

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Monday, January 21, 1974

This being the day fixed by Public Law 93-196, 93d Congress, enacted pursuant to the 20th amendment of the Constitution, for the meeting of the 2d session of the 93d Congress, the Members of the House of Representatives of the 93d Congress met in their Hall, and at 12 o'clock noon were called to order by the Speaker, the Honorable CARL ALBERT, a Representative from the State of Oklahoma.

The Chaplain, Rev. Edward G. Latch, D.D., L.H.D., offered the following prayer:

Be strong and of good courage; be not afraid, neither be thou dismayed: for the Lord thy God is with Thee whithersoever thou goest.—Joshua 1: 9.

And I said to the Man who stood at the gate of the year:

"Give me a light that I may tread safely into the unknown!"

And he replied:

"Go out into the darkness and put thine hand into the hand of God.

That shall be to thee better than light and safer than a known way."

Eternal God, our Father, whose still, small voice calls us to turn away from the worries of a wayward world and to come to Thee in all humility and reverence, help us, we pray Thee, to enter this new year putting our hands into Thine that we may be led into Thy pure paths of righteousness, truth, and good will.

Ungirded by Thy spirit, may our President, our Speaker, and our Representatives face the duties of this year with clear minds, clean hearts, courageous spirits, and without any pettiness, or prejudice, or pretense. May they render their best service to the best country in all the world.

Bless Thou our Nation, from north to south, from east to west. May we the people be united in purpose and sturdy in spirit as we live through these critical days and may our faith in Thee keep us steady and give us strength as we seek the good of all Thy children.

We mourn the passing of our beloved colleague, CHARLES M. TEAGUE. For his integrity of mind, his sincerity of heart, his devotion to his State and his country, we thank Thee. Comfort thou his family with Thy sustaining spirit and strengthen them for the days that lie ahead.

We pray in the spirit of Him who taught His disciples to pray:

Our Father, who art in heaven, hallowed be Thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive those who trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil. For Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory forever. Amen.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will call the roll to ascertain the presence of a quorum.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members answered to their names:

[Roll No. 1]

Abdnor	Eilberg	McClary
Abzug	Erlenborn	McCloskey
Adams	Esch	McCollister
Addabbo	Eshleman	McCormack
Anderson, Ill.	Evans, Colo.	McDade
Archer	Evins, Tenn.	McEwen
Armstrong	Fasell	McFall
Ashley	Findley	McKay
Aspin	Fish	McKinney
Badillo	Fisher	McSpadden
Bafalis	Flowers	Madden
Baker	Flynt	Madigan
Barrett	Foley	Mahon
Bauman	Ford	Mann
Bear	Forsythe	Martin, Nebr.
Bennett	Fountain	Martin, N.C.
Bergland	Frenzel	Mathias, Calif.
Bevill	Frey	Matsunaga
Biaggi	Fulton	Mayne
Biester	Fuqua	Mazzoli
Blatnik	Gaydos	Meeds
Boggs	Gettys	Melcher
Boland	Giaino	Metcalfe
Bowen	Gibbons	Mezvinsky
Brademas	Gilman	Michel
Brasco	Ginn	Miller
Bray	Gonzalez	Mills
Breaux	Goodling	Mimish
Breckinridge	Grasso	Mink
Brinkley	Gray	Minshall, Ohio
Brooks	Green, Pa.	Mitchell, Md.
Broomfield	Griffiths	Mitchell, N.Y.
Brotzman	Gross	Mizell
Brown, Calif.	Grover	Moakley
Brown, Mich.	Gude	Mollohan
Brown, Ohio	Gunter	Montgomery
Broyhill, N.C.	Guyer	Moorhead,
Broyhill, Va.	Haley	Calif.
Buchanan	Hamilton	Moorhead, Pa.
Burgener	Hammer-	Morgan
Burke, Calif.	schmidt	Mosher
Burke, Fla.	Hanrahan	Moss
Burke, Mass.	Hansen, Idaho	Murphy, Ill.
Burleson, Tex.	Hansen, Wash.	Murphy, N.Y.
Burlison, Mo.	Harrington	Myers
Burton	Harsha	Natcher
Butler	Harvey	Nedzi
Byron	Hastings	Nelsen
Carey, N.Y.	Hawkins	Nichols
Carter	Hays	Nix
Casey, Tex.	Hébert	O'Beir
Cederberg	Hechler, W. Va.	O'Brien
Chamberlain	Heckler, Mass.	O'Hara
Chappell	Heinz	O'Neill
Clancy	Helstoski	Owens
Clausen.	Henderson	Parris
Don H.	Hicks	Patten
Clawson, Del.	Hillis	Perkins
Cleveland	Hinshaw	Pettis
Cochran	Hogan	Peyster
Cohen	Holifield	Pike
Collier	Holt	Poage
Collins, Ill.	Holtzman	Podell
Collins, Tex.	Horton	Powell, Ohio
Conable	Hosmer	Preyer
Conlan	Howard	Price, Ill.
Conte	Huber	Price, Tex.
Corman	Hudnut	Pritchard
Cotter	Hungate	Quile
Coughlin	Hunt	Quillen
Crane	Hutchinson	Rallsback
Cronein	Johnson, Calif.	Randall
Culver	Johnson, Colo.	Rarick
Daniel, Dan	Johnson, Pa.	Rees
Daniel, Robert	Jones, Ala.	Regula
W. Jr.	Jones, N.C.	Reuss
Danielson	Jordan	Rhodes
Davis, Ga.	Karth	Riegle
Davis, S.C.	Kastenmeier	Roberts
Davis, Wis.	Kazen	Robinson, Va.
de la Garza	Kemp	Robinson, N.Y.
Delaney	Ketchum	Rodino
Dellenback	King	Roe
Denholm	Kluczynski	Rogers
Dennis	Koch	Roncallo, Wyo.
Dent	Kuykendall	Roncallo, N.Y.
Derwinski	Kyros	Rooney, Pa.
Devine	Landgrebe	Rose
Dickinson	Landrum	Rosenthal
Dingell	Latta	Rostenkowski
Donohue	Leggett	Rousselot
Downing	Lehman	Roybal
Drinan	Lent	Runnels
Duncan	Litton	Ruppe
du Pont	Long, Md.	Ruth
Edwards, Ala.	Lott	St Germain
Edwards, Calif.	Lujan	Sandman

Sarasin	Steelman	White
Sarbanes	Steiger, Ariz.	Whitehurst
Satterfield	Steiger, Wis.	Whitten
Scherle	Stokes	Widnall
Schneebell	Stuckey	Williams
Schroeder	Studds	Wilson,
Sebelius	Symington	Charles H.,
Seiberling	Symms	Calif.
Shoupe	Talcott	Wilson,
Shroy	Taylor, N.C.	Charles, Tex.
Shriver	Teague	Winn
Shuster	Thompson, N.J.	Wright
Sikes	Thomson, Wis.	Wyatt
Sisk	Thone	Wyder
Skubitz	Thornton	Wylie
Slack	Tiernan	Yates
Smith, Iowa	Towell, Nev.	Yatron
Smith, N.Y.	Treen	Young, Alaska
Snyder	Udall	Young, Fla.
Spence	Ullman	Young, Ga.
Staggers	Van Derlin	Young, Ill.
Stanton,	Vanik	Young, S.C.
J. William	Veysey	Young, Tex.
Stanton,	Vigorito	Zablocki
James V.	Waggonner	Zion
Stark	Wampler	Zwach
Steed	Ware	

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall 362 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER AS TO CORRECT USE OF THE ELECTRONIC VOTING SYSTEM

The SPEAKER. A thorough analysis of the use of the electronic voting system during the 1st session of the 93d Congress has been completed.

This analysis indicates that fewer than 20 percent of the Members consistently use their vote cards to verify that their votes were recorded. It also indicates that a number of Members have on occasion inserted their cards without specifying a vote preference.

In order to assure the proper recording of votes, the Members are reminded that they should closely observe the vote stations while using them and that they should verify their votes before leaving the Chamber.

The following procedures should be followed when using the vote card:

1. Select a vote station that has the blue "Open" light illuminated.
2. Insert the vote card; the blue "Open" light will momentarily be extinguished as the computer system identifies the vote card. Wait for the blue "Open" light to illuminate again.
3. Firmly press the "Yea," "Nay," or "Pres" button to record your vote preference.

4. Wait for the button you depressed to illuminate. Green for yea; red for nay; amber for present.

5. After removing the vote card from the vote station, verify that the vote has been recorded by reinserting the card, preferably in a different "Open" vote station. The button corresponding to your last vote preference will be illuminated to indicate that your vote has been recorded by the computer system. You can double check your vote by observing the light illuminated next to your name on the display above the Press Gallery.

If any of the vote station lights fail to work as indicated in the above procedure, you should repeat steps 1 through

5 at a different vote station. The employees who are in charge of the electronic system have assured the Chair that votes will be properly recorded if the above steps are followed.

If difficulties persist in recording your vote after following this procedure, notify the tally clerk. He will record your vote and have the technicians look into the problem.

COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY THE PRESIDENT

Mr. O'NEILL. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 763) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 763

Resolved, That a committee of three Members be appointed by the Speaker on the part of the House of Representatives to join with a committee on the part of the Senate to notify the President of the United States that a quorum of each House has assembled and Congress is ready to receive any communication that he may be pleased to make.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to consider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints as members of the committee on the part of the House to join a committee on the part of the Senate to notify the President of the United States that a quorum of each House has been assembled, and that the Congress is ready to receive any communication that he may be pleased to make, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. O'NEILL), the gentleman from California (Mr. MCFALL), and the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. RHODES).

NOTIFICATION TO SENATE

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 764) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

H. RES. 764

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House inform the Senate that a quorum of the House is present and that the House is ready to proceed with business.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DAILY HOUR OF MEETING

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 765) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

H. RES. 765

Resolved, That until otherwise ordered, the daily hour of meeting of the House of Representatives shall be at 12 o'clock meridian.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

WASHINGTON, D.C.,
December 26, 1973.

The Honorable the SPEAKER,
House of Representatives.

DEAR SIR: On this date, I was served the attached Subpoena Duces Tecum in the case of United States of America v. Bertram L. Podell et al., 73 Cr. 675 (RLC) dated December 19, 1973, and commanding the Clerk of the House of Representatives or duly authorized representative to appear as a witness and produce certain documents filed by Congressman Bertram L. Podell and the committees supporting his candidacy at 10:00 o'clock in the forenoon on January 14, 1974 in Courtroom 506 in the U.S. Courthouse, Foley Square in the Borough of Manhattan. The documents are records under the control of the House of Representatives.

Since the House stands adjourned under H. Con. Res. 412 of December 22, 1973, and since H. Res. 12 of January 3, 1973, specifically precludes the Clerk from releasing such matter, I have this date so advised the Judge hearing the case. The subpoena is herewith attached for such action as the House in its wisdom may see fit to take.

Sincerely yours,

W. PAT JENNINGS,
Clerk, House of Representatives.

[U.S. District Court, Southern District of New York]

SUBPOENA DUCES TECUM

Greeting:

To: W. Pat Jennings, Clerk, U.S. House of Representatives or Duly Authorized Representative.

We command you that all and singular business and excuses being laid aside you and each of you appear and attend before the Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, at a District Court to be held in Courtroom No. 506 in the United States Courthouse, Foley Square, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, in and for the said Southern District of New York, on the 14th day of January, 1974, at 10:00 o'clock in the forenoon, to testify and give evidence in a certain cause now pending undetermined in the said District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, between the United States of America, Plaintiff, and Bertram L. Podell, et al., 73 Cr. 675 (RLC), Defendants, on the part of the United States, and not depart the Court without leave thereof or of the District Attorney, and that you bring with you and produce at the time and place aforesaid the following:

All and any records filed with the House of Representatives by Bertram L. Podell as a candidate and all committees supporting his candidacy, under the Corrupt Practices Act of 1925 and the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, for the years 1968 to the present, including but not limited to all records relating to campaign financing, contributions and expenditures, and all other deeds, evidence, and writings which you have in your custody or power concerning the premises. And failure to attend and produce said documents, you will be deemed guilty of a contempt of Court, and liable to pay all loss and damages sustained thereby to the party aggrieved, and forfeit Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars in addition thereto and to other penalties of the Law.

Dated: New York, N.Y., December 19, 1973.

PAUL J. CURRAN,
U.S. Attorney for the Southern District of New York.

RAYMOND F. BURGHARDT,
Clerk, U.S. District Court, Southern District of New York.

ROBERT L. CARTER,
U.S. District Judge, Southern District of New York.

NOTE.—Report at Room 450. In order to secure your witness fees and mileage, it is necessary that you retain this Subpoena and present the same at the United States Attorney's Office, Room 450, upon each day on which you attend Court as a witness.

JOSEPH JAFFE,
Assistant U.S. Attorney.

Room 445-E, United States Court—Foley Square, New York, NY 10007 Tel.: (212) 264-6068.

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE TO ATTEND THE FUNERAL OF THE LATE HONORABLE CHARLES M. TEAGUE

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of title 2, United States Code, section 124, and the order of the House of December 21, 1973, empowering him to appoint commissions, boards, and committees authorized by law or by the House, did on January 2, 1974, appoint the following Members of the House of Representatives as a committee to attend the funeral of the late Honorable Charles M. Teague of California: Mr. HOLIFIELD, Mr. RHODES, Mr. MCFALL, Mr. ARENDS, Mr. GUBSER, Mr. HOSMER, Mr. MAILLIARD, Mr. MOSS, Mr. BOB WILSON, Mr. SISK, Mr. JOHNSON of California, Mr. BELL, Mr. CORMAN, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. HANNA, Mr. HAWKINS, Mr. LEGGETT, Mr. ROYBAL, Mr. TALCOTT, Mr. VAN DEERLIN, Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON of California, Mr. DEL CLAWSON, Mr. BURTON, Mr. REES, Mr. WALDIE, Mr. MATHIAS, Mr. PETTIS, Mr. WIGGINS, Mr. MCCLOSKEY, Mr. ANDERSON of California, Mr. GOLDWATER, Mr. ROUSSELOT, Mr. DANIELSON, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. VEYSEY, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. BURGNER, Mrs. BURKE of California, Mr. HINSHAW, Mr. KETCHUM, Mr. MOORHEAD of California, Mr. RYAN, Mr. STARK, Mr. GOODLING, and Mr. MAYNE.

ANNOUNCED RETIREMENT OF THE HONORABLE H. R. GROSS

(Mr. SMITH of Iowa asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, as a little boy I can remember on many a cold winter night settling into a chair and slipping on the radio headphones and hearing emanating from the 500,000-watt voice of WHO in Des Moines the clear and deep voice of H. R. Gross with the news.

As a newscaster, he became a legend. He moved from reporting the news to making the news when he moved to the Congress and I do not need to tell any

of the Members that as a Congressman he also has become a legend here.

Of course I consider it one of the great privileges of my life to have served here for 16 years with him in this Congress. But now he has announced that he is going to retire, that he is going to spend more time with his devoted wife Hazel and with their children and grandchildren. It will never be the same here without H. R. but we all must agree that he has earned and deserves, if that is his desire, the right to a respite.

I am sure that I speak for all Iowans and all Members when I wish "H. R." and Hazel the very best in the years to come, and we from Iowa are especially pleased to hear that they intend to spend at least part of that time in the State of Iowa.

PERMISSION FOR COMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES TO FILE CERTAIN REPORTS

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I have a series of unanimous consent requests. I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries have until midnight tonight to file reports on the following legislation:

H.R. 11295, to extend the anadromous fish conservation program;

H.R. 11541, legislation relating to rights-of-way across the wildlife refuges right-of-way;

H.R. 11537, game management on public lands; and

H.R. 11809, legislation to establish straight baselines for measuring fisheries zone; this is for purposes of measuring the 12-mile contiguous fisheries zone.

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

There was no objection.

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

(Mr. FLYNT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. FLYNT. Mr. Speaker, today I have joined my colleague, Mr. LANDRUM, and others, in introducing legislation to repeal the Daylight Saving Time Act of 1973. I was one of the 88 Members who opposed H.R. 11324 when it was considered on the floor of the House on November 27, 1973. I opposed it then, and I seek to repeal it now for a variety of reasons, but primarily because of the dangerous conditions which have resulted in predawn hours on heavily traveled streets, roads, and highways when schoolchildren are required to await schoolbuses for nearly 2 hours before daylight.

I recognize that the bill which the House passed last November was described as either necessary or desirable to conserve energy. While I cannot speak for other parts of the country, I can speak for that part of the country in which I reside and which I represent, and in my opinion, this legislation has not saved 1 kilowatt of electricity or a dime's worth of energy fuels. It is quite possible

that this legislation has resulted in increased consumption of both.

Literally hundreds of mothers of young children have expressed to me their concern about the unsafe conditions created when "double" daylight saving time became effective on January 6, 1974. I use the term "double daylight saving time" because in western Georgia that is exactly what it is, because prior to World War II we were on central standard time.

I hope that other Members of the House will join us in introducing legislation to repeal the Daylight Saving Time Act of 1973. I urge the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to reassess the effects of year-round daylight saving time, and in the interest of creating a safer environment for our children, to report promptly legislation to repeal this hastily approved and unwise measure.

SUDDEN INFANT DEATH SYNDROME ACT

(Mr. ADAMS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. ADAMS. Mr. Speaker, I hope we will pass H.R. 11386, the Sudden Infant Death Syndrome Act, today because it is long overdue. Over 10,000 infants per year die of this disease each year and these statistics are often misleading because families do not know what has happened and often believe they are at fault so they do not accurately report the death.

I have been aware of this for some period of time because of the efforts of Mrs. Mary Dove of Seattle. Mary has worked long and hard to bring this disease to the attention of the public and to provide funds for research. We unanimously passed this bill from the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee this morning. As a member of that committee I have supported the prompt passage of this bill even though I would have added additional funds to the bill. We have been assured that additional funds for research will be made available in addition to the public information funds provided in this bill.

A similar bill has passed the Senate earlier this year and we have every hope that this bill will become law very soon.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY THE PRESIDENT

Mr. O'NEILL. Mr. Speaker, your committee on the part of the House to join a like committee on the part of the Senate to notify the President of the United States that a quorum of each House has been assembled and is ready to receive any communication that he may be pleased to make has performed that duty.

The President asked us to report that he will be pleased to deliver his message on the state of the Union on January 30, 1974, at 9 p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to state that there are no bills on the Consent Calendar.

The Consent Calendar will not be called.

JOINT SESSION OF THE TWO HOUSES, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1974

Mr. O'NEILL. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 413) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

H. CON. RES. 413

Resolved, That the two Houses of Congress assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Wednesday, January 30, 1974, at 9:00 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving such communications as the President of the United States shall be pleased to make to them.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDING PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE ACT RESPECTING SUDDEN INFANT DEATH SYNDROME

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 11386) to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide Federal assistance for information and education programs respecting sudden infant death syndrome and for projects respecting its cause, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 11386

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Sudden Infant Death Syndrome Act of 1974".

SEC. 2. Part B of title III of the Public Health Service Act is amended by inserting after section 318 the following new section:

"SUDDEN INFANT DEATH SYNDROME COUNSELING, INFORMATION, EDUCATION, AND STATISTICAL PROGRAMS

"SEC. 319. (a) The Secretary shall carry out a program to develop public information and professional educational information materials relating to sudden infant death syndrome and to disseminate such information and materials to persons providing health care, public safety officials, and to the public generally.

