expensive will it be?

A. The cost per kilowatt probably will be something like 40 per cent higher in 1980 than it is today, largely reflecting the higher cost of construction, the rising cost of fuels and environmental requirements. Through greater efficiencies we hope to limit the rate of increase in power costs. How? The construction of a nuclear plant now requires on the order of eight years—in other countries half that time. If we can cut the time for construction, we can do much to limit the increase in the cost of power.

Q. What happened to put this country in the fix it's in today with regard to energy?

A. The driving force behind the problem has been the enormous increase in energy demand, so that we have outstripped our own oil production at the same time that environmental considerations put limits on the strip mining of coal and the burning of coal. It all reflects the higher aspirations of America and it has all come together at the same time.

Q. Do you think there was a lack of foresight in government and industry as far as anticipating the demand for power, anticipating the environmental revolution and even in anticipating what could have been done in technology to offset the problems we have today?

A. There is something in that, though, it's very difficult to anticipate a relatively sudden development like the thrust toward . . . higher environmental standards. There have been new findings with regard to the physical and health impact of combustion products that have, I think, reinforced the esthetic or quality-of-life aspect of the environmental movement.

Most of the technology you've referred to has primarily been the responsibility of industry. The one exception was nuclear energy. As a result of the government monopoly in nuclear energy, the total energy research and development budget for civil application tended to be funded in a lopsided manner: most of the money into nuclear, relatively little into other energy sources. We can see this in retrospect.

One of the things you have to keep in mind is that the utility industry is a regulated industry, and even though it receives impressive revenues, nearly $25 billion a year, it has rarely put significant money directly into research and development. This is partly because it's a regulated industry, partly because it's fragmented and partly because of reasons of its own historical perspectives and its role relative to the manufacturers. The utility industry should have been a major source of funding for technology development but it has not been. However, we now see clear signs of change.

Q. Congress has criticized the executive branch for scattering energy policy throughout as many as 61 federal agencies, which suggests that if the United States has an energy policy it isn't a coherent one. What is your feeling? Does the country have what you would call a coherent energy policy?

A. We need a far more coherent energy policy than we have at present. President Nixon's proposal for a Department of Natural Resources would help solve these problems, but I believe we should have review of our fuel policies in one place. At present, the Interior Department has responsibility for coal and oil, the AEC has responsibility for uranium, the Federal Power Commission licenses hydropower facilities and regulates the price of gas. I believe all these fuel policies should be under one roof, so there can be a more consistent treatment of fuels. As a member of the executive branch, I would say that one of the problems there is not only the fragmentation of responsibilities within the Executive but the fragmentation of assignments on Capitol Hill. In some sense, that may be a more difficult problem to deal with than reorganization with the executive.

Q. One aspect of our energy dilemma is the environmental movement, a movement that has forced considerable change on energy policy. What kind of impact do you think this movement has had—mostly positive or largely negative?

A. In some respects it has aggravated the dilemma because environmental regulations limit the use of fuels and technologies, but I think that in the large it has focused attention on the energy problem and in the long run that focusing of attention may be more valuable than the short-run impediments. Is it necessary for total energy demand to grow at a rate of 4–5 per cent a year? This is the fundamental issue that the environmental movement has raised, and it is a good issue. Of course, it can be said that a fair number of environmentalists have been rather contentious, but this should not distract attention from the movement's fundamental contribution, which is to focus on what we can do about ever-growing energy use.

Q. How much good or ill effect has the environmental movement had on the atomic energy program in the United States?

A. Well, a minority in the environmental movement just do not like nuclear energy. The primary reason may be a fear of the unknown—neophobia. But all in all, the environmental movement has made a major contribution to nuclear energy. The reason is quite clear—the chief advantage of nuclear energy from an environmental standpoint is that there are no combustion products and therefore essentially no air pollution. There has been a push in the direction of nuclear power because of the low availability of fossil fuels that meet our environmental standards. I'm not sure that was the objective of the environmentalists, but that's the way it has worked out.

Q. How can you say the environmentalists have helped nuclear power that much? They've held up licensing permits on countless nuclear plant projects, which doesn't seem like much help.