"(b) (1) The Secretary may make grants to public and nonprofit private entities, and enter into contracts with public and private entities, for projects which include both—

"(A) the collection, analysis, and furnishing of information (derived from post mortem examinations and other means) relating to the causes of sudden infant death syndrome; and

"(B) the provision of information and counseling to families affected by sudden infant death syndrome.

No grant may be made or contract entered into under this subsection for an amount in excess of \$50,000.

"(2) No grant may be made or contract entered into under this subsection unless an application therefor has been submitted to and approved by the Secretary. Such appli-

ation shall be in such form, submitted in such manner, and contain such information, as the Secretary shall by regulation prescribe.

"(3) Payments under such grants may be made in advance or by way of reimbursement, and at such intervals and on such conditions, as the Secretary finds necessary.

"(4) Contracts under this subsection may be entered into without regard to sections 3648 through 3709 of the Revised Statutes (31 U.S.C. 529; 44 U.S.C. 5).

"(5) For the purpose of making payments pursuant to grants and contracts under this subsection, there are authorized to be appropriated \$2,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1974, \$2,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1975, and \$2,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1976.

"(c) The Secretary shall submit, within two years following the date of the enactment of this section, a comprehensive report to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare of the Senate and the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of the House of Representatives respecting the administration of this section and the results obtained from the programs authorized by it."

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded?

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, a second will be considered as ordered.

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 11386, the Sudden Infant Death Syndrome Act of 1973. This legislation, much like S. 1745 already passed by the Senate, provides new authority for Federal assistance for information and education services respecting sudden infant death syndrome and projects respecting its cause.

This mysterious killer, known as SIDS or crib death, claims the lives of over 10,000 American babies each year. We do not know what causes it, what can be done to prevent it, or even how to predict it. There is an aspect to SIDS which we do understand, and that is the tremendous toll it takes on parents whose children die of it.

In hearings before our committee we were repeatedly advised of the scarcity of public information and professional knowledge on the aspect of SIDS we do understand. Because of this lack of information, many families affected by SIDS are not aware that they have lost a child to an unpreventable and unpredictable condition and instead blame themselves. Often they are handled by professionals who unfortunately share their ignorance about SIDS and treat the loss in a way which compounds the needless guilt already felt by the grieving parents. In some instances this has gone as far as having parents thrown in jail for the death of their child.

When we attempted to find out the extent of Federal response to SIDS, the No. 1 killer of infants between 1 month and 1 year of age in this country, we found far less than is called for.

To remedy this, H.R. 11386 has been introduced. It directs the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to conduct a program to develop public information and professional educational materials concerning SIDS and to disseminate these to the general public, health care professionals, and public

safety officials. The bill also provides the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare new authority to make grants and contracts to projects which collect and furnish data from post-mortem examinations of infants dying of SIDS and which provide information and counseling to families affected by this syndrome.

The requirement for gathering of information by these projects is aimed at providing fuller information about the extent of SIDS and at providing information to our researchers working to find the cause of these deaths.

The total authorization for these grants and contracts, no one of which will exceed \$50,000, would be \$6 million. This is \$2 million each year for fiscal years 1974, 1975 and 1976.

After 2 years, the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare will be required to report to the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee on the results produced by the programs supported under this legislation.

In calling on you to support this bill, I say that we can no longer ignore the pain, horror, and guilt experienced by parents who have tried to wake their healthy and happy child only to find it dead.

Many of us can understand this as parents, and all of us can understand this as human beings. Therefore, I urge you all to vote for the adoption of this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the distinguished gentleman from Texas (Mr. GONZALEZ).

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, I was very pleased to see that the first piece of legislation the House took up in the second session of Congress is the bill on sudden infant death syndrome. The chairman and all the members of the committee who worked on this legislation are to be congratulated.

Several years ago the Nation was appalled by a nationwide network broadcast presentation of a film which portrayed the death of a child due to starvation, but which in fact, after I investigated the matter turned out to be untrue. The cause of the death was unknown.

I could never get any network time to attempt to redress this wrong and the unfavorable publicity it gave my town of San Antonio, even though the story was fallacious.

I talked to the parents of this child who were able to feed it, and to the hospital authorities who deplored the distortion of the facts but had no way in which to correct them.

Ever since that time I have had a strong interest in sudden infant death syndrome, and have sponsored SIDS legislation in this Congress.

I am sure that everyone agrees that this was urgently needed legislation. When "crib death" is the No. 1 killer of infants from the age of 1 month to a year, such a priority cannot be overlooked. It is appalling to realize that even though SIDS has been in existence since the beginning of recorded time, it has never been recognized as a disease, and hence a cause of death. It is for this reason that I was so glad to join my colleagues who spoke in favor of this bill which provides

for the dissemination of information to the public concerning this serious disease and also allows for more extensive autopsies to be performed on the infant victim of SIDS.

The disease is virtually unknown to many people and obscure to those who are educated enough in the field of medicine to know that this "thing" does exist. This legislation helps solve this problem by establishing programs which will get the information to the public that SIDS is in fact a disease which can cause death, without warning. It is inconceivable the feelings of guilt which can be caused in parents whose child dies while sleeping, with no apparent reason. Just imagine the mother who puts her healthy baby to bed, only to wake up for the 2 o'clock feeding to find it dead, not having cried out in the night, nor struggled at all. Imagine the guilt that that mother must feel, thinking for the rest of her life, that if only she had done more, she may have saved its life—especially upon learning the cruel truth—that the coroner attributes death to being "sudden with no notable cause."

Even the public authorities and doctors are dreadfully misinformed. Often times some parents are subjected to "inquests" and "foul play" questions concerning the death of the infant. The bill will end all of this misunderstanding and confusion by making information available to them.

Yet this is not enough. Just because we know SIDS exists we must not just acknowledge its existence and forget about it. Through research we can learn more each day about SIDS, just as we have with cancer. This bill provides funds for extensive autopsies to be performed on infants who are struck by SIDS. Grants will be made to both public and private, nonprofit organizations to collect and analyze the information gathered from the post mortem examinations. In this way, gradually we can learn more and more about the cause of death inflicted by SIDS.

Municipalities must no longer be permitted to make excuses—by saying that autopsies cannot be performed on every victim, because of no funds. We must no longer make excuses for SIDS. Instead we must act now to prevent any more children from being inflicted.

Yet perhaps even more importantly, on a human note, the bill provides for the counseling of those families who are unfortunate enough to have a baby stricken with SIDS. Families must not be left to grieve with an underlying feeling of guilt and loneliness.

As a father, I was personally struck with the urgency of this legislation, which will ease the minds of thousands of parents who have suffered from the tragedy of having a child die of "crib death." SIDS is a serious problem which needs the attention of Congress. I am pleased that this bill has been passed and hope that we will begin to see the results of our efforts.

Mr. STAGGERS. I thank the gentleman from Texas, and now yield to a member of the committee, the distinguished gentleman from Washington (Mr. ADAMS) such time as he may consume.

Mr. ADAMS. Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate the chairman of the committee and the chairman of the subcommittee for bringing this matter before the House. It is an extremely important piece of legislation.

Mrs. Dorr and many other ladies in our area started a campaign on this many years ago, because people did not know what was happening in this regard.

I urge all Members to support the bill.

Mr. STAGGERS. I thank the gentleman very much for his contribution.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Iowa (Mr. Gross).

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I do not know fully the merits or the demerits of the several bills that have been brought to the floor of the House today from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, but I was shocked to find out last week that there were no reports available on these bills, no Ramseyer rule, and no other information that would provide guidance with respect to the language changes in the bills—and there are many in at least two of the bills to follow this one. This is a shocking situation on the first day of the second session of the 93d Congress that we would be compelled to consider these bills regardless, I say again, of their merits or demerit, without the reports to accompany them, without the information we ought to have to intelligently legislate. And I point out to my colleagues on the floor of the House that these bills involve an expenditure of many, many millions of dollars—at least \$500 million.

I should like to have known what the departmental reports were, particularly the Bureau of the Budget, and the justification for the spending in these several bills that are called up with no opportunity for amendment, and with a semigag rule—in other words, 20 minutes of debate on each side.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that this sort of a performance will not again be repeated.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise briefly to state to the gentleman from Iowa that I can sympathize with the views of the gentleman. I wish to describe to the gentleman from Iowa the extraordinary circumstances under which these bills are brought to the floor. When the Congress adjourned, they said—that is, the leadership—that they did not have any legislation to consider at this time, and they wondered if there was any legislation that could come out of our Committee after long hearings, bills on which hearings had already been completed. We had long hearings on these bills, and the hearings had been completed, and they were extensive hearings, and all of the bills had come out unanimously from the subcommittee, which is one of the finest subcommittees in the House. That is the reason they were brought forth. Also when they were brought before the full committee they all came out unanimously with the exception of one of the bills, which had one vote against it.

So I would say to the gentleman that I am sure he understands the extraordinary circumstances under which these bills are being considered.

I would also add that we do have reports here on the table, and if any Member would like to do so they can look at them, peruse them, and we will be glad to answer any questions on any of the bills. We believe these bills are very meritorious, and that they ought to be handled now.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, would the gentleman yield?

Mr. STAGGERS. I will be happy to yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, on page 2 of H.R. 11386, the bill presently before the House, lines 16 through 19, the language reads:

(B) the provision of information and counseling to families affected by sudden infant death syndrome.

No grant may be made or contract entered into under this subsection for an amount in excess of \$50,000.

What precisely does this mean? Does it mean that \$50,000 may be awarded to the family?

Mr. STAGGERS. It means that the program which provides counseling cannot be given any more than \$50,000. This also would cover counseling not only to those who have lost a child, but perhaps those who might lose a child, so that they would have the necessary information.

There have been cases of children who have been affected by this syndrome where the parents have been disturbed during the night, and have rushed to the nursery and found the child on the point of death, but through understanding and counseling, knowing something about the situation, they have given that child mouth-to-mouth resuscitation and revived the child, and that child is living today, whereas if they had not known something about it, or in some way been alerted, that child would not be living.

This is all part of the program that the money will go to.

Mr. GROSS. But it does not provide indemnification to a family for a loss of this kind?

Mr. STAGGERS. No, sir; not a bit.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the distinguished gentleman from Indiana (Mr. HUDNUT).

Mr. HUDNUT. Mr. Speaker, some 10,000 infants die each year from a cause unknown. This tragic mystery has been labeled the "sudden infant death syndrome" or "crib death." We are all too familiar with accounts of grieved and bewildered parents unfairly blamed for the death of their innocent babies by themselves and others. Ignorance and injustice are inseparable partners in the propagation of human misery. By fighting the ignorance regarding SIDS we can alleviate the injustice done to thousands of guilt-ridden but innocent people.

The Sudden Infant Death Syndrome Act of 1973 provides for public and professional education concerning SIDS. The Secretary of Health, Education, and

Welfare is authorized to make grants for the collection and analysis of information concerning SIDS and for the counseling of families affected by this tragic killer. Thus, the purpose of this legislation is twofold: to provide for research into the cause and cure of SIDS and to help alleviate the crushing psychological burdens imposed by this misunderstood tragedy. It is meritorious legislation and I hope it will be passed by a near unanimous vote.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this bill. I think it is very much needed. I regret the haste in which it was brought to the floor of the House, however. I have not been so much influenced by what I have heard over the radio or television or read in the newspapers about this disease as by what I have seen. I have seen youngsters in the hospital who died, and the diagnosis was sudden infant death syndrome.

I feel that this is a good bill and that the money will be wisely spent. It is not as much as has been spent on many bills which involve few patients. Three out of every 1,000 children who died under 1 year of age die of sudden infant death syndrome, so I feel that this legislation is needed, and it is good legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I would remind the House, however, that all of the legislation of this nature should be based on morbidity, mortality, and economic impact. This is the only way that we can put the money where the diseases which cause the most difficulty are. So many times, because of the political impact of certain diseases, we authorize more money than is needed for those particular diseases, so I suggest, Mr. Speaker, that in future legislation we authorize sums according to the mortality, morbidity, and economic impact.

In this case the money which would be authorized should be greater than we are authorizing here today.

Mr. Speaker, I support this legislation. I yield back the remainder of my time.

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentleman from New York (Ms. ABZUG).

Ms. ABZUG. Mr. Speaker, I support this legislation. Sudden infant death syndrome is the single largest killer of infants between the age of 1 month and 1 year. Remarkable as it may seem SIDS takes the lives of 1 out of every 350 infants in America. In fact, because of the large number of infants whose lives are lost to this mysterious disease it ranks statistically as the No. 2 killer, behind accidents, of all children under the age of 15.

This mysterious disease, without known cause or cure, strikes and kills healthy, normal babies. It strikes without warning and respects no social or economic barriers. It kills rich and poor, Jew and Gentile, black and white infants with no apparent discrimination.

Yet I note sadly that the measure we are considering today does not go nearly far enough. I would hope that when we pass this legislation and it goes to confer-

ence committee, the final bill would more nearly resemble the version passed by the other body. This measure does not include mandatory research funds but does provide money for the collection of data and parent counseling. I am pleased that the latter section is in this legislation but I wish there was a specific reference to research.

At the current time, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, according to their own testimony, is spending only \$600,000 on research. It should also be noted that according to Dr. Paul Batalden, Acting Director of the Bureau of Community Health Services:

There are no funds currently available for new projects pertaining to Sudden Infant Death Syndrome, but legislation is being discussed by the Congress. Whether or not funds will become available in the future is not ascertainable at this time.

I hope that we will have an opportunity to show our approval for a stronger measure when this bill comes back from conference. I thank the chairman.

Mr. STAGGERS. I thank the gentlewoman for her contribution.

Mr. Speaker, I yield now such time as he may consume to the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. ROGERS).

Mr. ROGERS. I thank the chairman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 11386, the Sudden Infant Death Syndrome Act of 1974. This is a modest yet important bill which attempts to deal with a tragic killer which is only beginning to be recognized, even by health professionals, as a disease.

Sudden infant death syndrome kills approximately 10,000 American babies every year. Excluding the first week of life, it is the greatest killer of infancy, and second only to accidents as the greatest killer of children from age 1 week to 15 years. Its cause remains unknown; it cannot be predicted nor prevented. Ignorance about SIDS leads many parents to falsely believe that they are responsible for their child's death from suffocation, pneumonia, or neglect, and in some cases, ignorance on the part of public officials has led to criminal charges of child abuse or neglect.

The committee determined that there is a real need for information about sudden infant death syndrome, both for the general public and for health professionals. There also is, of course, need for research, but this legislative authority already exists. This bill would direct the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to carry out a program to develop informational materials and to disseminate the information. It would also authorize \$2 million a year for 3 years for grants and contracts to collect and analyze information relating to the causes of SIDS through post mortem examinations and otherwise, and to provide information and counseling to families affected by SIDS. These are in the subcommittee's judgment two projects—collection of information on causes of SIDS and providing existing information to families—that need legislative direction.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I wish to com-

mend Dr. Abraham Bergman of Seattle, Wash., for his untiring efforts on behalf of this legislation and on behalf of families who have suffered a loss from SIDS. No one in this country has done more to combat sudden infant death syndrome than Abe Bergman and he can be proud that much of his effort is embodied in this bill.

I urge adoption of this bill.

Mr. HARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, today marks the beginning of the 2d session of the 93d Congress, a Congress which in my opinion will have more influence on America's future than any previous Congress in recent memory. The year 1974 will be a trying and difficult year, a year in which the Congress and we, as responsible Members, will have to assert ourselves and address the fundamental problems we face as a Nation. We must act in a responsible manner; we must pledge to work in the best interests of the people; and we must do all in our power to reunify the American people behind a common theme of protecting the common interest.

Today, I rise in support of H.R. 11386, the Sudden Infant Death Syndrome Act of 1973, but I do so with reservations expressly because I do not feel that this piece of legislation does enough to combat an illness which is the Nation's top killer of infants who live past the first week.

With all the emphasis that our society puts on medical care and child health, it is painful to see that the major cause of infant deaths has been virtually ignored by both the general public, and even more appallingly by Congress. Every 53 minutes a killer sneaks through the bars of a crib and leaves with a life. These babies do not choke or suffocate, or die because of parental neglect. Their death was not a freak accident, but rather a mysterious disease.

Scientists know little about SIDS. It is estimated that the disease kills about 3 out of every 1,000 babies, and it occurs more frequently in males than females; in nonwhite babies than white babies; in families of lower socio-economic status; in premature infants; and in babies who have had recent infections. No one knows why, and death can be neither predicted nor prevented.

The parents of those stricken victims are stunned and usually have no idea of what happened. These parents are left in psychological torment, feeling that they, in some way, caused what was in no way their fault. In a recent survey, 14 percent of the affected parents never learn why their infants die; 50 percent feel that they were not given an adequate explanation; and about 33 percent of the parents were told one cause of death and later saw another cause written on the infant's death certificate.

H.R. 11386, as reported out of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee is, it seems to me, a diluted version of the Senate bill 1745, which was introduced by Senator MONDALE. I feel that H.R. 11386 in principle is excellent, but in content, it is far from what the people we represent deserve.

H.R. 11386 provides for the collection, analysis, and furnishing of information

relating to the causes of the sudden infant death syndrome. Second, it provides information and counseling to the families who are affected by SIDS. To carry out these two provisions, the bill authorizes \$2 million each year for the next 3 years. On September 25, I introduced H.R. 10490, a bill modeled after Senator MONDALE's bill, S. 1745. This bill provides for the establishment of centers devoted to the research of the syndrome; for the collection, analysis, and dissemination of information on the disease; for counseling services to families of the stricken infants; and for short-term training and other professional services for the prevention of syndrome deaths. The Senate bill authorized \$24 million for the next 3 years: \$7 million for 1974, \$8 million for 1975, and \$9 million for 1976. H.R. 11386 only authorizes \$6 million, a sum which is far from what proper research will cost.

The country is in a sad state of affairs when Congress must pinch pennies in the face of a possible Presidential veto. We cannot afford to do proper research to help discover what is killing 1 out of every 350 babies, but we can afford to remodel the President's plane for \$32,000 and to build a \$12,000 driveway and parking lot for the former Vice President at his Bethesda home. Why should we have to put such a price on human life?

Before now, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare has handled the problem, but we have found ourselves looking at unfulfilled promises of action and all we have seen is reservation.

The Massachusetts Legislature passed a bill this past year to help the families affected by SIDS by having the State pay for autopsies. We at the national level now must act. We need a bill, not only to authorize funds for counseling families and to gather information, but also a bill to guarantee that in the near future we may solve the mystery that is taking the lives of over 10,000 babies a year. We need an all-out effort exclusively to find out what exactly is behind SIDS and then cure it. To settle for a bill which authorizes money for counseling is like trying to primarily help people with food poisoning without combating the food that is poisoning them. Many feel that the sudden infant death syndrome is not that serious, but if we were to tell them that a "black plague" were to kill 10,000 infants tomorrow, I am sure that their ideas would be different. We need action, not partial action, but total action, and we need it now.

We cannot put a price tag on human life. I call for the full support of the House in this quest. I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 11389 and to also support the bill when it comes from conference.

Mr. GUDE. Mr. Speaker, this afternoon as we consider health-related legislation. I think it is important that we give some thought to the condition of our major health facility, the National Institutes of Health.

I certainly support the Sudden Infant Death Syndrome Act and the alcohol amendments. I agree with the sentiments in Congress which give impetus to pieces of legislation dealing with specific health problems. It is important, however, that

after the legislation is passed we make certain that the scientists, researchers, and administrators get the support they need to do high quality work.

The National Cancer Institute at NIH, for example, has been given the responsibility to undertake cancer research. In addition to this, important work is being done on heart and lung disease, nervous disorders, arthritis and many other medical problems.

The reputation of NIH has always been one of excellence and leadership in the biomedical research area. We in Congress have traditionally supported NIH's efforts and have contributed to the Institutes' record of achievements.

In recent years questions have been raised about the funding and staffing of NIH and the contracting out of research projects. As part of the overall effort to trim the budget, cuts have been made in NIH's research budget and the staffing has been greatly reduced.

The Directors of NIH have done an excellent job of cutting some fat from their operations but we have reached the point where there is no more fat to cut. If NIH continues to receive a low priority in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, we will be witness to the tragic degradation of a research center that has always been able to attract the best scientists and has participated in some of the major medical research breakthroughs.

Just several months ago, for example, scientists at NIH's National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases were able to observe and photograph, by means of immune electron microscopy, the virus that causes infectious hepatitis.

I fear that if NIH continues to suffer arbitrary budget cuts and shortsighted management under Health, Education, and Welfare, such breakthroughs will not be forthcoming in the future. The pay ceiling on civil service pay already greatly retards the recruitment of top flight research directors. Only the fine reputation of NIH can now be used to bring in the people the Institutes need.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, as we add to a growing list of health legislation, I urge that we give careful consideration to a congressional insistence on more support for NIH and its programs. We must realize that we cannot legislate the cure to disease. We must follow up our legislation with support for the research and we must inject ourselves into the budget process in the executive branch to insure that our decisions are being carried out.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. STAGGERS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill H.R. 11386, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of a similar Senate bill (S. 1745) to provide financial assistance for research activities for the study of sudden death syndrome, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

S. 1745

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Sudden Infant Death Syndrome Act of 1973".

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

SEC. 2. It is the purpose of this Act to provide financial assistance to identify the causes and preventive measures needed to eliminate sudden infant death syndrome, to provide information and counseling services to families affected by sudden infant death syndrome and to personnel engaged in research for the prevention of sudden infant deaths.

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 3. Section 441 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 201) is amended by inserting the subsection designation "(a)" immediately before the first sentence and by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(b) (1) The Secretary, through the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, shall carry out research programs specifically relating to sudden infant death syndrome.

"(2) There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out the purposes of this subsection \$7,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1974, \$8,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1975, and \$9,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1976."

AMENDMENT TO TITLE XI OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE ACT

SEC. 4. (a) The title of title XI is amended by adding thereto the words "AND PERINATAL BIOLOGY AND INFANT MORTALITY".

(b) Title XI of the Public Health Service Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new part:

"PART C—SUDDEN INFANT DEATH SYNDROME
"SUDDEN INFANT DEATH SYNDROME COUNSELING, INFORMATION, EDUCATIONAL, AND STATISTICAL PROGRAMS

"Sec. 1121. (a) (1) The Secretary through the Assistant Secretary for Health and Scientific Affairs may make grants to public and nonprofit private entities, for the establishment of regional centers for sudden infant death syndrome counseling, information, educational, and statistical programs.

"(2) The Secretary through the Assistant Secretary for Health and Scientific Affairs shall carry out a program to develop public information and professional educational materials relating to sudden infant death syndrome and to disseminate such information and materials to persons providing health care, public safety officials, 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) For the purpose of making payments pursuant to grants and contracts under this section, there are authorized to be appropriated \$3,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1974, \$4,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1975, and \$5,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1976.

"APPLICATION; ADMINISTRATION OF GRANT AND CONTRACT PROGRAMS

"Sec. 1122. A grant under this part may be made under application to the Secretary at such time, in such manner, containing and accompanied by such information, as the

Secretary deems necessary. Each applicant shall—

"(1) provide that the program and activities for which assistance under this part is sought will be administered by or under supervision of the applicant;

"(2) provide for appropriate community representation (with special consideration given to groups previously involved with sudden infant death syndrome) and the development and operation of any program funded by a grant under this part;

"(3) set forth such fiscal controls 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

"(4) provide for making such reports in such form and containing such information as the Secretary may reasonably require.

"REPORTS

"Sec. 1123. (a) The Secretary shall prepare and submit to the President for transmittal to the Congress within one year after the date of enactment of this Act and annually thereafter a comprehensive report on the administration of this Act with regard to sudden infant death syndrome.

"(b) The report required by this section shall contain such recommendations for additional legislation as the Secretary deems necessary."

HEALTH SURVEY AND STUDIES

SEC. 5. Section 305 (b) of the Public Health Service Act is amended by inserting immediately before the period at the end thereof the following: "specifically including statistics relating to sudden infant death syndrome".

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. STAGGERS

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. STAGGERS moves to strike out all after the enacting clause of S. 1745 and insert in lieu thereof the provisions of H.R. 11386, as passed.

The motion was agreed to.

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

A similar House bill (H.R. 11386) was laid on the table.

AMENDING COMPREHENSIVE ALCOHOL ABUSE AND ALCOHOLISM PREVENTION, TREATMENT, AND REHABILITATION ACT OF 1970 AND OTHER RELATED ACTS.

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 11387) to amend the Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention, Treatment, and Rehabilitation Act of 1970 and other related acts to concentrate the resources of the Nation against the problem of alcohol abuse and alcoholism; to coordinate the National Institute of Mental Health, the National Institute on Alcoholism and Alcohol Abuse, and the National Institute on Drug Abuse; and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention, Treatment, and Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1974."

TITLE I—FEDERAL ASSISTANCE FOR STATE AND LOCAL ALCOHOLISM AND ALCOHOL ABUSE PROGRAMS

PART A—GRANTS TO STATES

SEC. 101. The heading for part A of title III of the Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention, Treatment, and Rehabilitation Act of 1970 is amended by striking out "FORMULA GRANTS" and inserting in lieu thereof "GRANTS TO STATES".

SEC. 102. (a) Section 301 of such Act is amended by inserting immediately after "for each of the next two fiscal years" the following: ", \$60,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1975, and \$60,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1976."

(b) The section heading for such section is amended to read as follows:

"AUTHORIZATION FOR FORMULA GRANTS"

SEC. 103. Section 302 of such Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(d) On the request of any State, the Secretary is authorized to arrange for the assignment of officers and employees of the Department or provide equipment or supplies in lieu of a portion of the allotment to such State. The allotment may be reduced by the fair market value of any equipment or supplies furnished to such State and by the amount of the pay, allowances, traveling expenses, and any other costs in connection with the detail of an officer or employee to the State. The amount by which such payments are so reduced shall be available for payment of such costs (including the costs of such equipment and supplies) by the Secretary, but shall for purposes of determining the allotment under section 302(a), be deemed to have been paid to the State."

SEC. 104. Section 303(a) of such Act is amended—

(1) by striking out in paragraph (3) "or groups," immediately after "nongovernmental organizations" and inserting in lieu thereof ", of groups to be served with attention to assuring representation of minority and poverty groups";

(2) by striking out "and" at the end of paragraph (9);

(3) by redesignating paragraph (10) as paragraph (11); and

(4) by adding after paragraph (9) the following new paragraph:

"(10) set forth, in accordance with criteria to be set by the Secretary, standards (including enforcement procedures and penalties) for (A) construction and licensing of public and private treatment facilities, and (B) for other community services or resources available to assist individuals to meet problems resulting from alcohol abuse; and"

SEC. 105. Part A of title III of such Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"SPECIAL GRANTS

"SEC. 304. (a) To assist States which have adopted the basic provisions of the Uniform Alcoholism and Intoxication Treatment Act to utilize fully the protections of that Act in their efforts to approach alcohol abuse and alcoholism from a community care standpoint, the Secretary, acting through the Institute, may, during the period beginning July 1, 1973, and ending June 30, 1976, make grants to such States (other than the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Guam, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands) for the implementation of the Uniform Alcoholism and Intoxication Treatment Act. A grant under this section to any State may only be made for that State's costs (as determined in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary) in implementing such Act for a period which does not exceed one year from the first day of the first month for which the grant is made. No State may receive more than three grants under this section.

"(b) No grant may be made under this section unless an application therefor has been submitted to, and approved by, the Secretary. Such application shall be in such form, submitted in such matter, and contain such information as the Secretary shall by regulation prescribe. The Secretary may not approve an application of a State under this section unless he determines the following:

"(1) Under the laws of that State and of each of its political subdivisions no individual may be subject to criminal prosecution solely on the basis of his consumption of alcoholic beverages.

"(2) The laws of the State respecting acceptance of individuals into alcoholism and intoxication treatment programs are in accordance with the following standards of acceptance of individuals for such treatment (contained in section 10 of the Uniform Alcoholism and Intoxication Treatment Act):

"(A) A patient shall, if possible, be treated on a voluntary rather than an involuntary basis.

"(B) A patient shall be initially assigned or transferred to outpatient or intermediate treatment, unless he is found to require inpatient treatment.

"(C) A person shall not be denied treatment solely because he has withdrawn from treatment against medical advice on a prior occasion or because he has relapsed after earlier treatment.

"(D) An individualized treatment plan shall be prepared and maintained on a current basis for each patient.

"(E) Provision shall be made for a continuum of coordinated treatment services so that a person who leaves a facility or a form of treatment will have available and utilize other appropriate treatment.

"(3) The laws of the State respecting involuntary commitment of alcoholics are not inconsistent with section 14 of such Uniform Act.

"(4) The application of the State contains such assurances as the Secretary may require to carry out the purposes of this section.

"(c) The amount of any grant under this section to any State for any fiscal year may not exceed the sum of \$100,000 and an amount equal to 10 per centum of the allotment of such State for such fiscal year under section 302 of this Act. Payments under grants under this section may be made in advance or by way of reimbursement, and at such intervals and on such conditions, as the Secretary finds necessary.

"(d) For the purpose of making payments under grants under this section, there are authorized to be appropriated \$13,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1974, and for each of the next two fiscal years."

PART B—PROJECT GRANTS AND CONTRACTS

SEC. 111. Section 311 of the Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention, Treatment, and Rehabilitation Act of 1970 is amended to read as follows:

"GRANTS AND CONTRACTS FOR THE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF ALCOHOL ABUSE AND ALCOHOLISM

"SEC. 311. (a) The Secretary, acting through the Institute, may make grants to public and nonprofit private entities and may enter into contracts with public and private entities and with individuals—

"(1) to conduct demonstration, service, and evaluation projects,

"(2) to provide education and training,

"(3) to provide programs and services in cooperation with schools, courts, penal institutions, and other public agencies, and

"(4) to provide counseling and education activities on an individual or community basis,

for the prevention and treatment of alcohol abuse and alcoholism and for the rehabilitation of alcohol abusers and alcoholics.

"(b) Projects and programs for which grants and contracts are made under this section shall (1) whenever possible, be community based, seek to insure care of good quality in general community care facilities and under health insurance plans, and be integrated with, and provide for the active participation of, a wide range of public and nongovernmental agencies, organizations, institutions, and individuals; and (2) where appropriate utilize existing community resources (including community mental health centers).

"(c) (1) In administering this section, the Secretary shall require coordination of all applications for projects and programs in a State.

"(2) Each applicant from within a State, upon filing its application with the Secretary for a grant or contract under this section, shall submit a copy of its application for review by the State agency designated under section 303 of this Act, if such agency exists. Such State agency shall be given not more than thirty days from the date of receipt of the application to submit to the Secretary, in writing, an evaluation of the project or programs set forth in the application. Such evaluation shall include comments on the relationship of the project to other projects and programs pending and approved and to the State comprehensive plan for treatment and prevention of alcohol abuse and alcoholism under section 303. The State shall furnish the applicant a copy of any such evaluation.

"(3) Approval of any application for a grant or contract by the Secretary, including the earmarking of financial assistance for a program or project, may be granted only if the application substantially meets a set of criteria established by the Secretary that—

"(A) provides that the projects and programs for which assistance under this section is sought will be substantially administered by or under the supervision of the applicant;

"(B) provides for such methods of administration as are necessary for the proper and efficient operation of such programs and projects;

"(C) provides for 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; and

"(D) provides reasonable assurance that Federal funds made available under this section for any period will be so used as to supplement and increase, to the extent feasible and practical, the level of State, local, and other non-Federal funds that would in the absence of such Federal funds be made available for the projects and programs described in this section, and will in no event supplant such State, local, and other non-Federal funds.

"(d) To make payments under grants and contracts under this section, there are authorized to be appropriated \$60,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1975, and \$75,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1976."

PART C—ADMISSION TO HOSPITALS; CONFIDENTIALITY OF RECORDS

SEC. 121. Section 321 of the Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention, Treatment, and Rehabilitation Act of 1970 is amended to read as follows:

"ADMISSION OF ALCOHOL ABUSERS AND ALCOHOLICS TO PRIVATE AND PUBLIC HOSPITALS

"SEC. 321. (a) Alcohol abusers and alcoholics who are suffering from emergency medical conditions shall not be refused admission or treatment, solely because of their alcohol abuse or alcohol dependence, by any private or public general hospital which receives support in any form from any program supported in whole or in part by funds appropriated to any Federal department or agency.

"(b) The Secretary is authorized to make regulations for the enforcement of the policy of subsection (a). Such regulations shall include procedures for determining (after opportunity for a hearing if requested) if a violation of subsection (a) has occurred, notification of failure to comply with such subsection, and opportunity for a violator to comply with such subsection. If the Secretary determines that a hospital has violated subsection (a) and such violation continues after an opportunity has been afforded for compliance, the Secretary may suspend or revoke, after opportunity for a hearing, all or part of any support of any kind received by such hospital from any program administered by the Secretary. The Secretary may consult with the officials responsible for the administration of any other Federal program from which such hospital receives support of any kind, with respect to the suspension or revocation of such other Federal support for such hospital."

SEC. 122. Section 333 of such Act is amended to read as follows:

"CONFIDENTIALITY OF RECORDS

"SEC. 333. (a) Records of the identity, diagnosis, prognosis, or treatment of any patient which are maintained in connection with the performance of any program or activity relating to alcoholism or alcohol abuse education, training, treatment, rehabilitation, or research, which is conducted, regulated, or directly or indirectly assisted by any department or agency of the United States shall be confidential and may be disclosed only for the purposes and under the circumstances expressly authorized under subsection (b) of this section.

"(b) (1) If the patient, with respect to whom any given record referred to in subsection (a) of this section is maintained, gives his written consent, the content of such record may be disclosed—

"(A) to medical personnel for the purpose of diagnosis or treatment of the patient, and

"(B) to governmental personnel for the purpose of obtaining benefits to which the patient is entitled.

"(2) Whether or not the patient, with respect to whom any given record referred to in subsection (a) of this section is maintained, gives his written consent, the content of such record may be disclosed as follows:

"(A) To medical personnel to the extent necessary to meet a bona fide medical emergency.

"(B) To qualified personnel for the purpose of conducting scientific research, management or financial audits, or program evaluation, but such personnel may not identify, directly or indirectly, any individual patient in any report of such research, audit, or evaluation, or otherwise disclose patient identities in any manner.

"(C) In the case of a patient whose diagnosis and treatment is being conducted as a condition of his release from confinement pending trial or as a condition of probation or parole, or while he is in confinement, reports of such diagnosis or treatment may be made to the court, probation or parole officers, or other appropriate officials.

"(D) If authorized by an appropriate order of a court of competent jurisdiction granted after application showing good cause therefor. In assessing good cause the court shall weigh the public interest and the need for disclosure against the injury to the patient, to the physician-patient relationship, and to the treatment services. Upon the granting of such order, the court, in determining the extent to which any disclosure of all or any part of any record is necessary, shall impose appropriate safeguards against unauthorized disclosure.

"(c) Except as authorized by a court order granted under subsection (b) (2) (D) of this section, no record referred to in subsection (a) may be used to initiate or substantiate

any criminal charges against a patient or to conduct any investigation of a patient.

"(d) The prohibitions of this section continue to apply to records concerning any individual who has been a patient, irrespective of whether or when he ceases to be a patient.

"(e) The Secretary shall prescribe regulations to carry out the purposes of this section. These regulations may contain such definitions, and may provide for such safeguards, procedures, and exceptions, as in the judgment of the Secretary are necessary or proper to effectuate the purposes of this section, to prevent circumvention or evasion thereof, or to facilitate compliance therewith.

"(f) Except as authorized under subsection (b) of this section, any person who violates any provision of this section or any regulation issued pursuant to this section shall be fined not more than \$500 in the case of a first offense, and not more than \$5,000 in the case of each subsequent offense."

TITLE II—ADMINISTRATION AND COORDINATION OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH, THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON ALCOHOLISM AND ALCOHOL ABUSE, AND THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON DRUG ABUSE

ALCOHOL, DRUG ABUSE, AND MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

SEC. 201. (a) The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare shall establish, in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration, (hereinafter in this section referred to as the "Administration"). The Administration shall be headed by an Administrator appointed by the Secretary. The Administrator, with the approval of the Secretary, may appoint a Deputy Administrator and may employ and prescribe the functions of such officers and employees, including attorneys, as are necessary to administer the activities to be carried out through the Administration.

(b) The Secretary, acting through the Administration, shall supervise the functions of the National Institute of Mental Health, the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, and the National Institute on Drug Abuse to assure that (1) the programs carried out through each such Institute receive appropriate and equitable support, and (2) there is cooperation among the Institutes in the implementation of such programs.

(c) The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare shall establish a National Panel on Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health (hereinafter in this subsection referred to as the "panel") to advise, consult with, and make recommendations to, the Secretary concerning the activities to be carried out through the Administration. The panel shall consist of three members appointed by the Secretary as follows: One member shall be appointed from the public members of the National Advisory Mental Health Council established under section 217(c) of the Public Health Service Act, one member shall be appointed from the public members of the National Advisory Council on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism established under subsection (d) of such section, and one member shall be appointed from the public members of the National Advisory Council on Drug Abuse established under subsection (e) (1) of such section.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH

SEC. 202. Section 200 of the Mental Retardation Facilities and Community Mental Health Centers Construction Act of 1963 is amended to read as follows:

"SHORT TITLE; NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH

"SEC. 200. (a) This title may be cited as the 'Community Mental Health Centers Act'.

"(b) There shall be a National Institute

of Mental Health to administer the programs and authorities of the Secretary with respect to mental health functions. The Secretary acting through the Institute, shall, in carrying out the purposes of this Act and sections 301 and 303 of the Public Health Service Act with respect to mental illness, develop and conduct comprehensive health, education, training, research, and planning programs for the prevention and treatment of mental illness and for the rehabilitation of the mentally ill. The Secretary shall carry out, as necessary, through the Institute the administrative and financial management, policy development and planning, evaluation, and public information functions which are required for the implementation of such programs and authorities.

"(c) (1) The Institute shall be under the direction of a Director who shall be appointed by the Secretary.

"(2) The Director, with the approval of the Secretary, may employ and prescribe the functions of such officers and employees, including attorneys, as are necessary to administer the programs and authorities to be carried out through the Institute.