A. Hearings by licensing boards have been far more extensive than necessary. Delaying tactics have been deliberately employed in some cases, and I don't believe that's in the public interest. However, we should all be careful not to blame environmentalists. Many plants, both fossil and nuclear, were behind schedule even before the upsurge of interest in environmental matters. The schedule slippage of most nuclear plants is due to inadequate planning, the slow pace of construction, labor disputes, the late delivery of equipment, and prolonged test programs. There are a fair number of plants which have elicited no protests from environmentalists that are two or more years behind schedule. The United States has turned out to be a country of relatively low efficiency in the construction of nuclear power plants. Until we've improved our efficiency, we should all be careful not to put too much blame on the environmental movement.

Q. Nuclear power generates less than 2 per cent of all the electricity produced in the U.S. today, but is a growing fraction of the total. Could you tell us what your latest projections are for nuclear power?

A. We're still projecting 25 per cent of total capacity in 1980 in nuclear plants. That would be approximately 150 million kilowatts. Construction lags might slow it down. By 1990, our estimate rises to almost 50 per cent of total power, something on the order of 600 million kilowatts. Changes in national energy and fuel policy could speed that up. It is useful to reflect on those numbers. When the United States entered the Second World War, the generating capacity in the country was 42 million kilowatts. So the nuclear power estimate for 1980 is almost four times the total generating capacity of the U.S. at the start of the Second World War. For the next few years, the annual additions to nuclear capacity will represent about 50 per cent of all the power we had prior to World War II. Roughly 50 per cent of all the capacity being ordered today is nuclear and in the years ahead it will probably be closer to 65 per cent.

One reason for hesitancy in ordering nuclear plants is the congestion in the regulatory process, delays in hearings, delays in licensing. But despite these delays, I think utilities recognize that nuclear plants meet environmental standards and provide a ready source of fuel. They look to the future and they probably see fewer uncertainties with nuclear power than they do with fossil fuels. In the long run, the extensive public debates about nuclear power will seem secondary. There is no alternative to substantial use of nuclear power.

Q. But right now there is a lively debate about the future availability of uranium with some people suggesting we won't have enough cheap uranium to fuel the nuclear plants we'll be building in the next 10 years.

A. It's hard to anticipate just how long low-cost uranium reserves will last. The estimates of uranium reserves in the United States are made on a quite conservative basis. Much of the world has not been explored, and even in the United States there are areas that have not been explored. There was a find recently along the Santa Fe Railway in New Mexico. I think we can count on having plenty of uranium to meet our needs.

Eventually the price of uranium would begin to rise and then the economics of light water reactors would start to suffer. We would begin to run out of low-cost uranium, but that is where the fast breeder reactor would prove its merits, because the price of electric power in the breeder is essentially insensitive to the price of uranium. The breeder will exploit about 70 per cent of the energy content in uranium, whereas the light water reactors built today exploit only 1 per cent of the energy content. In fact, the breeder will permit us to use what is a major potential asset in the United States and that is the vast amounts of depleted uranium left over from our weapons program, which could fuel breeders for almost a century.

Q. The United States has spent more than 20 years and about $800 million on breeder *research. The AEC is about to enter into a contract for the first breeder demonstration plant, which is to be located in the Tennessee Valley. When can the country expect to see commercial electricity from the breeder?*

A. President Nixon has indicated that we should have an operating "demo" plant by 1980, and that continues to be our objective. We will be very close to that and I hope we beat it. We've ironed out all the outstanding problems except for the site, which we're now looking at. There are four or five sites under consideration. There will be a second demo plant located outside the Tennessee Valley. Our best judgment is that the first commercial breeders would be coming in after 1985.

Q. Few Americans understand the concept of the fast breeder. Can you describe how it would work and can you discuss its safety aspects?

A. The fast breeder is just what the name suggest. Fast or highly energetic neutrons are produced in the fission process, and are absorbed by the fertile uranium-238. The absorption of neutrons converts the uranium-238 into plutonium-239, which can be used as fuel. We anticipate that in 10 years' time a fast breeder would produce twice as much fuel as was consumed.

On the safety aspects, a better understanding seems to be developing. For example, the power densities will be about six times higher in the breeder than they are in the light water reactor. That means that if all of the coolant were lost from around the fuel, it is more difficult to dissipate the leftover heat to avoid melting the fuel. But in the breeder there is far less likelihood of losing the coolant even in the case of an instantaneous double-ended major pipe rupture. The reason is that liquid sodium is used to cool the hot reactor core instead of water. One of the most important things to remember about sodium as a reactor coolant is that its boiling point is about 1,600 degrees F., and consequently it does not have to be pressurized like water. Because it won't be pressurized, one avoids any chance of a major loss-of-coolant accident through blow-down, when loss of pressure turns very hot cooling water instantaneously into steam. That can't happen with a liquid metal coolant, because the coolant won't be under significant pressure.

It has been pointed out that hot sodium is tricky to handle, that it reacts rapidly on contact with air or moisture. The design calls for the steel coolant system to be surrounded by nitrogen, so that if there are leaks of sodium there won't be any serious reaction of the hot liquid metal with oxygen. I should also point out that liquid sodium is not a new coolant. We and others throughout the world have used it in reactor plants safely for over 20 years. More than a dozen sodium-cooled reactors have operated over this period of time. Sodium has been used in the EBR-II [an experimental breeder reactor in Arco, Idaho] for over eight years, and it was used for three years as the coolant in the world's second nuclear submarine, the Seawolf.

Q. Once nuclear power becomes really big business the question of the disposal of radioactive wastes comes up. How does the AEC plan to store its wastes once the nuclear garbage begins to pile up?

A. Since the quantities of accumulated wastes are small, we do not have to begin storming high-level wastes from the commercial power reactors in a separate repository until about 1960. What we plan to do is to develop surface storage facilities at the same time that we continue to investigate geologic storage in a variety of configurations. We have put off any decision to move into underground geologic storage because the decision seemed to be an irreversible one. There has been concern about the effects of the long-term dissipation of heat from the solid wastes on salt formations. There is also concern that once placed underground, the wastes could become irretrievable. I think further experimentation will resolve these uncertainties, but until such time as these uncertainties are resolved we plan to have an acceptable alternative—the capability for storing such high-level solid wastes safely above ground.

One of the problems in salt storage is that you must dissipate heat by natural means in a relatively confined area, with the salt closely packed around the cylinders, where one would want to watch what the dissipated heat might do to the salt and to the other geologic structures adjoining the salt. At the surface we can use methods by which the heat is readily dissipated, we're able to cool the cylinders and we're able to watch them for leaks. We're also able to move these wastes from one storage vault to another or re-can them if a leak should occur. Don't forget, these wastes will be solified. There will be no liquids to worry about.

The amount of wastes will be very small when the waste storage program begins, no matter where we're putting it. A 1 million kilowatt plant will produce about a cubic meter of high-level waste per year. All of the high-level wastes that will be generated by the year 2000 will require no more than 30 acres of total storage area, even if we store the wastes above ground.

DRUG TRAFFIC

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York (Mr. WOLFF), is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, this morning the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs held a press conference to refute charges made in a syndicated column yesterday that some 26 tons of opium destroyed by the Thai Government on March 7, 1972, may not have been entirely opium.

At this press conference, it was admitted for the first time that about $1 million of U.S. funds were spent for resettlement of certain KMT irregular forces in Thailand in connection with the so-called seizure of the 26 tons.

I must strenuously protest the outright deception involved in the buying of this quantity of opium. No American or Thai official statement or any press dispatch ever mentioned that U.S. funds were involved in this so-called seizure which has been cited again and again by administration spokesmen as evidence of Thai cooperation to halt the drug traffic.

If the United States did buy up opium and see to it that it was destroyed, then the action might be defended. But, according to the BNDD, all we did was pay and inspect part of it before it was burned. Meanwhile, it was the Thais who collected it, tested it at the time of collection, and ultimately destroyed it.

I had hoped that the BNDD might clear this matter up. However, all that has happened is that the new question of U.S. involvement in this case has surfaced and the BNDD spokesman admitted that he had not even read the official interagency report upon which the Anderson column had been based.

Therefore, I renew my request for this additional documentation in this matter so that we in the Foreign Affairs Committee may have the information available to us for our study and consideration.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. TERRY) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous matter:)

Mr. KEMP, for 15 minutes, today.
Mr. MCDADE, for 5 minutes,, today.
Mr. FRENZEL, for 15 minutes. today.
Mr. WILLIAMS, for 5 minutes. today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. DENHOLM) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous matter:)