"(d) The programs to be carried out through the Institute shall be administered so as to encourage the broadest possible participation of professionals and paraprofessionals in the fields of medicine, science, the social sciences, and other related disciplines."

NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON ALCOHOLISM AND ALCOHOL ABUSE

SEC. 203. (a) Section 101 of the Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention, Treatment, and Rehabilitation Act of 1970 is amended to read as follows:

"ESTABLISHMENT OF THE INSTITUTE

"SEC. 101. (a) There is established the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (hereafter in this Act referred to as the 'Institute') to administer the programs and authorities assigned to the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare (hereafter in this Act referred to as the 'Secretary') by this Act and part C of the Community Mental Health Centers Act. The Secretary, acting through the Institute, shall, in carrying out the purposes of section 301 of the Public Health Service Act with respect to alcohol abuse and alcoholism, develop and conduct comprehensive health, education, training, research, and planning programs for the prevention and treatment of alcohol abuse and alcoholism and for the rehabilitation of alcohol abusers and alcoholics. The Secretary shall carry out, as necessary, through the Institute the administrative and financial management, policy development and planning, evaluation, and public information functions which are required for the implementation of such programs and authorities.

"(b) (1) The Institute shall be under the direction of a Director who shall be appointed by the Secretary.

"(2) The Director, with the approval of the Secretary, may employ and prescribe the functions of such officers and employees, including attorneys, as are necessary to administer the programs to be carried out through the Institute.

"(c) The programs to be carried out through the Institute shall be administered so as to encourage the broadest possible participation of professionals and paraprofessionals in the fields of medicine, science, the social sciences, and other related disciplines."

(b) (1) Section 102(2) of such Act is amended by inserting "and every three years thereafter" after "Act".

(2) (A) Section 102 of such Act is amended by striking out "and" at the end of paragraph (3), by striking the period at the end of paragraph (4) and inserting in lieu

thereof"; and", and by adding after paragraph (4) the following new paragraph:

"(5) submit to Congress on or before the end of each calendar year a report on the extent to which other Federal programs and departments are supporting and dealing with the problems of alcohol abuse and alcoholism."

(B) The first report to be submitted by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare under section 105(5) of the Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention, Treatment, and Rehabilitation Act of 1970 shall be submitted not later than December 31, 1974.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON DRUG ABUSE

SEC. 204. Subsections (a) and (b) of section 501 of the Drug Abuse Office and Treatment Act of 1972 is amended to read as follows:

(a) There is established the National Institute on Drug Abuse (hereinafter in this section referred to as the 'Institute') to administer the programs and authorities of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare (hereinafter in this section referred to as the 'Secretary') with respect to drug abuse prevention functions. The Secretary, acting through the Institute, shall, in carrying out the purposes of section 301 of the Public Health Service Act with respect to drug abuse, develop and conduct comprehensive health, education, training, research, and planning programs for the prevention and treatment of drug abuse and for the rehabilitation of drug abusers. The Secretary shall carry out, as necessary, through the Institute the administrative and financial management, policy development and planning, evaluation, and public information functions which are required for the implementation of such programs and authorities.

"(b) (1) The Institute shall be under the direction of a Director who shall be appointed by the Secretary.

"(2) The Director, with the approval of the Secretary, may employ and prescribe the functions of such officers and employees, including attorneys, as are necessary to administer the programs and authorities to be carried out through the Institute."

INTERAGENCY COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL ACTIVITIES FOR ALCOHOLISM AND ALCOHOL ABUSE

SEC. 205. (a) The Secretary shall establish an Interagency Committee on Federal Activities for Alcoholism and Alcohol Abuse. The Committee shall evaluate the adequacy and technical soundness of all Federal programs and activities which relate to alcoholism and alcohol abuse and provide for the communication and exchange of information necessary to maintain the coordination and effectiveness of such programs and activities.

(b) The Secretary or his designee shall serve as Chairman of the Committee, the membership of which shall include (1) appropriate scientific, medical, or technical representation from the Department of Transportation, the Department of Justice, the Department of Defense, the Veterans' Administration, and such other Federal agencies and offices (including appropriate agencies and offices of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare), as the Secretary determines administer programs directly affecting alcoholism and alcohol abuse, and (2) five individuals from the general public appointed by the President from individuals who by virtue of their training or experience are particularly qualified to participate in the performance of the Committee's functions. The Committee shall meet at the call of the Chairman, but not less often than four times a year.

(c) Each appointed member of the Committee shall be appointed for a term of four years, except that—

(1) any member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of the term for which his predecessor was ap-

pointed shall be appointed for the remainder of such term; and

(2) of the members first appointed, two shall be appointed for a term of four years, two shall be appointed for a term of three years, and one shall be appointed for a term of one year, as designated by the President at the time of appointment.

Appointed members may serve after the expiration of their terms until their successors have taken office.

(d) Appointed members of the Committee shall receive for each day they are engaged in the performance of the functions of the Committee compensation at rates not to exceed the daily equivalent of the annual rate in effect for grade GS-18 of the General Schedule, including traveltime; and all members, while so serving away from their homes or regular places of business, may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, in the same manner as such expenses are authorized by section 5703 of title 5, United States Code, for persons in the Government service employed intermittently.

(e) The Secretary shall make available to the Committee such staff, information, and other assistance as it may require to carry out its activities effectively.

TITLE III—TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS

SEC. 301. Section 5108(c) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking out "and" at the end of paragraph (10), by striking out the period at the end of paragraph (11) and inserting in lieu thereof "; and", and by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"(12) the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, subject to the standards and procedures prescribed by this chapter, may place a total of eleven positions in the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism in GS-16, 17, and 18."

SEC. 302. Section 247 of the Community Mental Health Centers Act (42 U.S.C. 2688j-2) is repealed.

SEC. 303. (a) Subsection (a) of section 408 of the Drug Abuse Office and Treatment Act of 1972 (21 U.S.C. 1175(a)) is amended by striking "authorized or assisted under any provision of this Act or any Act amended by this Act" and inserting in lieu thereof "conducted, regulated, or directly or indirectly assisted by any department or agency of the United States".

(b) Subsection (b) (2) of such section is amended (1) by striking "If the patient" and inserting in lieu thereof "Whether or not the patient", (2) by striking "does not give" and inserting in lieu thereof "gives", (3) by redesignating subparagraph (C) as (D), and (4) by inserting the following immediately after subparagraph (B):

"(C) In the case of a patient whose diagnosis and treatment is being conducted as a condition of his release from confinement pending trial or as a condition of probation or parole, or while he is in confinement, reports of such diagnosis or treatment may be made to the court, probation or parole officers, or other appropriate officials."

(c) Section 408(c) of such Act is amended by striking out "(C)" and inserting in lieu thereof "(D)".

(d) Such section is further amended by redesignating subsection (e) as subsection (f), and by inserting the following new subsection immediately after subsection (d):

"(e) The Director of the Special Action Office for Drug Abuse Prevention shall prescribe regulations to carry out the purposes of this section. These regulations may contain such definitions, and may provide for such safeguards, procedures, and exceptions, as in the judgment of the Director are necessary or proper to effectuate the purposes of this section, to prevent circumvention or

evasion thereof, or to facilitate compliance therewith."

(e) Section 408(f) of such Act is amended by striking "discloses the contents of any record referred to in subsection (a)" and inserting in lieu thereof "violates any provision of this section or any regulation issued pursuant to this section".

(f) Effective on the date specified in section 104 of the Drug Abuse Office and Treatment Act of 1972, the first sentence of section 408(e) of that Act is amended by striking "Director of the Special Action Office for Drug Abuse Prevention" and inserting in lieu thereof "Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare", and the second sentence of such section is amended by striking "Director" and inserting "Secretary" in lieu thereof. Any regulation issued prior to that date by the Director of the Special Action Office for Drug Abuse Prevention with respect to such section (whether before or after the enactment of this Act) shall remain in effect until revoked or amended by the Director or the Secretary, as the case may be.

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded? Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, a second will be considered as ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 11387, the Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1974. These amendments are aimed focusing the resources of the Nation on the problem of alcohol abuse and alcoholism. Specifically, the amendments would extend through fiscal 1976, Federal support for State formula grants and project grants and contracts, create new authority for special grants to States adopting the Uniform Alcoholism and Intoxication Treatment Act, establish an Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration in HEW to insure proper administration and coordination of the National Institute of Mental Health, the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, and the National Institute on Drug Abuse, and establish an Interagency Committee on Federal Activities for Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism to evaluate all Federal programs relating to alcohol abuse and alcoholism. The bill would prohibit discrimination against people suffering from alcohol abuse and alcoholism when they seek admission for the treatment of emergency medical conditions at hospitals receiving Federal funds. It would also strengthen the protection of the confidentiality of records of those involved in alcohol abuse and alcoholism education, treatment, rehabilitation or research programs receiving Federal assistance.

The legislation authorizes \$294 million in fiscal years 1975 and 1976 for these purposes.

In our hearings on this matter, the committee was again reminded that alcohol is the most abused drug in the country, there being about 9 million alcohol abusers and alcoholics. Alcohol abuse and alcoholism play a role in half of our highway fatalities, with an even higher proportion among young people. Alcohol abuse and alcoholism drain our economy of almost \$15 billion each year.

Fortunately, we have recognized this problem and begun to do something about it. A number of innovative and ef-

fective programs have been developed by the National Alcohol Institute to combat alcoholism. The Uniform Alcoholism and Intoxication Treatment Act has been adopted by a large number of States. Progress is being made in fighting this treatable disease, but our efforts are now in jeopardy.

Without these amendments funds for State plans established to implement the National Strategy To Combat Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism will run out. This bill will extend for 2 years Federal assistance to States in formula grants and project grants and contracts, and remove the obstacle which has kept a number of States from adopting the Uniform Act. It will do this by providing a special grant to States which adopt or have adopted the act or comparable legislation, containing its key provisions, allowing them to initiate the programs it calls for.

To insure that the work already being done on the national level continues in the most effective and efficient way possible, this legislation establishes a new Administration on Alcohol and Drug Abuse in HEW and establishes an Inter-agency Committee on Federal Activities for Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism to evaluate and coordinate all Federal activities aimed at this problem.

As mentioned, the bill will help guarantee proper treatment of those suffering from alcohol abuse and alcoholism by barring discrimination against them in admission to hospitals, when they seek emergency medical care, and to protect the confidentiality of their records in prevention, treatment, rehabilitation, and research.

Essentially, the legislation is directed at continuing and improving Federal and State efforts to combat the problem of alcohol abuse and alcoholism. We have already recognized how serious this problem is. We did that when we passed the Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention, Treatment, and Rehabilitation Act of 1970. Now it is time for us to make the necessary amendments to that act to allow the progress, which has already been made, to continue and grow. I therefore urge you all to join me in supporting this bill and voting for its adoption.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the ranking minority member from Ohio (Mr. DEVINE).

Mr. DEVINE. Mr. Speaker, I take this time to attempt to get some questions answered as it relates to this problem of alcoholism.

I think we all recognize that it is a serious problem across the Nation. I read some statistics that we lose about 55,000 people a year on the highways; that over half of these are attributed in one way or another to the use of alcohol.

I know there is a conflict in medical authorities and others across the country as to whether or not alcoholism itself is a disease or a weakness. There is a conflict of authority. I, personally, not being a medically trained person cannot come to a conclusion; but it is my opinion that it is a weakness, rather than a disease, because we can explain our weaknesses as diseases and be excused. A

disease is acquired involuntarily, but alcohol is self-administered, voluntarily, unless you want to assume some people have no volition.

The thing I would like to know specifically as it relates to this legislation, and I would direct my question specifically to the chairman of the subcommittee, Mr. ROGERS of Florida:

This program has been in effect, as I understand, at least 2 years. I was wondering whether there has been any appreciable decrease in alcohol-related deaths or injuries.

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, I might say, I think it is premature for us to know or make a definitive judgment, because the alcohol program really has been going for just 2 years. The program was rather restricted at first, as the gentleman may know and may recall, because of withholding of funds; so there has not been sufficient time to measure its impact.

Mr. DEVINE. Have there been any clues or indications moving in the direction of solving this problem?

Mr. ROGERS. Yes; I think we are beginning to lay the foundation for successful treatment programs now. These programs can make considerable inroads.

Mr. DEVINE. During this period, would there be any suggestion that there is a decrease in the number of problem drinkers as a result of this work?

Mr. ROGERS. Yes, I think this is true, because some of the work of the Alcohol Institute is directed toward trying to get drunken drivers into treatment programs and prevention programs. However, there really has not been time yet to evaluate this aspect.

I would say this in response to the gentleman, that in 1967 the American Medical Association, the American Hospital Association, and the American Psychiatric Association, all have classified alcoholism as a disease.

Also, this position has been upheld in the courts as far as even the U.S. Supreme Court, so it has pretty much been decided that this is the approach. By getting people into treatment and prevention programs, we can prevent, hopefully, the disease affecting 9 million persons in this country.

Mr. DEVINE. Mr. Speaker, I believe that during the past 2 years we have spent something in excess of \$100 million in this study, and yet we are not able to get anything specific as to any progress.

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, I would say that we have not spent \$100 million in a research and evaluation program as such. Most of the money is spent to set up treatment programs. Once alcoholics are identified, this legislation provides assistance so they can get into treatment programs to receive assistance. It is possible, just as in the drug programs, where we are having some success. As the gentleman knows, alcoholism is treated largely as another form of drugs. It is the most abused drug in the Nation, and its treatment is really based on many of the same types of approaches that we are finding work with other drugs.

Mr. DEVINE. That is drugs in the broadest sense.

Mr. ROGERS. Yes.

Mr. DEVINE. Mr. Speaker, the legislation asks for \$60 million in fiscal year 1974, and another \$60 million in fiscal year 1975. Is this going to be for administration and organization, or is this going to attack the problem itself?

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, this will be a multifaceted program. It will help support training of experts who will know how to deal with the problem. It will help set up programs to encourage treatment programs in local areas.

Therefore, I think the gentleman will find it a very effective program. Dr. Chafez, who is now head of the Alcohol Institute, is very excited about what can be accomplished. He is most enthusiastic that he can bring some results to this Congress. However, I do think that we are going to have to give them a little period of time to evaluate their activities.

Mr. DEVINE. Mr. Speaker, would the gentleman care to guesstimate a point at which time he can report back to the House with some specific, definitive progress having been made?

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, I would hope that in another 2 years when this bill expires. We can have interim reports in the meantime, but certainly we would hope that there will be concrete figures from certain programs reported on to the Congress.

Mr. DEVINE. Two more years?

Mr. ROGERS. Yes, I would hope it would be a couple of years. Of course, we would demand concrete information during the next hearings.

Mr. DEVINE. Mr. Speaker, let me direct a question to the distinguished ranking minority member of the committee, the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. CARTER).

Recognizing that the gentleman is an eminent physician, and addressing ourselves specifically to the issue which has been raised, does the gentleman as a physician consider alcoholism a disease or something else; and if so, would he enlarge upon that?

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, I thank the distinguished gentleman from Ohio for his compliment. There is some doubt which has been registered in some areas as to the state of competence.

However, I feel that alcoholism is a disease. I feel that we must do something about it. I have had some experience as a general practitioner with the treatment of alcoholism. If a doctor sees a patient with delirium tremens—and I have seen many—he finds it a very intriguing disease.

Some alcoholics will, after they have taken their first drink, if they are engaged in trade such as a carpenter, will sell every tool they have to obtain more alcohol.

Mr. Speaker, I feel that this is good legislation. We should make every effort to do something about it. However, I feel that the effort should be pointed towards practitioners who deal with alcoholics and not to a group of social service people, particularly, but people who really deal with patients.

Mr. DEVINE. Mr. Speaker, I will ask the gentleman if there is any unanimity of expression or feeling among the medical profession or the American Medical Association on this issue of alcoholism.

Mr. CARTER. It is accepted, I understand, as a disease.

Mr. DEVINE. There are no minority views on it?

Mr. CARTER. Yes, sir, there are always minority views on almost anything.

Mr. DEVINE. Mr. Speaker, I will ask the gentleman to state for the record whether the overwhelming number of practicing physicians would conclude that alcoholism as such is a disease.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, that is my opinion.

Mr. DEVINE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman.

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. ROGERS).

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 11387, the Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention, Treatment, and Rehabilitation Act of 1974.

By 1967 alcoholism was recognized as a disease by the World Health Organization, the American Medical Association, the American Hospital Association, and the American Psychiatric Association. Two U.S. courts of appeals and the Supreme Court have also affirmed that alcoholism is a disease.

Several reports prepared for the Congress, have emphasized the enormity of the problem facing the Nation in dealing with the consequences of alcoholism. HEW, in its first special report to the Congress on alcohol and health, reported that alcohol is the most abused drug in the United States. The second report of the Marihuana Commission affirmed that alcohol users far outnumber those of all other drugs. The President, in reviewing the activities of the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism for fiscal year 1972, noted that "the problems fostered in our society by alcohol abuse are indeed enormous and much remains to be done in dealing effectively with them."

Mr. Speaker, the President's conclusion that the problems fostered by alcohol abuse are enormous is a sound one. Among the 95 million drinkers in the United States, about 9 million are alcohol abusers or alcoholics. Alcoholism plays a major role in half of our highway fatalities, particularly in those accidents involving young people. Alcohol abuse and alcoholism drain our economy of an estimated \$15 billion annually—\$10 billion in lost work time, \$2 billion in health and public welfare costs, and \$3 billion in property damage. And despite the recognition of medical groups and the courts that alcoholism is a disease, one-third of all arrests in this country are for public intoxication.

We in the Congress responded in 1970 by passage of the original Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention, Treatment, and Rehabilitation Act, creating the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism and authorizing over a 3-year period, formula

grants to the States and contracts and project grants for the prevention and treatment of alcohol abuse and alcoholism, and for the rehabilitation of the victims of this disease. The authorizations were extended last year for 1 additional year. This bill provides for a new 2-year extension and makes substantial improvements in existing law. Specifically, the bill does the following:

First. Extends through fiscal year 1976 the State formula grant program originally authorized by the Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention, Treatment, and Rehabilitation Act of 1970. The fiscal year 1973 authorization was \$80 million. H.R. 11387 extends this authorization for 2 more years at an annual authorization level of \$60 million.

Second. Extends the project grant and contract authority of the act of 1970 for an additional 2 years, through fiscal year 1976. The fiscal year 1973 project grant and contract authority of \$50 million is extended for 2 more years at an authorization level of \$60 million for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1975, and \$75 million for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1976.

Third. Establishes a special grant of up to \$100,000 plus 10 percent of an equal amount to a State's formula grant allotment for States which have adopted the provisions of Uniform Alcoholism and Intoxication Treatment Act, which requires that alcoholism and intoxication be a health and social service care responsibility. The Uniform Act does not excuse criminal actions and does not affect laws against operating vehicles or machinery while intoxicated, or laws regulating the sale or possession of alcoholic beverages.

Fourth. Prohibits discrimination in admission or treatment policies concerning emergency medical conditions of any person solely because of his alcohol abuse or alcoholism by public or private general hospitals receiving funds from any Federal agency sources.