Mr. GONZALEZ, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. RONCALIO, for 15 minutes, today.
Mr. WOLFF, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. HÉBERT, for 60 minutes, August 3.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. TERRY) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. MCCOLLISTER in three instances.
Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia.
Mr. KEATING in two instances.
Mr. MCCLOSKEY.
Mr. CARLSON.
Mr. CONTE.
Mr. GUBSER.
Mr. WYMAN in two instances.
Mr. GROVER.
Mr. MIZELL in 10 instances.
Mr. ZWACH.
Mr. BRAY in four instances.
Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin.
Mr. STEELE in two instances.
Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN in two instances.
Mr. NELSEN.
Mr. LUJAN.
Mr. RAILSBACK.
Mr. FRENZEL in two instances.
Mr. SAYLOR in five instances.
Mr. CHAMBERLAIN.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. DENHOLM) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. JONES of Alabama in two instances.
Mr. DOW.
Mr. MATSUNAGA in 10 instances.
Mr. CAREY of New York in three instances.
Mr. JAMES V. STANTON.
Mr. EVANS of Colorado.
Mr. GONZALEZ in three instances.
Mr. RARICK in three instances.
Mr. HARRINGTON in two instances.
Mr. HENDERSON.
Mr. FLOOD.
Mr. RANGEL in two instances.
Mr. ROY.
Mr. WOLFF.
Mr. COTTER in two instances.
Mr. BRADEMAS in six instances.
Mr. CHAPPELL in two instances.
Mrs. GRASSO in 10 instances.
Mr. BRASCO.
Mr. ROUSH.
Mr. GALIFIANAKIS.
Mr. DENT.
Mr. WALDIE in two instances.
Mr. MINISH.

SENATE BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION REFERRED

Bills and a joint resolution of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 2101. An act for the relief of Juanito Segismundo, to the committee on the Judiciary.

S. 2478. An act to provide for the disposition of funds to pay a judgment in favor of the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of Indians of the Fort Hall Reservation, Idaho, as representatives of the Lemhi Tribe, in Indian Claims Commission docket No. 326–I, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

S. 2826. An act for the relief of Susan A. Quillina; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 2829. An act to strengthen interstate reporting and interstate services for parents of runaway children; to conduct research on the size of the runaway youth population; for the establishment, maintenance, and operation of temporary housing and counseling services for transient youth, and for other purposes, to the Committee on Education and Labor.

S. 3099. An act for the relief of Michele Koton; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 3155. An act for the relief of Marc Stanley L. Koch; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S.J. Res. 199. Joint Resolution to recognize Thomas Jefferson University, Philadelphia, Pa., as the first university in the United States to bear the full name of the third President of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. HAYS, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 6745. An act to amend section 122 of title 28 of the United States Code to transfer certain counties of the central division of the judicial district of South Dakota;

H.R. 12979. An act to amend title 28, United States Code, to authorize the recall of retired commissioners of the U.S. Court of Claims for temporary assignments; and

H.R. 13435. An act to increase the authorization for appropriation for continuing work in the Upper Colorado River Basin by the Secretary of the Interior.

SENATE ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to an enrolled joint resolution of the Senate of the following titles:

S.J. Res. 208. Joint resolution authorizing the President to proclaim the third Sunday in October 1972 as "National Shut-in Day."

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. DENHOLM. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 19 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wedesday, August 2, 1972, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

2203. A letter from the General Counsel of the Department of Defense, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize appropriations during the fiscal year 1973 for procurement of aircraft, missiles, tracked combat vehicles, other weapons, and military construction, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

2204. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, transmitting a report on the facts in each application for conditional entry into the United States under section 203(a)(7) of the Immigration and Nationality Act for the 6-month period ended June 30, 1972, pursuant to section 203(f) of the act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. GARMATZ: Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. H.R. 13697. A bill to amend the provisions of title 14, United States Code, relating to the flag officer structure of the Coast Guard, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 92–1271). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. GARMATZ: Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. H.R. 14891. A bill to amend title 14, United States Code, to authorize involuntary active duty for Coast Guard reservists for emergency augmentation of Regular forces; with amendments (Rept. No. 92–1272). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. MORGAN: Committee on Foreign Affairs. H.R. 16029. A bill to amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 92–1273). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union

Mr. COLMER: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 610. Resolution providing for the consideration of House Joint Resolution 620, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; with an amendment (Rept. No. 92–1274). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. DULSKI: Committee of conference. Conference report on H.R. 9092. With amend- (Rept. No. 92–1275). Ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mrs. ABZUG:

H.R. 16117. A bill to provide for suitable work of art in Federal buildings; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. BERGLAND:

H.R. 16118. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to provide for medical and hospital care through a system of voluntary health insurance including protection against the catastrophic expenses of illness, financed in whole for low-income groups through issuance of certificates, and in part for all other persons through allowance of tax credits; and to provide effective utilization of available financial resources, health manpower, and facilities; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CABELL (by request):

H.R. 16119. A bill to provide for acquisition by the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority of the mass transit bus system engaged in scheduled regular route operations in the National Capital area, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. CHAPPELL:

H.R. 16120. A bill to amend the Vocational Education Act of 1963 to assure Federal support for vocational education for junior high school students; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 16121. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to encourage the employment of full-time students under the age of 21 and of other persons under the age of 18; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 16122. A bill to provide for increased international control of the production of, and traffic in, opium, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. DULSKI:

H.R. 16123. A bill to provide free postage for parcels mailed to disaster areas; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. FISH:

H.R. 16124. A bill to amend section 205 of the Flood Control Act; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. GUDE:

H.R. 16125. A bill to amend the Small Business Act, to provide financial assistance for handicapped individuals establishing or operating small business concerns, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. GRAY:

H.R. 16126. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Traffic Act, 1925, to exempt from payment of the excise tax on certain motor vehicles which are operated between the State of Maryland or the Commonwealth of Virginia and the District of Columbia and whose owners have paid the excise tax required by the laws of those States; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mrs. HICKS of Massachusetts:

H.R. 16127. A bill to amend the United States Housing Act of 1937 to provide for grants to local public housing agencies to assist in financing security arrangements designed to prevent crimes and otherwise insure the safety and well-being of low-rent-housing tenants; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. HOLIFIELD (by request):

H.R. 16128. A bill to revise certain duties of the U.S. General Accounting Office relating to the audit of Government corporations and certain revolving fund accounts; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 16129. A bill to amend the act of August 30, 1964, relating to the use of statistical sampling procedures on the examination of vouchers; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. LUJAN:

H.R. 16130. A bill to declare that the United States holds in trust for the pueblo of Santa Ana certain public domain lands; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 16131. A bill to declare that the United States holds in trust for the pueblo of Santa Ana certain public domain lands; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 16132. A bill to declare that the United States holds in trust for the pueblo of Santa Ana certain public domain lands; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. ROGERS:

H.R. 16133. A bill to amend title 18 to penalize the use of firearms in all crimes and to forbid plea bargaining in connection with such crimes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROUSH:

H.R. 16134. A bill to amend the Judiciary and Judicial Procedure Act of 1948; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STAGGERS (for himself and Mr. SPRINGER):

H.R. 16135. A bill to amend the Controlled Substances Act to provide for the registration of practitioners conducting narcotic treatment programs; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 16136. A bill to amend the Interstate Commerce Act to provide increased fines for violation of the motor carrier safety regulations, to extend the application of civil penalties to all violations of the motor carrier safety regulations, to permit suspension or revocation of operating rights for violation of safety regulations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 16137. A bill to amend section 1306(a) of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to authorize the investment of the war risk insurance fund in securities of, or guaranteed by, the United States; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WHALLEY:

H.R. 16138. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Transportation to make loans to certain railroads in order to restore or replace essential facilities and equipment damaged or destroyed as a result of natural disasters during the month of June 1972; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WYMAN (for himself, Mr. FOUNTAIN, Mr. WALDIE, Mr. HARVEY, Mr. LANDGREBE, Mr. MALLARY, Mr. DERWINSKI, Mr. GUBSER, Mr. ARCHER, Mr. WAGGONNER, Mr. COLLIER, Mr. HOGAN, and Mr. KEATING):

H.R. 16139. A bill to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to prohibit the making available of Government procurement sources to Federal grantees and contractors; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. CLANCY (for himself, Mr. DEVINE, Mr. HUNT, Mr. KING, Mr. THOMPSON of Georgia, Mr. COLLIER, Mr. DEL CLAWSON, and Mr. MICHEL):

H. J. Res. 1267. Joint resolution proposing amendment to the Constitution of the United States to permit the Congress to provide by law for the imposition and carrying out of the death penalty in the case of certain crimes involving aircraft piracy; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FRASER (for himself, Mr. BINGHAM, Mr. FASCELL, Mr. HALPERN, Mr. ROSENTHAL, and Mr. WHITEHURST):

H.J. Res. 1268. Joint resolution calling for an immediate and appropriate moratorium on the killing of polar bears; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. CHAPPELL:

H. Res. 1072. Resolution expressing the sense of the House that the Federal Communications Commission establish advisory guidelines which recommend that certain physical violence not be broadcast over television during certain time periods, because such violence is not suitable to be viewed by children; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MILLS of Arkansas (for himself and Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin):

H. Res. 1073. Resolution authorizing the employment of additional personnel by the Committee on Ways and Means; to the Committee on House Administration.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

Mr. ICHORD presented a bill (H.R. 16140) for the relief of John W. Hollis, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SENATE—*Tuesday, August 1, 1972*

The Senate met at 9:45 a.m. and was called to order by the President pro tempore (Mr. EASTLAND).