Fifth. Amends the confidentiality of records provision of the 1970 act to prevent the disclosure of the identity, diagnosis, prognosis, or treatment of any patient which are maintained in connection with the performance of any program or activity relating to alcoholism or alcohol abuse education, treatment, rehabilitation, or research which is conducted, regulated or directly or indirectly assisted by any Department or Agency of the United States except as expressly authorized under this legislation. Disclosure is permitted under certain conditions whether or not the patient gives his written consent. A penalty provision would apply to any person who violates the confidentiality of records.

Sixth. Places alcoholism project grant and contract authority under the Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention, Treatment, and Rehabilitation Act and eliminates duplication by deleting section 247 of the Community Mental Health Centers Act.

Seventh. Establishes the Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration—ADAMA—coordinate and supervise in the Department of Health, Education,

and Welfare, to the programs carried out through the National Institute of Mental Health, the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism and the National Institute on Drug Abuse and assure that they receive appropriate and equitable support, and that there is cooperation among the Institutes in the implementation of such programs. The legislation establishes a three-man National Panel on Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health comprised of one public member from each of the advisory councils serving the respective Institutes. The panel will advise, consult with and make recommendations to the Secretary concerning the activities to be carried out through the administration. The bill establishes the National Institute of Mental Health, the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, and the National Institute on Drug Abuse as separate Institutes with ADAMA to administer the programs and authorities assigned to the Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare in each of these areas.

Eighth. Establishes an Interagency Committee on Federal Activities for Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism to evaluate the adequacy and technical soundness of all Federal programs and activities which relate to alcohol abuse and alcoholism, and to provide for the communications and exchange of information necessary to maintain coordination and effectiveness of such programs and activities.

Our committee concluded that it is crucial to continue and improve the Federal effort to overcome this massive national problem. The effort stimulated by the original legislation must be carried forward. I urge the passage of this bill.

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

Mr. ROGERS. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. HICKS. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman has made a couple of statements that alcohol is a drug, the same as all the other drugs that we are worrying about today, and I am wondering why we are separating these institutes under the National Institutes of Health and why a National Institute on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse—an administration or an institute—would not be the proper way to handle it.

Mr. ROGERS. Well, I think if the gentleman will allow me to explain, what we really are doing is bringing them together in one institute, but with three separate institutes under the one institute. We have the National Institute of Mental Health, the National Institute on Alcoholism and Alcohol Abuse, and the National Institute on Drug Abuse, but they are under one overall institute.

I believe that is what the gentleman would perhaps want to develop.

Mr. HICKS. Mr. Speaker, the thing that gives me a little concern is the fact that I understood the gentleman to say that alcohol is the worst abused drug, but when we start to show our concern with the amount of money we spend on it, it does not seem to be the worst abused drug. We come in and we put consider-

ably more dollars into the other drug areas; am I not correct?

Mr. ROGERS. Well, we have in the past, just recently, because of the heroin epidemic that was sweeping the Nation, that is true. However, this is an effort now to remedy that to some extent by putting more funds into the area of alcoholism.

Mr. HICKS. I certainly compliment the gentleman for that direction, and I know of the outstanding work he has done in this field. I hope it continues.

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his support.

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

Mr. Speaker, I just want to make this statement: The question was asked by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. DEVINE) about alcoholism being a disease. It has been classified by the American Medical Association as a disease, and I think we must take their recommendation on that.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the passage of this bill.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from New York (Mr. HASTINGS).

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman's yielding time to me.

I rise in strong support of this legislation brought out by the subcommittee under the able direction of the gentleman from Florida (Mr. ROGERS) who has spent a great deal of time studying the problems of alcoholism since we passed the original Alcohol Abuse Act in 1970.

Mr. Speaker, I think the House should understand that alcohol, of course, is classed as a drug. We have now over 9 million alcoholics, confirmed countable alcoholics, in the country.

At a time when we seem to be making some progress in the area of hard narcotic drugs, we find younger Americans now turning more and more to alcohol. If there has ever been a time when we should try to anticipate the problems that are present in this area, it is now, with the passage of this legislation.

I think it is particularly important that we continue the special grants which go to the States so that the States themselves will adopt the Uniform Alcoholism and Intoxication Treatment Act; because the States, in the end, will have to implement it.

The second most important consideration, as the gentleman from Florida (Mr. ROGERS) has mentioned, is that we now bring in under one head the National Institute of Mental Health, the National Institute on Alcoholism and Alcohol Abuse, and the National Institute on Drug Abuse.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the distinguished gentleman from Indiana (Mr. HUDNUT).

Mr. HUDNUT. Mr. Speaker, it has taken us too long to realize that alcohol abuse is a serious psychological and physical health problem and not merely a somewhat humorous minor vice. H.R. 11387 takes an enlightened approach to the programs designed to deal with the

problems of alcohol abuse and alcoholism. Under this bill, the Secretary of HEW may make special grants to States that adopt the Uniform Alcoholism and Intoxication Treatment Act.

Unfortunately, in the past, individuals have been prosecuted on the sole basis of their consumption of alcohol. Now any State desiring these special grants must adopt a policy of treating alcoholism as a disease rather than a crime. In addition, diverse institutes and efforts are combined under the new Addiction and Mental Health Administration to insure a coordinated approach to the various aspects of the problem. And properly there is an emphasis on community-based projects and public education.

Our new understanding of the nature of alcoholism and alcohol abuse requires the kind of new attitude inherent in the provisions of this bill, and I hope it will be adopted by the House.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Iowa (Mr. GROSS).

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I do not know of anyone who ever took an individual by the neck and forced booze down his throat, and compelled that individual to become an alcoholic.

Here is another bill voted out of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce only this morning—only this morning—with no report to accompany and explain it.

I was astounded to be informed only a few minutes ago that this bill authorizes the expenditure of \$294 million over the next 3 years. That is a lot of money.

Moreover, Mr. Speaker, on page 5 of the bill I note this language:

The Secretary may not approve an application of a State under this section unless he determines the following:

First, under the laws of that State and of each of its political subdivisions no individual may be subject to criminal prosecution solely on the basis of his consumption of alcoholic beverages.

In other words, if the provision is in a State law, then that State will get none of the funds authorized to be appropriated under this bill. That is an invasion of and discrimination against the rights of the States and the citizens thereof who pay Federal taxes for this program.

I also note at the top of page 6 that provision shall be made for a "continuum" of "coordinated treatment services" and so on and so forth. What is the difference between "continuum" and "continuance?" Can anybody tell me what the difference is and what the meaning of this unique word may be?

I yield to the gentleman if he can tell me.

Mr. STAGGERS. I do not know what the definition is as Webster gives it, but "continuance" means something continued until there is a break. The word the gentleman just states means there can be a break and an experience with a break in between. That is almost similar to the word "continue."

Mr. GROSS. I am glad to know it is similar to something.

When the gentleman from Ohio (Mr.

DEVINE) asked the gentleman from Florida (Mr. ROGERS) what had been the impact of money already spent for the purpose of wet-nursing alcoholics he got no facts, figures or statistics or anything else that I was able to hear.

I do not know what is expected to be obtained by the expenditure of \$294 million.

If this bill were subject to amendment—and, of course, it is not—I would certainly have offered an amendment to the bill to provide that there be a label with a skull and crossbones plastered on every bottle of booze sold in this country whether it be scotch, bourbon, gin, vodka, rye, you name it—a skull and crossbones—to say that the contents may be hazardous or injurious to your health, just as does the label on a package of cigarettes.

For some reason no one wants to go that far in warning that the product of liquor may be an alcoholic. Let us do nothing to shut off the booze from the alcoholic. Just go to the Federal Treasury for far more money. With the administration coming up soon with a budget to spend \$300 billion in the coming fiscal year, just add another \$294 million expenditure for the purpose of treating alcoholics.

I am against it.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. McCLODY).

Mr. McCLODY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding to me.

I rise in support of this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the Comprehensive Alcohol Act Amendments (H.R. 11387). This legislation that we are seeking to amend has been prepared in response to our Nation's changing attitudes toward the growing problem of alcoholism and alcohol abuse. Although several world health organizations recognized alcoholism as a disease as early as 1950, it was not until the late 1960's that elements in our society began to understand that the problem of alcoholism was not just one of a criminal nature.

With the recognition that alcoholism is more than just an individual's problem, Congress during 1970 deemed it necessary and appropriate to act on a national front. It is now time to renew this national effort through significant amendments and modifications.

Mr. Speaker, title I of H.R. 11387 provides for a 2-year extension of the program of formula grants to the States to assist them in developing more effective and comprehensive means for meeting the problems of alcoholism. Certainly, it should be possible to grant additional funds to the States at a time when the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare has declared alcohol to be the most abused drug in our society. It is estimated that 10 per cent of our Nation's work force suffers from alcohol-related problems resulting in a \$15 billion-a-year loss in our GNP.

Title II of this bill establishes and consolidates within the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare a single administration to supervise and coor-

dinate the now fragmented groups that are presently dealing with alcoholism. We need this type of organization to assist the States and supervise the Federal campaign against growing abuse. With more than an estimated 9 million Americans who manifest symptoms of alcohol abuse and alcoholism, the effort we are attempting to amend today cannot continue to be divided and fragmented.

Mr. Speaker, a most successful program to combat alcoholism has been established in my 13th Congressional District—in Lake County, Ill. The Lake County Council on Alcoholism, with which I am pleased to be affiliated as a member of the advisory board, has developed a most meaningful program of assistance to those plagued with alcoholism in the area which the council serves.

Mr. Speaker, in supporting this legislation, I am of the opinion that the Lake County Council will continue to benefit from this Federal program—and will expand its activities in Lake County, Ill., for the benefit of the many citizens and families where alcoholism has created a most serious problem.

Mr. Speaker, it is my hope that the measure which we are considering today will be passed overwhelmingly, and that adequate funds to carry out this program will be appropriated at the Federal level to be supplemented by State and local funds, which can finance the necessary programs for combating alcoholism in my congressional district and elsewhere throughout the Nation.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, I support this legislation. The fact that 26,000 people are killed each year by cars driven by alcoholics means that we must act in this area. It may require, in addition to this, an advertising campaign just as the distinguished gentleman from Iowa (Mr. Gross) has mentioned, but we must do something to reform the alcoholics in our Nation.

Too much alcoholic beverage is being consumed. Too many people are alcoholics. Too many people are destroying their own homes by overuse of alcohol. So I strongly support this program. I feel that it will be effective.

Mr. Speaker, I now yield such time as he may consume to the distinguished gentleman from Iowa (Mr. MAYNE).

Mr. MAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding to me at this time. I rise in support of H.R. 11387, the Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention, Treatment, and Rehabilitation Act Amendments.

Our Federal agencies have had increasing success in closing off our boundaries with Mexico against the traffic in marijuana, and Federal, State, and local efforts against illegal drug traffic and drug abuse have made significant achievements. However, more and more young Americans have turned to the drug alcohol. The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare now deems alcohol as the most abused drug in our society.

Some 9 million Americans, 7 percent of the adult population, manifest symptoms of alcohol abuse and alcoholism. These Americans who have this chronic behavior disorder, manifested by undue

preoccupation with alcohol to the detriment of physical and mental health, come from all socioeconomic backgrounds. Their alcoholism indirectly affects the lives of some 3 million people. The frequency of alcohol abuse is higher among the disadvantaged, but only 5 percent of all Americans experiencing serious alcohol-related problems fit the stereotype of the homeless skid-row or Bowery derelict.

Ten percent of the Nation's workforce suffer from serious alcohol-related problems and each year our economy is drained of some \$15 billion through lost work time, health and welfare programs for alcoholics and their families, property damage and other overhead costs. Over half of the people involved annually in fatal auto accidents—28,000—have an excessive amount of alcohol in their bloodstreams. One third of all suicides—5,700—and one half of all homicides—5,700—are related to abuse consumption of alcohol. Alcoholism has been diagnosed as the cause of death for an estimated 11,000 people yearly—cirrhosis of the liver, and so forth—and it shortens life expectancy by 10 to 12 years.

The National Commission on Marijuana and Drug Abuse has found alcohol dependence to be without question the most serious drug problem in this country today. In a recent survey, the Commission found only 0.6 percent of the youths surveyed and 1.3 percent of the adults surveyed reported having used heroin within the week, 6.4 percent of the youths and 2.1 percent of the adults reported using glue and other inhalants, 4.8 percent of the youths and 4.6 percent of the adults reported using LSD and other hallucinogens, 14 percent of the youths and 16 percent of the adults reported using marijuana, 17 percent of the youths and 38 percent of the adults reported using tobacco or cigarettes, but some 24 percent of the youths and 53 percent of the adults reported using alcoholic beverages. About 10 percent of the Nation's drinkers can be described as alcoholics—of these, 25 percent or more are women, and 5 percent are persons aged through 19.

The National Commission on Marijuana and Drug Abuse reports that the proportion of high school students who drink has nearly doubled in the past 4 years—from 39 percent in 1969 to 74 percent in 1972. Arrests of girls aged 18 and in the past decade, and arrests of boys the same age have jumped by 250 percent in the same period, according to Dr. Morris E. Chafetz, Director of HEW's National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism. Until recently, it has been commonly thought that 5 to 10 years of heavy drinking were needed to become an alcoholic—but during the 1960's, researchers learned that extremely heavy abuse of alcohol could produce a drinking problem for some in just 2 or 3 years. In addition, authorities have found that from 5 to 10 percent of the Nation's alcoholics suffer a mysterious reaction to their first drink, inducing an uncontrollable physical need for alcohol—making them alcoholics from the very beginning.

Only 10 percent of the Nation's 9

million alcoholics receive treatment. Aside from the reluctance of alcoholics to seek treatment, the reason is that society has been slow to recognize alcoholism to be an illness. Until 1966, Federal legislation relating specifically to the treatment and prevention of alcoholism was nonexistent and intoxication was treated as a criminal offense in all local and State jurisdictions throughout the country. By 1967, all major medical organizations recognized alcoholism as a disease, and a major campaign was launched to reform the legal status of alcoholism, recognizing that alcoholism is an illness, that alcoholic persons drink involuntarily, and that punitive incarceration was no longer a suitable or appropriate response.

In August, 1971, the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws adopted the Uniform Alcoholism and Intoxication Treatment Act, UAITA. This act provides that a person apprehended solely for intoxication may not be charged with committing a criminal offense but must be taken to a health facility and be examined and appropriately treated by a licensed medical official. The act stressed the importance of voluntary commitment to a center for rehabilitative purposes by the alcoholic, yet provides for limited commitment to such an institution by the court, in conjunction with responsible medical personnel. A continuum of supportive services were to be made available for outpatient care in community-based public treatment centers. Several States, among them Washington, D.C., Maryland, Florida, Kansas, North Dakota, California, Hawaii, Washington, Oregon, New York, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, Massachusetts and Colorado have adopted the Uniform Alcoholism and Intoxication Treatment Act and many more will be considering this legislation in their State legislative assemblies this year.

Many courts, professional organizations, and commissions have recommended approaching intoxication and alcoholism from the health standpoint. Among these have been the American Bar Association, the American Medical Association, the American Hospital Association, the American Psychiatric Association, the Department of Defense, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare including its National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, the National Council on Alcoholism, the World Health Organization, and other leading organizations. The leadership of the U.S. Junior Chamber of Commerce has designated alcohol abuse and alcoholism prevention as a Jaycee national emphasis program, and its 325,000 young men in 6,400 chapters are energetically pressing for recognition of alcoholism as a health or medical problem requiring treatment and for enactment of State Uniform Alcoholism and Intoxication Treatment Acts.

H.R. 11387 provides in title I a new form of limited assistance available to States which have implemented laws consistent with the basic provisions of the Uniform Alcoholism and Intoxica-

tion Treatment Act, thereby helping States meet costs incurred during the implementation of this reform legislation. Hopefully this special incentive program will encourage even more States to enact the Uniform Act and provide needed treatment for those afflicted with alcoholism.

Last April, Mr. Harry R. Gittins, director of the Iowa alcoholism program of the Iowa State Office for Planning and Programing, estimated Iowa alcoholism costs annually at some \$11.4 million. His estimates were as follows:

Iowa alcoholism cost estimates (annual)

Mental Health Institutes (4) 1972:	
1,200 patients, 32,000 days.....	\$1,128,000
Commitment costs.....	90,000
Harrison Treatment Center (1971).....	475,000
Polk County-Des Moines Commission (1971).....	74,000
Oakdale Treatment Center: Training grant (1972).....	100,000
Treatment (1972 estimate).....	75,000
Office for Planning and Programing (Federal grants 1972).....	396,464
Community service centers (17) (1972):	
State commission allocation.....	500,000
County billings (under sec. 1238).....	1,166,543
County general funds (estimate).....	652,628
Cities (from liquor profit rebates).....	92,550
Fees.....	117,900
Other.....	119,000
Federal staffing grants.....	410,933
Federal poverty programs.....	114,000
Federal Indian programs.....	65,000
Social security title IVA.....	40,000
Alcohol safety action project (ASAP, FY 1973).....	800,000
Correctional institutions (500 commitments—37% alcohol related).....	Unknown costs
Grand total.....	6,417,018
Estimate of costs for private institutions, hospitals, missions, etc. (including insurance coverage).....	5,000,000

All Iowans can well be proud of the fine part played by many Iowa State, county, and local officials and agencies and by Iowa voluntary agencies and individuals in the progress Iowa has made toward treatment of alcoholics. It is difficult to pick out an example from the many ongoing and successful programs at Sioux City, Fort Dodge, Cherokee, and elsewhere in my Sixth Congressional District of northwest Iowa. However, I believe all Iowans engaged in this field would agree that the program of the Northwest Iowa Alcohol and Drug Treatment Unit at Spencer, Iowa, has been especially outstanding. Its director, Jeff Voskans, was something of a pioneer in the treatment of alcoholism as a health problem or disease. Under his progressive and imaginative directorship and with the full support of the city of Spencer and surrounding northwest Iowa communities, the programs of the northwest Iowa alcohol and drug treatment unit have received national recognition, as noted by William Cole in his article "Are We Overlooking Our No. 1 Drug Problem?" in the June 1973 issue of Parents magazine. The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare's National Institute on

Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism considers the Spencer unit as a model for other units to emulate, and has often called upon Jeff Voskans as a consultant to advise upon the formation of similar units elsewhere in the United States.

At my request, Mr. Voskans was invited to testify upon H.R. 10019, the bill upon which the present legislation is based, in hearings before the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee's Subcommittee on Public Health and Environment. Mr. Voskans' schedule prevented his personally appearing at those hearings, but he sent a telegram to Subcommittee Chairman ROGERS, heartily endorsing the bill's provisions extending the provisions of Public Law 91-616 and stating:

State Formula Grants and Project Grants provisions are essential to maintain a significant program begun just two years ago. Without this Federal support, community based programs, such as ours, throughout the nation will suffer.

The bill now before the House will assure continued Federal assistance to programs such as the northwest Iowa alcoholism treatment unit for another 2 years. It will enable Jeff Voskans and his colleagues to carry on the fine programs described in his 1972 report, which I include to be inserted at this point in my remarks:

NORTHWEST IOWA ALCOHOL AND DRUG TREATMENT UNIT'S ANNUAL REPORT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS IN NORTHWEST IOWA

During the year of 1972 Northwest Iowa Alcohol and Drug Treatment Unit processed 598 clients. Out of this total group, 256 male and 56 female alcoholic clients, 251 spouses, and 28 individuals underwent Court Education Class for liquor control violations. Clients came from the following counties: 43 from Buena Vista, 178 from Clay, 74 from Dickinson, 90 from Emmet, 65 from O'Brien, 20 from Osceola, and 78 from Palo Alto; plus 17 other individuals came from other catchment areas or out of state seeking treatment at Northwest Iowa Alcohol and Drug Treatment Unit.

Out of this group 71 individuals underwent in-patient care at Spencer's Municipal Hospital, Estherville's Holy Family Hospital, Dickinson County Hospital, Osceola County Hospital, Hartley Community Hospital, and Buena Vista County Hospital. On out-patient basis, this clientele group had 1,790 therapeutic hours as an individual or family counseling. ADTU Staff also counseled 251 spouses. Medical Director provided 236 physical examinations. In addition to the 236 physical exams, each individual also received a total lab work consisting of necessary analysis needed for the treatment of alcoholism. Total expenditure for inpatient care, that was provided for the individuals in all above mentioned hospitals, cost Northwest Iowa ADTU \$9,508.34. Our clinical Psychiatrist provided 227 diagnostic evaluations. 713 individuals participated in our Group Therapy during the year of 1972. Our clinical Pastoral counseling was provided for 154 individuals. ADTU Staff appeared 56 times in Court on various legal matters.

ADTU Staff conducted 92 case conferences with the Medical Staff of the Unit and also Community Agencies in regards to the client's needs and responsibilities to the respect of treatment, assistance, and other necessary processes to provide a comprehensive care and rehabilitation. Northwest Iowa ADTU Staff also conducted 52 Court Education classes with 156 participants in attendance. ADTU Staff was involved in 206

luncheons and other meetings. ADTU Staff provided 105 educational speaking engagements or programs with a total attendance of 7,838 individuals in the audience. The ADTU Staff conducted its Third Annual Summer School at Buena Vista College in Storm Lake, Iowa with 50 students participating in a one week workshop. During the year of 1972 ADTU distributed 2,935 educational pamphlets; plus, handed out 3,122 telephone information. In addition to active clientele load, 156 potential clients have been contacted through out-reach activities.

Total expenditure for Northwest Iowa Alcohol and Drug Treatment Unit for the year of 1972 was \$128,485.47. Thus meaning that 598 individuals who sought treatment at the ADTU, cost the tax-payer \$213.35 per individual. This cost incorporates in-patient care, out-patient care, psychiatric care, medical care, group sessions, individual counseling, follow-up, and outreach activities. Considering the recovery rate, based on the tables provided by Stanford Research Institute, where Northwest Iowa Alcohol and Drug Treatment Unit accounts was the lowest recovery rate for 90 day period of 64 percent and the highest one of 79 percent. Averaging out from last follow-up, Northwest Iowa Alcohol and Drug Treatment Unit has derived at 66 percent of individuals who underwent treatment at ADTU are maintaining sobriety and are in the process of recovery. Deducting from the total 34 percent of unmotivated clients, the cost to the tax-payer would be \$306.00 per client. ADTU Staff feels that this is the cheapest rehabilitation one could buy today in the United States and that the tax-payer has benefitted greatly from this program. If these individuals would have undergone any kind of in-patient care in any institution in the United States, the cost to a tax-payer would have been at least \$418,000; plus lack of follow-up would constitute an undetermined result of recovery. In this figure, also, has to be incorporated a very significant fact that hospitalizations and in-patient care constitute a total of 310 hospital days where individuals were undergoing detoxification and minimal sum of money spent for this effort of \$9,508 is a remarkable achievement and superior to any program known today in the continental United States.

DRUG TREATMENT

Northwest Iowa Drug Treatment Unit phase, or specialized service in this facility, was funded by Iowa Drug Abuse Authority with \$5,194 in 1972. Northwest Iowa Drug Treatment Unit Staff did process 56 individuals; providing psychiatric evaluations, in-patient and out-patient medical care, individual counseling, family orientation, and group therapy. In group therapy 156 individuals were in attendance during the year of 1972. In addition to this service, the Help Line also manned by volunteers and a paid ADTU Staff as a back-up, has been functioning throughout the year at the business hours 7 days a week and 365 days a year. Considering the minimal, financial input in this program, Drug Treatment Unit's function has more than justified its expenditure and ADTU Staff feels that this is the smallest investment up-to-date that has been put into a program for providing a necessary care, treatment, and rehabilitation for the individuals who are undergoing experimentation with drugs and drug abuse here in Northwest Iowa.

Mr. Speaker, the community treatment centers and other treatment centers in Iowa are already doing an outstanding job, but the further Federal assistance authorized by H.R. 11387 will make them even more effective in dealing with the No. 1 drug problem, alcoholism and alcohol abuse. I urge my colleagues to support passage of this needed legislation.

Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the bill H.R. 11387, the Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse, Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation Act of 1973. Passage of this legislation is imperative if we are to make the necessary commitment to rid this Nation of alcoholism, clearly our No. 1 drug problem.

Alcoholism continues to grow at an alarming and dangerous rate. It is a complex and tragic disease whose effects are felt not only by the victim, but by their families and loved ones as well. It strikes the rich as well as the poor with equal severity, and studies have indicated that alcoholism has been rearing its ugly head most especially at the youth of this Nation.

For far too long there has been a deplorable lack of strong Federal leadership in the field of alcoholism control. H.R. 11387 seeks to fill this leadership void, by approaching the problem from several important angles.

The bill will extend the powers of the States to deal with alcoholism by extending until 1976 their all important formula and project grant authority which was provided under the terms of Public Law 91-616.

Yet, to many, the most important aspect of this legislation is its determination to consolidate the bulky and cumbersome Federal machinery which presently administers programs dealing with alcoholism control. This will be accomplished with the formation of an Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration in HEW. This agency will seek to provide direction and leadership for those agencies and programs presently ongoing dealing with finding solutions to alcoholism.

I have long been an advocate of better Federal programs to deal with alcoholism. I recently had an amendment passed to the Drug Abuse Education Act Extension which will direct improved Federal efforts aimed at exposing through education the problem of alcoholism, as well as treatment and rehabilitation programs aimed especially at our youth.

Far too many people in our society are willing to dismiss the problem of alcoholism, partly due to any overall ignorance as to what alcoholism is, and what can be done to cure it. At long last the Congress is about to provide the leadership needed to better educate the American public about this dreaded disease. We cannot afford to wait any longer before we act. I urge the immediate and overwhelming passage of this important piece of legislation.

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to express my support for H.R. 11387, which will extend and improve existing law to help deal with the most serious drug problem in America today—alcohol abuse and alcoholism.

According to our best available estimates, problem drinkers and alcoholics number about 9 million. About half of our highway deaths involve alcohol in some way. The cost to our society measured in terms of lost work time, health and welfare programs for alcohol-

ics and their families, property damage and other associated costs, totals about \$15 billion each year.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, the modest sums that would be authorized by H.R. 11387 are more than a good investment; they are an essential investment.

Only about 10 percent of the country's 9 million problem drinkers and alcoholics are now receiving treatment of any kind. This stems at least in part from our reluctance to recognize the fact that alcoholism is a disease rather than evidence of a character defect.

Full participation in the programs authorized in H.R. 11387 by the States is conditioned on enactment by the individual States of laws like the Uniform Alcoholism and Intoxication Treatment Act. That model law provides that those charged only with intoxication not be processed as criminals, but rather be taken to treatment and rehabilitation facilities where supportive services are available. Since the adoption of the model law in 1971, a number of States have enacted the Uniform Act, including, I am happy to say, my own State of Hawaii.

Enactment of H.R. 11387 will provide the means to make significant strides in the control of this illness, which plagues so many Americans. I urge the House to suspend the rules and pass this much needed and overdue legislation.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time.

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Speaker, I urge a vote in favor of this bill.

I have no further requests for time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. McFALL). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. STAGGERS), that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill H.R. 11387, as amended.

The question was taken.

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 pro tempore. Evidently a quorum is not present. The Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 338, nays 22, not voting 70, as follows:

[Roll No. 2]

YEAS—338

Abdnor	Brademas	Byron
Abzug	Brasco	Carter
Adams	Bray	Casey, Tex.
Addabbo	Breaux	Cederberg
Anderson, Ill.	Breckinridge	Chamberlain
Andrews, N.C.	Brinkley	Chappell
Annunzio	Brooks	Clark
Armstrong	Broomfield	Clausen,
Aspin	Brotzman	Don H.
Badillo	Brown, Calif.	Clawson, Del.
Bafalis	Brown, Mich.	Cleveland
Baker	Brown, Ohio	Cochran
Barrett	Broyhill, N.C.	Cohen
Bauman	Broyhill, Va.	Collier
Bennett	Buchanan	Collins, Ill.
Bergland	Burgener	Collins, Tex.
Bevill	Burke, Calif.	Conable
Biaggi	Burke, Fla.	Conlan
Blester	Burke, Mass.	Conte
Boggs	Burleson, Tex.	Corman
Boland	Burlison, Mo.	Cotter
Bolling	Burton	Coughlin
Bowen	Butler	Cronin

Culver	Johnson, Colo.	Reuss
Daniel, Dan	Johnson, Pa.	Rhodes
Daniel, Robert	Jones, Ala.	Riegle
W., Jr.	Jones, N.C.	Roberts
Danielson	Jordan	Robinson, Va.
Davis, Ga.	Karth	Robison, N.Y.
Davis, S.C.	Kastenmeier	Rodino
Davis, Wis.	Kazen	Roe
de la Garza	Kemp	Rogers
Delaney	Ketchum	Roncallo, Wyo.
Dellenback	Kluczynski	Rooney, Pa.
Denholm	Koch	Rose
Dennis	Kuykendall	Rosenthal
Dent	Kyros	Rostenkowski
Derwinski	Landrum	Roush
Dickinson	Latta	Rousselot
Dingell	Lehman	Roybal
Donohue	Lent	Runnels
Downing	Litton	Ruppe
Drinan	Long, Md.	Ruth
Duncan	Lott	St Germain
du Pont	Lujan	Sarasin
Edwards, Ala.	McClary	Sarbanes
Edwards, Calif.	McCloskey	Satterfield
Elberg	McCollister	Schnebell
Erlenborn	McCormack	Schroeder
Esch	McDade	Seiberling
Eshleman	McFall	Shipley
Evans, Colo.	McKay	Shoup
Fascell	McKinney	Shriver
Findley	McSpadden	Sikes
Fish	Macdonald	Sisk
Fisher	Madden	Skubitz
Flood	Mahon	Slack
Flowers	Mann	Smith, Iowa
Foley	Martin, N.C.	Smith, N.Y.
Ford	Mathias, Calif.	Snyder
Forsythe	Matsunaga	Spence
Fountain	Mayne	Staggers
Frenzel	Mazzoli	Stanton
Frey	Meeds	J. William
Fulton	Meicher	Stark
Fuqua	Metcalfe	Steed
Gaydos	Mezvinsky	Steelman
Gettys	Michel	Steiger, Wis.
Gialmo	Milford	Stuckey
Gibbons	Mills	Studds
Gilman	Minish	Symington
Ginn	Mink	Talcott
Goldwater	Minshall, Ohio	Taylor, N.C.
Gonzalez	Mitchell, Md.	Teague
Goodling	Mitchell, N.Y.	Thompson, N.J.
Grasso	Mizell	Thomson, Wis.
Gray	Moakley	Thone
Green, Pa.	Mollohan	Thornton
Griffiths	Montgomery	Tiernan
Gubser	Moorhead,	Towell, Nev.
Gude	Calif.	Treen
Gunter	Moorhead, Pa.	Udall
Guyer	Morgan	Ullman
Haley	Mosher	Van Deerin
Hamilton	Moss	Vanik
Hammer-	Murphy, Ill.	Veysey
schmidt	Murphy, N.Y.	Vigorito
Hanrahan	Myers	Waggoner
Hansen, Idaho	Natcher	Wampler
Harrington	Nedzi	Ware
Harvey	Nelsen	White
Hastings	Nichols	Whitehurst
Hawkins	Nix	Whitten
Hays	Obey	Whitall
Hébert	O'Brien	Williams
Hechler, W. Va.	O'Hara	Wilson,
Heckler, Mass.	O'Neill	Charles H.,
Heinz	Owens	Calif.
Helstoski	Parris	Wilson,
Henderson	Patten	Charles, Tex.
Hicks	Perkins	Winn
Hillis	Pettis	Wright
Hinshaw	Peysers	Wyatt
Hogan	Pickle	Wylder
Holifield	Pike	Yates
Holt	Poage	Yatron
Holtzman	Podell	Young, Alaska
Horton	Preyer	Young, Fla.
Hosmer	Price, Ill.	Young, Ga.
Howard	Price, Tex.	Young, Ill.
Huber	Pritchard	Young, Tex.
Hudnut	Quie	Zablocki
Hungate	Quillen	Zion
Hunt	Rallsback	Zwach
Hutchinson	Randall	
Johnson, Calif.	Rees	

NAYS—22

Archer	King	Scherle
Beard	Landgrebe	Sebelius
Clancy	McEwen	Shuster
Crane	Martin, Nebr.	Steiger, Ariz.
Devine	Miller	Symms
Flynt	Powell, Ohio	Wylie
Gross	Rarick	
Grover	Roncallo, N.Y.	

NOT VOTING—70

Alexander	Evins, Tenn.	Reid
Anderson,	Fraser	Rinaldo
Calif.	Frelinghuysen	Rooney, N.Y.
Andrews,	Froehlich	Roy
N. Dak.	Green, Oreg.	Ryan
Arends	Hanley	Sandman
Ashbrook	Hanna	Stanton,
Ashley	Hansen, Wash.	James V.
Bell	Harsha	Steele
Bingham	Ichord	Stephens
Blackburn	Jarman	Stokes
Blatnik	Jones, Okla.	Stratton
Camp	Jones, Tenn.	Stubblefield
Carey, N.Y.	Leggett	Sullivan
Carney, Ohio	Long, La.	Taylor, Mo.
Chisholm	Madigan	Vander Jagt
Clay	Mailliard	Waldie
Conyers	Mallary	Walsh
Daniels,	Maraziti	Whalen
Dominick V.	Mathis, Ga.	Wiggins
Dellums	Passman	Wilson, Bob
Diggs	Fatman	Wolf
Dorn	Pepper	Wyman
Dulski	Rangel	Young, S.C.
Eckhardt	Regula	

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

- Mrs. Sullivan with Mr. Arends.
- Mr. Rooney of New York with Mr. Jarman.
- Mr. Reid with Mr. Young of South Carolina.
- Mr. Blatnik with Mr. Mailliard.
- Mr. Carney of Ohio with Mr. Wyman.
- Mrs. Chisholm with Mr. Roy.
- Mr. Dorn with Mr. Bob Wilson.
- Mr. Dulski with Mr. Madigan.
- Mr. Bingham with Mr. Rinaldo.
- Mr. Ashley with Mr. Andrews of North Dakota.
- Mr. Hanley with Mr. Wiggins.
- Mrs. Green of Oregon with Mr. Frelinghuysen.
- Mr. Long of Louisiana with Mr. Regula.
- Mr. Mathis of Georgia with Mr. Ashbrook.
- Mr. Rangel with Mr. Waldie.
- Mr. Stokes with Mr. Ryan.
- Mr. Carey of New York with Mr. Conyers.
- Mr. Dellums with Mr. Eckhardt.
- Mr. Leggett with Mr. Diggs.
- Mr. Stubblefield with Mr. Blackburn.
- Mr. Wolff with Mr. Clay.
- Mr. Alexander with Mr. Camp.
- Mr. Anderson of California with Mr. Mallary.
- Mr. Dominick V. Daniels with Mr. Harsha.
- Mr. Evins of Tennessee with Mr. Maraziti.
- Mr. Fraser with Mr. Bell.
- Mr. Hanna with Mr. Sandman.
- Mr. Jones of Tennessee with Mr. Froehlich.
- Mr. Pepper with Mr. Taylor of Missouri.
- Mr. Ichord with Mr. Vander Jagt.
- Mrs. Hansen of Washington with Mr. Walsh.
- Mr. Stratton with Mr. Whalen.
- Mr. Jones of Oklahoma with Mr. Passman.
- Mr. Steele with Mr. Fatman.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the Senate bill S. 1125, to amend the Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention, Treatment, and Rehabilitation Act and other related acts to concentrate the resources of the Nation against the problem of alcohol abuse and alcoholism, a similar bill to H.R. 11387.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there

objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to ask the gentleman from West Virginia if it is proposed to concur in the Senate bill once it is substituted.

Mr. STAGGERS. No, sir, it is not. The bill has slightly different terms from the House bill, and I would hope to correct the differences in conference.

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman then is proposing to go to conference?

Mr. STAGGERS. That is correct.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

S. 1125

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention, Treatment, and Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1973".

TITLE I—FINDINGS AND DECLARATION OF POLICY

SEC. 101. The Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention, Treatment, and Rehabilitation Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. 4551), is amended by adding after section 1 the following new section:

"FINDINGS AND DECLARATION OF POLICY

"Sec. 2. (a) The Congress finds that—

"(1) alcohol is one of the most dangerous drugs and the drug most frequently abused in the United States, as stated in the final report of the National Commission on Marihuana and Drug Abuse and in the Federal Strategy for Drug Abuse and Drug Traffic Prevention";

"(2) of the Nation's estimated ninety-five million drinkers, at least nine million, or 7 per centum of the adult population, are alcohol abusers and alcoholics;

"(3) problem drinking costs the national economy at least \$15,000,000,000 annually in lost working time, medical and public assistance expenditures, and police and court costs;

"(4) alcohol abuse is found with increasing frequency among persons who are multiple drug abusers and among former heroin users who are being treated in methadone maintenance programs;

"(5) alcoholism is being discovered among growing numbers of adolescents, and alcohol abuse is reported to be rising among the Nation's youth;

"(6) alcoholism is an illness requiring treatment and rehabilitation through the assistance of a broad range of community health and social services, and with the cooperation of law enforcement agencies; and

"(7) the Federal policy established by the Congress in the Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, Prevention, Treatment, and Rehabilitation Act of 1970 must be carried forward, not only through assistance to the States, but through direct Federal assistance to community-based programs meeting the urgent needs of special populations and developing methods for diverting problem drinkers from criminal justice systems into prevention and treatment programs.

"(b) (1) The Congress declares that it is

the policy of the United States and the purpose of this Act to approach alcohol abuse and alcoholism from a comprehensive community care standpoint.

"(2) The Congress further declares that, in addition to the funds provided under this Act, other Federal legislation providing for Federal or federally assisted research, prevention, treatment, or rehabilitation programs in the fields of health and social services should be appropriately utilized to help eradicate alcohol abuse and alcoholism as a major problem."

TITLE II—COORDINATION AND PERSONNEL

SEC. 201. Section 101(a) of the Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention, Treatment, and Rehabilitation Act of 1970 is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 101. (a) There is established in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (hereafter in this Act referred to as the 'Institute') to administer the programs and authorities assigned to the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare (hereafter in this Act referred to as the 'Secretary') by this Act and part C of the Community Mental Health Centers Act. The Secretary, acting through the Institute, shall—

"(1) in carrying out the purposes of section 301 of the Public Health Service Act with respect to alcohol abuse and alcoholism, develop and conduct comprehensive health, education, training, research, and planning programs for the prevention and treatment of alcohol abuse and alcoholism and for the rehabilitation of alcohol abusers and alcoholics; and

"(2) in carrying out the purposes of all other Federal health, welfare, rehabilitation, highway safety, law enforcement, and economic opportunity legislation coordinate efforts to deal with alcohol abuse and alcoholism."