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Edward L. R. Elson, D.D., offered the following prayer:

O Thou Infinite and Eternal Spirit, in whose will all events move and have their meaning, we who are finite and know not what a day may bring forth offer to Thee the love of our hearts and the service of our lives. Whatever the day may bring of success or failure, of reward or disappointment, enable us to turn it into a testimony of Thy grace and grow in wisdom and in character. Help us to distill from each experience a new joy and beauty of life which does not turn from difficulty nor flinch in hardship but moves steadily onward for the making of a better world according to Thy will. Grant that all our leaders and all who follow them may heed Thy written word, "Commit thy ways unto the Lord, trust also in Him and He shall direct thy paths."

We pray in the Redeemer's name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Monday, July 31, 1972, be dispensed with.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS DURING SENATE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Indian Affairs Subcommittee of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, the Subcommittee on Health of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, and the Committee on Finance be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate today.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Under the previous order, the Senator from New York (Mr. JAVITS) is recognized for not to exceed 15 minutes.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION LAWS

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, a very remarkable report has just been issued by the National Commission on State Workmen's Compensation Laws, which was appointed pursuant to an amendment in the bill relating to industrial safety, which amendment I had the honor to offer, and which, Mr. President, represents a drastic improvement in the workmen's compensation system as we all know it, and fully justified the action which the Senate and the House of Representatives confirmed, of which I had the honor to be the author, for appointment of this commission, and I believe requires Federal legislation.

The point of my statement this morning is to call to the attention of the Senate and the country the fact that legislation is desirable and necessary, and to state my intention to introduce it.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a summary and the introduction to the report of the Workmen's Compensation Commission as authorized by the Occupational Health and Safety Act of 1970 be printed in the RECORD.

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

MAJOR CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

INTRODUCTION

Congress, in the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970, declared that: the vast majority of American workers, and their families, are dependent on workmen's compensation for their basic economic security in the event such workers suffer disabling injury or death in the course of their employment; and that the full protection of American workers from job-related injury or death requires an adequate, prompt, and equitable system of workmen's compensation as well as an effective program of occupational health and safety regulation. . . .

Congress went on to find, however, that: in recent years serious questions have been raised concerning the fairness and adequacy of present workmen's compensation laws in the light of the growth of the economy, the changing nature of the labor force, increases in medical knowledge, changes in the hazards associated with various types of employment, new technology creating new risks to health and safety, and increases in the general level of wages and the cost of living.

For these reasons, Congress established the National Commission on State Workmen's Compensation Laws to "undertake a comprehensive study and evaluation of State workmen's compensation laws in order to determine if such laws provide an adequate, prompt, and equitable system of compensation." The Act required that a final report, containing a "detailed statement of the findings and conclusions of the Commission, together with such recommendations as it deems advisable," be transmitted by the Commission to the President and to the Congress no later than July 31, 1972.

Activities of the Commission

On June 15, 1971, the President appointed 15 Commission members, representing State workmen's compensation agencies, business, labor, insurance carriers, the medical profession, educators, and the general public. In addition, the Act designated three members of the President's cabinet as Commissioners.

The Commission faced a formidable task. We were asked to evaluate 56 diverse jurisdictions and 16 specific topics, many complex. Our effective working period was less than a year. We resolved at our first meeting to meet our deadline despite the advantages that would have flowed from additional time. We made this decision because important and pressing issues dictated prompt action. The Congress had expressed a keen sense of urgency about workmen's compensation in setting the July 31 deadline. The Commission members and staff have responded to this urgent concern with their best effort.

The Commission has had an active and productive year. Since its first meeting, on July 21, 1971, ten additional meetings have been held to develop the plan and review the substance of this Report. In total, these sessions consumed 32 days with, on the average, 17 Commissioners in attendance.

In addition to the meetings, the Commis-