SEC. 202. Section 101 of such Act is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsections:

"(c) (1) The Director may employ and prescribe the functions of such officers and employees, including attorneys, as are necessary to administer the programs and authorities under this Act.

"(2) The Director may appoint a Deputy Director, four Associate Directors, an Executive Office, and our Division Directors."

SEC. 203. (a) Section 102(2) of such Act is amended by inserting "and every three years thereafter" after "Act".

(b) Section 102 of such Act is amended by striking the word "and" at the end of paragraph (3) and by striking the period at the end of paragraph (4) and inserting in lieu thereof "; and" and by adding at the end thereof the following:

"(5) submit to Congress on or before the end of each calendar year, beginning during fiscal year 1974, a report on the extent to which other Federal programs and departments are supporting and dealing with the problems of alcohol abuse and alcoholism."

TITLE III—FEDERAL ASSISTANCE FOR STATE AND LOCAL PROGRAMS

PART A—GRANTS TO STATES

SEC. 301. Title III, part A, formula grants of the Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention, Treatment, and Rehabilitation Act is amended—

(1) by striking out "FORMULA GRANTS" after "PART A—" and inserting in lieu thereof "GRANTS TO STATES"; and

(2) by striking out immediately thereunder "AUTHORIZATION" and inserting in lieu thereof "FORMULA GRANTS".

SEC. 302. Section 301 of the Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention, Treatment, and Rehabilitation Act is

amended by inserting immediately after "for each of the next two fiscal years" the following: "ending June 30, 1974, \$80,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1975, and \$80,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1976."

Sec. 303. Section 302 of such Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(d) On the request of any State, the Secretary is authorized to arrange for the assignment of officers and employees of the Department or provide equipment or supplies in lieu of a portion of the allotment to such State. The allotment may be reduced by the fair market value of any equipment or supplies furnished to such State and by the amount of the pay, allowances, traveling expenses, and any other costs in connection with the detail of an officer or employee to the State. The amount by which such payments are so reduced shall be available for payment of such costs (including the costs of such equipment and supplies) by the Secretary, but shall for purposes of determining the allotment under section 302(a), be deemed to have been paid to the State."

Sec. 304. Section 303(a) of such Act is amended—

(1) by striking out in subparagraph (3) the words "or groups," immediately after the words "nongovernmental organizations" and inserting in lieu thereof the words ", of groups to be served with attention to assuring representation of minority and poverty groups,";

(2) by striking out "and" at the end of subparagraph (9);

(3) by redesignating "(10)" as "(11)"; and

(4) by adding after subparagraph (9) the following new subparagraph (10):

"(10) set forth, in accordance with the criteria and not less than the minimum standards to be set by the Secretary, standards for construction and licensing of public and private treatment facilities, as well as standards for other community services or resources available to assist individuals to meet problems resulting from alcohol abuse. The establishment of such standards and licensing procedures must include enforcement procedures and penalties; and"

Sec. 305. Part A of such Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"SPECIAL GRANTS

"Sec. 304. (a) The Secretary, for each fiscal year, acting through the Institute, is authorized during the period beginning July 1, 1973, and ending June 30, 1976, to make grants to States (other than the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Guam, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands) for the implementation of the Uniform Alcoholism and Intoxication Treatment Act. The purpose is to help States who have adopted the basic provisions of such Uniform Act to utilize fully the protections of this legal framework in their efforts to approach alcohol abuse and alcoholism from a community care standpoint.

"(b) These grants may be made on application to States whose statutes include at minimum:

"(1) A declaration of policy or the enactment of a statute representing that it is the policy of the State that alcoholics and intoxicated persons may not be subjected to criminal prosecution because of their consumption of alcoholic beverages, but rather should be afforded a continuum of treatment in order that they may lead normal lives as productive members of society. The intent of this declaration and provision must be to preclude the handling of drunkenness

under any of a wide variety of petty criminal offense statutes, such as loitering, vagrancy, disturbing the peace, and so forth, and to provide therefore that drunkenness will be handled under the civil provisions and not under the criminal law.

"(2) Specific repeal of all relevant portions of the criminal statutes under which drunkenness is the gravamen of the offense, except that nothing in this repeal affects any law, ordinance, resolution, or rule against drunken driving, driving under the influence of alcohol, or other similar offense involving the operation of a vehicle, aircraft, boat, machinery, or other equipment, or regarding the sale, purchase, dispensing, possessing, or use of alcoholic beverages at stated times and places or by a particular class of persons.

"(3) Incorporation of the standards of acceptance for treatment contained in section 10 of such Uniform Act as follows:

"(A) If possible a patient shall be treated on a voluntary rather than an involuntary basis;

"(B) A patient shall be initially assigned or transferred to outpatient or intermediate treatment, unless he is found to require inpatient treatment;

"(C) A person shall not be denied treatment solely because he has withdrawn from treatment against medical advice on a prior occasion or because he has relapsed after earlier treatment;

"(D) An individualized treatment plan shall be prepared and maintained on a current basis for each patient; and

"(E) Provision shall be made for a continuum of coordinated treatment services, so that a person who leaves a facility or a form of treatment will have available and utilize other appropriate treatment.

"(4) Specific restrictions on the use of involuntary commitment to at least the standard contained in section 14 of the Uniform Act; and

"(5) Such additional assurances as the Secretary may find necessary to carry out the purposes of this part.

"(c) Organization of the State program must be in accordance with section 303(a) of this Act and shall not require the specific organizational structure contained in such Uniform Act.

"(d) For each fiscal year that a State applies and qualifies under the provisions of this section, a grant may be made available based on a sum of \$100,000 plus an amount equal to 10 per centum of said State's formula allotment.

"(e) There are authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1974, and for each of the next two fiscal years such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this section."

PART B—PROJECT GRANTS AND CONTRACTS GRANTS AND CONTRACTS FOR THE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF ALCOHOL ABUSE AND ALCOHOLISM

Sec. 311. Section 311 of the Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention, Treatment, and Rehabilitation Act is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 311. (a) The Secretary, acting through the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, may make grants to public and private nonprofit agencies, organizations, and institutions and may enter into contracts with public and private agencies, organizations, and institutions, and individuals—

"(1) to conduct demonstration, service, and evaluation projects,

"(2) to provide education and training,

"(3) to provide programs and services in cooperation with schools, courts, penal institutions, and other public agencies, and

"(4) to provide counseling and education activities on an individual or community basis,

for the prevention and treatment of alcohol abuse and alcoholism and for the rehabilitation of alcohol abusers and alcoholics.

"(b) Projects for which grants and contracts are made under this section shall, whenever possible, be community based, seek to insure care of good quality in general community care facilities and under health insurance plans, and be integrated with, and provide for the active participation of, a wide range of public and nongovernmental agencies, organizations, institutions, and individuals.

"(c) (1) In administering the provisions of this section, the Secretary shall require coordination of all applications for programs in a State.

"(2) Each applicant from within a State, upon filing its application with the Secretary for a grant or contract under this section, shall submit a copy of its application for review by the State agency designated under section 303 of the Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention, Treatment, and Rehabilitation Act of 1970, if such agency exists. Such State agency shall be given not more than thirty days from the date of receipt of the application to submit to the Secretary, in writing, an evaluation of the project set forth in the application. Such evaluation shall include comments on the relationship of the project to other projects pending the approved and to the State comprehensive plan for treatment and prevention of alcohol abuse and alcoholism under such section 303. The State shall furnish the applicant a copy of any such evaluation.

"(3) Approval of any application for a grant or contract by the Secretary, including the earmarking of financial assistance for a program or project, may be granted only if the application substantially meets a set of criteria established by the Secretary that—

"(A) provide that the activities and services for which assistance under this section is sought will be substantially administered by or under the supervision of the applicant;

"(B) provide for such methods of administration as are necessary for the proper and efficient operation of such programs or projects;

"(C) provide for 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; and

"(D) provide reasonable assurance that Federal funds made available under this section for any period will be so used as to supplement and increase, to the extent feasible and practical, the level of State, local, and other non-Federal funds that would in the absence of such Federal funds be made available for the programs described in this section, and will in no event supplant such State, local, and other non-Federal funds.

"(d) To carry out the purposes of this section, there are authorized to be appropriated \$90,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1974, \$100,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1975, and \$110,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1976."

PART C—ADMISSION TO HOSPITALS ADMISSION OF ALCOHOL ABUSERS AND ALCOHOLICS TO PRIVATE AND PUBLIC HOSPITALS

Sec. 321. Section 321 of the Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention, Treatment, and Rehabilitation Act is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 321. (a) Alcohol abusers and alcoholics who are suffering from medical conditions shall not be discriminated against in

admission or treatment, solely because of their alcohol abuse or alcoholism, by any private or public general hospital which receives support in any form from any programs supported in whole or in part by funds appropriated to any Federal department or agency.

"(b) The Secretary is authorized to make regulations for the enforcement of the policy of subsection (a). Such regulations shall include procedures for determining (after opportunity for a hearing if requested) if a violation of subsection (a) has occurred, notification of failure to comply with such subsection, and opportunity for a violator to comply with such subsection. If the Secretary determines that a hospital has violated subsection (a) and such violation continues after an opportunity has been afforded for compliance, the Secretary is authorized to suspend or revoke, after opportunity for a hearing, all or part of any support of any kind received by such hospital from any program administered by the Secretary. The Secretary may consult with the officials responsible for the administration of any other Federal program from which such hospital receives support of any kind, with respect to the suspension of revocation of Federal support for such hospital."

TITLE IV—TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS

SEC. 401. Section 5108(c) of title 5, United States Code is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"(12) the Director of the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism subject to the standards and procedures prescribed by that chapter may place a total of eleven positions in the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism."

SEC. 402. Section 247 of the Community Mental Health Centers Act (42 U.S.C. 2681) is repealed.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. STAGGERS

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. STAGGERS: Strike out all after the enacting clause of S. 1126 and insert in lieu thereof the provision of H.R. 11387, as passed.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Senate bill was offered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "To amend the Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention, Treatment, and Rehabilitation Act of 1970 and other related acts to concentrate the resources of the Nation against the problem of alcohol abuse and alcoholism; to coordinate the National Institute of Mental Health, the National Institute on Alcoholism and Alcohol Abuse, and the National Institute on Drug Abuse; and for other purposes."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill (H.R. 11387) was laid on the table.

AMENDING THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE ACT

Mr. STAGGERS, Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 10957) to consolidate and revise

the laws relating to public health, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 10957

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

SECTION 1. (a) This Act may be cited as the "Public Health Service Act Amendments of 1974".

(b) Unless the context otherwise requires, whenever in this Act an amendment or repeal is expressed in terms of an amendment to, or repeal of, a section or other provision, the reference shall be considered to be made to a section or other provision of the Public Health Service Act.

(c) Repeals of sections or other divisions of the Public Health Service Act which are made by this Act are repeals of such sections or other divisions as in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 2. (a) Title I is amended as follows: (1) Section 1 is repealed, and the following is inserted in lieu thereof:

"PART A—SHORT TITLE AND FINDINGS

"SHORT TITLE

"SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the 'Public Health Service Act'.

"FINDINGS

"SEC. 2. The Congress finds that—

"(1) fulfillment of our national purpose depends on promoting and assuring the highest level of health attainable for every person in an environment which contributes positively to healthful individual and family living;

"(2) Federal financial assistance must be directed to support the marshaling of all health resources to assure comprehensive health services of high quality for every person; and

"(3) attainment of this purpose depends on effective cooperation and partnership involving all levels of government; official, voluntary, and professional health organizations; and individual providers and consumers of health services."

(2) The following heading is inserted immediately above the section heading for section 2:

"PART B—GENERAL PROVISIONS".

(3) Section 2 is redesignated as section 11 and is amended—

(A) by striking out "section 361(d)" in paragraph (f) and inserting in lieu thereof "section 268(d)";

(B) by striking out "section 3228(f) of the Internal Revenue Code" in paragraph (j) and inserting in lieu thereof "section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act";

(C) by striking out the semicolon at the end of paragraphs (a) through (n) and inserting in lieu thereof a period and by striking out "; and" at the end of paragraph (o) and inserting in lieu thereof a period; and

(D) by redesignating paragraphs (a) through (q) as paragraphs (1) through (17), respectively.

(d) (A) The following sections of the Public Health Service Act are inserted in the following order after section 11 (as so redesignated): Sections 501, 512, 509, 513, 217, 310A, and 310B. Such sections are redesignated as sections 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18, respectively.

(B) Section 12 (as so redesignated) is amended—

(i) by striking out "of its functions" each place it occurs and inserting in lieu thereof "of the Secretary's functions under this Act", and

(ii) by striking out "if recommended by

the Surgeon General" in the second sentence of subsection (a). (C) Section 14 (as so redesignated) is amended—

(i) by striking out "Surgeon General" each place it occurs and inserting in lieu thereof "Secretary",

(ii) by striking out "Service" each place it occurs and inserting in lieu thereof "Department",

(iii) by striking out "Institute" and inserting in lieu thereof "Institutes", and

(iv) by inserting "(a)" immediately before "Appropriations" and by inserting at the end thereof section 507, as amended by subsection (b) (2) of this section.

(D) Section 15 (as so redesignated) is amended by striking out "the Mental Retardation Facilities Construction Act, the Community Mental Health Centers Act",

(E) Section 16 (as so redesignated) is amended—

(i) by striking out "Surgeon General" each place it occurs, other than in the first sentence of subsection (a) and the last sentence of subsection (c), and inserting in lieu thereof "Secretary",

(ii) by striking out "appointed without regard to the civil service laws by the Surgeon General with the approval of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, governing appointments in the competitive service",

(iii) by striking out "Service" in subsection (c) and inserting in lieu thereof "Secretary",

(iv) by amending the last sentence of subsection (c) to read as follows: "The Council may also make recommendations to the Secretary for the acceptance, in accordance with section 12, of conditional gifts made for work in the field of mental health; and the Secretary may accept any such gift only after consultation with the Council.", and

(v) by inserting at the end thereof the following new subsections:

"(f) (1) The Secretary may, without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, governing appointments in the competitive service, and without regard to the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of such title relating to classification and General Schedule pay rates, from time to time, appoint such advisory councils or committees (in addition to those authorized to be established under provisions of this Act or other laws) for such periods of time as he deems desirable for the purpose of advising him in connection with any of his functions.

"(2) Upon appointment of any such council or committee, the Secretary may transfer such of the functions of the National Advisory Health Council relating to grants for research or training projects or programs in the areas or fields with which such council or committee is concerned as he determines to be appropriate.

"(g) Members (other than ex officio members) of the National Advisory Health Council and members of other national advisory or review councils or committees established under this Act (including members of the Technical Electronic Product Radiation Safety Standards Committee and the Board of Regents of the National Library of Medicine) or appointed under subsection (c) of this section shall be entitled to receive for each day (including traveltime) in which they are attending conferences or meetings of their respective councils or committees or otherwise serving at the request of the Secretary, compensation at rates to be fixed by the Secretary, but at rates not exceeding the daily equivalent of the rate specified at the

time of such service for grade GS-18 of the General Schedule; and while away from their homes or regular places of business they may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by section 5703(b) of title 5 of the United States Code for persons in the Government service employed intermittently."

(F) Section 18 (as so redesignated) is amended by striking out "a report of the activities carried on under the provisions of title IX of this Act and sections 304, 305, 314(a), 314(b), 314(c), 314(d), and 314(e) of this title" and inserting in lieu thereof "a report of the functions of the Service under this Act (including a detailed statement of receipts and disbursements) and of the activities carried on under the provisions of titles III and V of this Act".

(b) (1) Sections 222, 508, and 511 and subsection (c) of section 208 are repealed.

(2) Section 507 is amended (I) by striking out the section heading, (II) by striking out "Sec. 507." and inserting in lieu thereof "(b)", and (III) by striking out "Public Health Service" and inserting in lieu thereof "Secretary".

(c) The heading for title I is amended to read as follows:

"TITLE I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 3. (a) Title II is amended as follows:

(1) The heading for the title is amended by striking out "ADMINISTRATION" and inserting in lieu thereof "PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE AND FEDERAL HEALTH PROGRAMS".

(2) The following is inserted immediately above the section heading for section 201:

"PART A—ADMINISTRATION"

(3) Section 201 is amended to read as follows:

"ADMINISTRATION AND ORGANIZATION OF PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

"SEC. 201. (a) The Public Health Service in the Department shall be administered by the Secretary.

"(b) In addition to the commissioned Regular and Reserve Corps, the Service shall consist of such units of the Department as the Secretary may from time to time designate."

(4) Section 202 is repealed.

(5) (A) Section 203 is amended by striking out "Sec. 203. There shall be in the Service a commissioned Regular Corps and, for the purpose of securing a reserve for duty in the Service in time of national emergency, a Reserve Corps. All commissioned officers" and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"SEC. 203. (a) There shall be in the Service a commissioned Regular Corps and, for the purpose of securing a reserve for duty in the Service in time of national emergency, a Reserve Corps. The Regular and Reserve Corps shall be administered by the Surgeon General under the supervision and direction of the Secretary. The Surgeon General shall be appointed from the Regular Corps of the Service by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Surgeon General, during the period of his appointment as such, shall be the same grade as the Surgeon General of the Army. The individual holding the office of Surgeon General shall, upon the termination of his appointment, revert to the grade and number in the Regular Corps that he would have occupied had he not served as Surgeon General.

"(b) All commissioned officers".

(B) Sections 203, 207(f), and 207(g) are each amended by striking out "Classification Act of 1923, as amended" and inserting in

lieu thereof "provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of title 5, United States Code, relating to classification and General Schedule pay rates".

(6) Sections 204 and 205 are repealed.

(7) The first sentence of section 206(a) and the proviso in the second sentence are repealed.

(8) Section 207(a)(3) is amended by striking out "211" and inserting in lieu thereof "210".

(9) Section 208(g) is amended (A) by striking out "Provided, That the" and inserting in lieu thereof "except that the",

(B) by striking out "grade 16 of the General Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended" and inserting in lieu thereof "grade GS-16 of the General Schedule", and (C) by striking out "grade 18 of the General Schedule of such Act" and inserting in lieu thereof "grade GS-18 of the General Schedule".

(10) Sections 218 and 219 are inserted after section 208.

(11) Section 210(m) is amended by striking out "the Act of December 11, 1926, as amended (5 U.S.C. 21a)" and inserting in lieu thereof "section 3332 of title 5, United States Code".

(12) Section 220 is inserted after section 210 and is amended (A) by striking out the section heading, (B) by striking out "Sec. 220." and inserting in lieu thereof "(n)", and (C) by striking out "the effective date of this section" and inserting in lieu thereof "May 1, 1956".

(13) Section 221 is inserted after section 212 and is amended (A) by striking out "Sec. 221. (a)" and inserting in lieu thereof "(e)", (B) by striking out "(b)" and inserting in lieu thereof "(f)", and (C) by striking out "subsection (a)" and inserting in lieu thereof "subsection (e)".

(14) Sections 207, 208, 209, 210, 211(d), 211(f), 212, 214, and 218 are each amended by striking out "Surgeon General" each place it occurs and inserting in lieu thereof "Secretary".

(15) The following sections of the Public Health Service Act are inserted in the following order before section 224: 506, 510, and 505.

(16) Section 215 is inserted after section 224.

(b) (1) Section 207(a)(3) is amended by striking out "section 211(d)" and inserting in lieu thereof "section 210(d)".

(2) Section 208 is amended—

(A) by striking out "section 210(g)(3), section 211 or section 221(a)" and inserting in lieu thereof "section 209(g)(3), 210, or 211(e)" in subsection (b),

(B) by striking out "section 207(f)" in subsection (f) and inserting in lieu thereof "section 204(f)", and

(C) by redesignating subsections (d), (e), (f), and (g) as subsections (c), (d), (e), and (f), respectively.

(3) Section 209 is amended (A) by striking out "207" each place it occurs and inserting in lieu thereof "204", (B) by striking out "206" each place it occurs and inserting in lieu thereof "203", and (C) by striking out "and while any officer is temporarily assigned to a position pursuant to section 205(c)".

(4) Section 210(l) is amended by striking out "209" each place it occurs and inserting in lieu thereof "208".

(5) Section 211 is amended (A) by striking out "the Civil Service Retirement Act" in subsection (a)(4) and inserting in lieu thereof "chapter 83 of title 5 of the United States Code", and (B) by striking out "section 210(g)(3)" in subsection (e) and inserting in lieu thereof "section 209(g)(3)".

(6) Section 212(d) is amended by striking

out "(except the Serviceman's Indemnity Act of 1951)".

(7) Section 214 is amended by striking out "section 212" and inserting in lieu thereof "section 211".

(c) Sections 203, 206, 207, and 208 are redesignated as sections 202, 203, 204, and 205, respectively; sections 218 and 219 are redesignated as sections 206 and 207, respectively; sections 209, 210, 211, 212, 214, and 216 are redesignated as sections 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, and 213, respectively; sections 506, 510, and 505 are redesignated as sections 214, 215, and 216 respectively; and sections 224 and 215 are redesignated as sections 217 and 218, respectively.

SEC. 4. Title II is further amended as follows:

(1) Immediately following section 218 (as so redesignated) there is inserted a new part B which shall be entitled "PART B—FEDERAL HEALTH PROGRAMS".

(2) The new part B shall consist of six subparts which shall, respectively, have the following headings:

"SUBPART 1—PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE MEDICAL CARE FACILITIES; MEDICAL CARE

"SUBPART 2—NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE

"SUBPART 3—ASSISTANCE TO MEDICAL LIBRARIES

"SUBPART 4—COMMUNICABLE DISEASES AND QUARANTINE

"SUBPART 5—NARCOTIC ADDICTS AND OTHER DRUG ABUSERS

"SUBPART 6—PERSONS WITH HANSEN'S DISEASE"

(3) (A) Subpart 1 of the new part B shall consist of the following sections of the Public Health Service Act which are transferred to and inserted in the subpart in the following order: Section 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 502, 503, 504, and 223. Such sections are redesignated as sections 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, and 232, respectively.

(B) Subsection (c) of section 311 is inserted as a new subsection (c) of section 228 (as so redesignated).

(C) Section 221 (as so redesignated) is amended (i) by striking out "Control" and inserting in lieu thereof "control", (ii) by striking out "Provide" each place it occurs and inserting in lieu thereof "provide", and (iii) by redesignating paragraphs (a), (b), (c), (d), and (e) as paragraphs (1), (2), (3), (4), and (5), respectively.

(D) Section 223 (as so redesignated) is amended by striking out "the Act of May 13, 1930, as amended (U.S.C. 1940 edition, title 18, secs. 751, 752)" and inserting in lieu thereof "section 4005 of title 18, United States Code".

(E) Section 224(a) (as so redesignated) is amended by striking out "the United States Employees' Compensation Act and extensions thereof" and inserting in lieu thereof "chapter 81 of title 5 of the United States Code".

(F) Section 224(a)(4) (as so redesignated) is amended by striking out "as amended (U.S.C., 1940 edition, title 33, chapter 18)", and inserting in lieu thereof "(33 U.S.C. chapter 18)".

(G) Subsection (c) of section 226 (as so redesignated) is redesignated as subsection (b).

(H) Section 227 (as so redesignated) is amended (i) by striking out "this part" and inserting in lieu thereof "this subpart", and (ii) by striking out "as amended (U.S.C., 1940 edition, title 31, sec. 686)", and inserting in lieu thereof "(31 U.S.C. 686)".

(I) (1) Sections 221, 222, and 224(a) (as so redesignated) are amended by striking out "Surgeon General" each place it occurs and inserting in lieu thereof "Secretary".

(ii) Section 225 (as so redesignated) is amended by striking out "Surgeon General" the first time it occurs and inserting in lieu thereof "Secretary" and by striking out "the Surgeon General with the approval of".

(iii) Section 223 (as so redesignated) is amended by striking out "Service" and inserting in lieu thereof "Secretary".

(iv) Section 226(a) (as so redesignated) is amended by striking out "Service" in the matter following paragraph (3) and inserting in lieu thereof "Secretary", and section 226(b) (as so redesignated) is amended by striking out "Service" the first time it occurs and inserting in lieu thereof "Secretary".

(v) Section 227 (as so redesignated) is amended by striking out "Service" the first time it occurs and inserting in lieu thereof "Secretary" and by striking out "for the Service".

(4) (A) Subpart 2 of the new part B shall consist of sections 381 through 388 of the Public Health Service Act which are transferred to that subpart and redesignated as sections 241 through 248, respectively.

(B) Section 241 (as so redesignated) is amended by striking out "this part" and inserting in lieu thereof "this" subpart".

(C) Section 242 (as so redesignated) is amended by striking out "section 383" in subsection (c) and inserting in lieu thereof "section 243".

(D) Section 243 (as so redesignated) is amended (i) by striking out "this part" in subsection (a) and inserting in lieu thereof "this subpart", and (ii) by striking out "as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 73b-2)" and inserting in lieu thereof "as authorized by section 5703(b) of title 5, United States Code".

(E) Section 244 (as so redesignated) is amended by striking out "section 501" and inserting in lieu thereof "section 12".

(F) Sections 245 and 246 (as so redesignated) are each amended by striking out "this part" and inserting in lieu thereof "this subpart", and such section 245 is amended by striking out "383" and inserting in lieu thereof "243".

(G) Section 247 (as so redesignated) is amended (i) by striking out "Bureau of the Budget" each place it occurs and inserting in lieu thereof "Office of Management and Budget", and (ii) by striking out "this part" each place it occurs and inserting in lieu thereof "this subpart".

(H) Section 248 (as so redesignated) is amended by striking out "section 398" each place it occurs and inserting in lieu thereof "section 259".

(5) (A) Subpart 3 of the new part B shall consist of sections 390 through 399b of the Public Health Service Act which are transferred to that subpart and redesignated as sections 251 through 262, respectively.

(B) Sections 251, 252, 258, 260, 261, and 262 (as so redesignated) are each amended by striking out "this part" each place it occurs and inserting in lieu thereof "this subpart".

(C) Sections 252 and 253 (as so redesignated) are each amended by striking out "383" each place it occurs and inserting in lieu thereof "243".

(D) Section 253 (as so redesignated) is amended by striking out "part 1" and inserting in lieu thereof "subpart 2".

(E) Sections 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, and 259 (as so redesignated) are each amended by striking out "390" each place it occurs and inserting in lieu thereof "251".

(6) (A) The following is inserted at the beginning of subpart 4 of the new part B.

"FEDERAL-STATE COOPERATION

"SEC. 265. The Secretary is authorized to accept from State and local authorities any

assistance in the enforcement of quarantine regulations made pursuant to this Act which such authorities may be able and willing to provide. The Secretary shall also assist States and their political subdivisions in the prevention and suppression of communicable diseases, shall cooperate with and aid State and local authorities in the enforcement of their quarantine and other health regulations, and shall advise the several States on matters relating to the preservation and improvement of the public health."

(B) Immediately following section 265 (inserted by subparagraph (A)) the following sections of the Public Health Service Act are inserted in the following order: Sections 317 and 318 and 361 through 369. Such sections are redesignated as sections 266 through 276, respectively.

(C) Section 266 (as so redesignated) is amended by striking out "318" each place it occurs and inserting in lieu thereof "267", and section 267 (as so redesignated) is amended by striking out "317" each place it occurs and inserting in lieu thereof "266".

(D) Section 268 (as so redesignated) is amended (i) by striking out "Surgeon General, with the approval of the Secretary" and inserting in lieu thereof "Secretary", and (ii) by striking "Suregon General" in the second sentence of subsection (a) and in subsection (b) and inserting in lieu thereof "Secretary".

(E) Section 269 (as so redesignated) is amended by striking out "Surgeon General" each place it occurs and inserting in lieu thereof "Secretary".

(F) Section 270 (as so redesignated) is amended (i) by striking out "361" and inserting in lieu thereof "268", and (ii) by striking out "Surgeon General" and inserting in lieu thereof "Secretary".

(G) Section 271 (as so redesignated) is amended (i) by striking out ", as amended (U.S.C. 1940 edition, title 50, secs. 191-194), the Surgeon General" and inserting in lieu thereof (50 U.S.C. 191, 192, 194), the Secretary", (ii) by striking out "Surgeon General" in subsections (b) and (c) and inserting in lieu thereof "Secretary", (iii) by striking out "Surgeon General with the approval of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare" in subsection (d) (1) and inserting in lieu thereof "Secretary", (iv) by striking out "Provided, That" in such subsection and inserting in lieu thereof ", except that", and (v) by redesignating clauses (1) and (2) of such subsection as clauses (A) and (B), respectively.

(H) Section 272, 273, and 274 (as so redesignated) are each amended by striking out "Surgeon General" each place it occurs and inserting in lieu thereof "Secretary".

(I) Section 274 (as so redesignated) is amended by striking out "sections 364, 365, and 366" and inserting in lieu thereof "sections 271, 272, and 273".

(J) Section 276 (as so redesignated) is amended (i) by striking out "sections 361, 362, or 363" and inserting in lieu thereof "section 268, 269, or 270", (ii) by striking out "section 366" each place it occurs and inserting in lieu thereof "section 273", (iii) by striking out "section 364" in subsection (b) and inserting in lieu thereof "section 271", and (iv) by striking out "With the approval of the Secretary, the Surgeon General" in subsection (c) and inserting in lieu thereof "The Secretary".

(7) (A) Subpart 5 of the new part B shall consist of sections 341 through 347 of the Public Health Service Act which are transferred to that subpart and are redesignated as sections 281 through 287, respectively.

(B) Section 281 (as so redesignated) is

amended (i) by striking out "Surgeon General" each place it occurs and inserting in lieu thereof "Secretary", (ii) by striking out "the Narcotic Rehabilitation Act of 1966" the first time it occurs and inserting in lieu thereof "title III of the Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act of 1966, chapter 314 of title 18, United States Code, and chapter 175 of title 28, United States Code", (iii) by striking out "the Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act of 1966" the second time it occurs and inserting in lieu thereof "such chapter 175", and (iv) by striking out "Commissioners of the District of Columbia or their" and inserting in lieu thereof "Commissioner of the District of Columbia or his".

(C) Section 282 (as so redesignated) is amended (i) by striking out "the Surgeon General" in the first, second, and last sentences and inserting in lieu thereof "the Secretary", (ii) by striking out "Surgeon General" in the third sentence and inserting in lieu thereof "Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare", and (iii) by striking out "Secretary" in the fourth sentence and inserting in lieu thereof "Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare".

(D) Section 283 (as so redesignated) is amended (i) by striking out "Surgeon General" each place it occurs and inserting in lieu thereof "Secretary", and (ii) by redesignating subsections (c), (d), and (e) as subsections (b), (c), and (d), respectively.

(E) Sections 284, 285, and 286 (as so redesignated) are each amended by striking out "Surgeon General" and inserting in lieu thereof "Secretary".

(F) Section 285 (as so redesignated) is amended (i) by striking out "section 321" and inserting in lieu thereof "section 221", (ii) by striking out "the Act of June 24, 1953 (Public Law 76, Eighty-third Congress)," in subsection (a) and inserting in lieu thereof "the Hospital Treatment for Drug Addicts Act for the District of Columbia (D.C. Code, 24-601-24-611)", and (iii) by striking out "the Act of June 24, 1953 (Public Law 76, Eighty-third Congress)" in subsection (b) and inserting in lieu thereof "the Hospital Treatment for Drug Addicts Act for the District of Columbia".

(8) (A) Subpart 6 of the new part B shall consist of sections 331 and 332 of the Public Health Service Act which are transferred to that subpart and redesignated as sections 291 and 292, respectively.

(B) Section 291 (as so redesignated) is amended (i) by striking out "Surgeon General" each place it occurs and by inserting in lieu thereof "Secretary", (ii) by striking out "section 332 or 361" and inserting in lieu thereof "section 268 or 292", (iii) by striking out "leprosy" each place it occurs and inserting in lieu thereof "Hansen's disease", (iv) by striking out "leper patients" and inserting in lieu thereof "persons with Hansen's disease", and (v) by striking out "LEPERS" in the section heading and inserting in lieu thereof "PERSONS WITH HANSEN'S DISEASE".

(C) Section 292 (as so redesignated) is amended (i) by striking out "Surgeon General" and inserting in lieu thereof "Secretary", and (ii) by striking out "leprosy" and inserting in lieu thereof "Hansen's disease".

SEC. 5. (a) (1) Part E of the Controlled Substances Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"STUDIES RESPECTING MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC REQUIREMENTS FOR NARCOTICS

"SEC. 517. The Secretary shall conduct such studies and investigations as may be necessary to determine the quantities of crude opium, coca leaves, and their salts, derivatives, and preparations, and other

drugs subject to control under this title and the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act, together with reserves thereof, as may be necessary to supply the normal and emergency medical and scientific requirements of the United States. The results of such studies and investigations shall be reported not later than the 1st day of April of each year to the Attorney General, to be used at his discretion in determining manufacturing quotas or importation requirements under this title and the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act."

(2) The table of contents of the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970 is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 516 the following new item:

"Sec. 517. Studies respecting medical and scientific requirements for narcotics."

(b) Part D of title VII of the Public Health Service Act (as amended by section 9 of this title) is amended by inserting at the end thereof the following new section:

"FEDERAL-STATE COOPERATION

"Sec. 747. For the purpose of encouraging States to provide adequate facilities and methods for the care and treatment of its narcotic addicts, the Secretary shall cooperate with States for purposes of aiding them to serve their narcotic drug problems and shall give authorized representatives of the States the benefit of his experience in the care, treatment, and rehabilitation of narcotic addicts."

(c) (1) Sections 307, 314(f), and 372 are repealed.

(2) The headings for parts A through E and parts G through J of title III are repealed.

(d) (1) Title III shall consist of the following sections in the following order: Sections 304, 305, 312a, 313, 308, 312, and 315.

(2) Section 304 is amended (A) by striking out "304" and inserting in lieu thereof "301", (B) by striking out "for the mentally retarded, as defined in the Mental Retardation Facilities and Community Mental Health Centers Construction Act of 1963" in subsection (a) (1) and inserting in lieu thereof "for persons with developmental disabilities, as defined in title VI", (C) by striking out "605" in subsection (a) (2) and inserting in lieu thereof "509", (D) by striking out subsection (b), and (E) by striking out subsection (c) and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"(b) There are authorized to be appropriated for payment of grants and contracts under subsection (a) \$94,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1973."

(3) Section 305 is amended (A) by striking out "305" and inserting in lieu thereof "302", and (B) by striking out "Surgeon General" each place it occurs and inserting in lieu thereof "Secretary".

(4) Section 312a is amended (A) by striking out 312a and inserting in lieu thereof "303", and (B) by inserting above such section the following heading: "BIRTH AND DEATH CERTIFICATES".

(5) Section 313 is amended by striking out "313" and inserting in lieu thereof "304".

(6) Section 308 is amended to read as follows:

"INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

"Sec. 305. (a) For the purpose of advancing the status of the health sciences in the United States (and thereby the health of the American people), the Secretary may participate with other countries in cooperative endeavors in biomedical health research and the health services research and statistical activities authorized by this title.

"(b) In connection with the cooperative endeavors authorized by subsection (a), the Secretary may—

"(1) make such use of resources offered by participating foreign countries as he may find necessary and appropriate;

"(2) establish and maintain fellowships in participating foreign countries and establish and maintain fellowships in the United States for citizens of such countries;

"(3) make grants to public institutions or agencies and to nonprofit private institutions or agencies in the United States and in participating foreign countries for the purpose of establishing and maintaining the fellowships authorized by paragraph (2);

"(4) make grants or loans of equipment and materials, for use by public or nonprofit private institutions or agencies, or by individuals, in participating foreign countries;

"(5) participate and otherwise cooperate in any international meetings, conferences, or other activities concerned with health research, health services research, or health statistics;

"(6) facilitate the interchange between the United States and participating foreign countries, and among participating foreign countries, of research scientists and experts who are engaged in experiments and programs of health research, health services research, and health statistics activities, and in carrying out such purpose may pay per diem compensation, subsistence, and travel for such scientists and experts when away from their places of residence at rates not to exceed those provided in section 5703(b) of title 5, United States Code, for persons in the Government service employed intermittently; and

"(7) procure, in accordance with section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, the temporary or intermittent services of experts or consultants.

The Secretary may not, in the exercise of his authority under this section, provide financial assistance for the construction of any facility in any foreign country."

(7) Section 312 is amended by striking out "312" and inserting in lieu thereof "306".

(8) Section 315 is amended (A) by striking out "315" and inserting in lieu thereof "307", and (B) by striking out "engaged in work related to the functions of the Service" and inserting in lieu thereof "concerned with health services".

Sec. 6. (a) Title IV is amended by inserting before part A the following:

"PART A—GENERAL RESEARCH AUTHORITY
"GENERAL RESEARCH AUTHORITY

"Sec. 400. (a) The Secretary shall conduct, shall encourage, cooperate with, and render assistance to appropriate public entities, scientific institutions, and scientists in the conduct of, and shall promote the coordination of, research, investigations, experiments, demonstrations, and studies relating to the causes, diagnosis, treatment, control, and prevention of physical and mental diseases and impairments of man. In carrying out this section the Secretary is authorized to do the following:

"(1) Collect and make available, through publications and other appropriate means, information as to, the practical application of, such research and other activities.

"(2) Make available research facilities of the Department to appropriate public authorities and to health officials and scientists engaged in special study.

"(3) Establish and maintain research fellowships with such stipends and allowances (including traveling and subsistence expenses and dependency allowances) as he may deem necessary to procure the assistance of the most brilliant and promising research fellows from the United States and abroad.

"(4) Make grants (A) to universities, hospitals, laboratories, and other public or private institutions, and to individuals, for such research or research training projects as are recommended by the National Advisory Health Council (except that projects respecting cancer must be recommended by the National Cancer Advisory Board, mental

health projects must be recommended by the National Advisory Mental Health Council, projects respecting heart and lung diseases must be recommended by the National Heart and Lung Advisory Council, alcohol abuse and alcoholism projects must be recommended by the National Advisory Council on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, and projects respecting dental diseases and conditions must be recommended by the National Advisory Dental Research Council), and (B) upon recommendation of the National Advisory Health Council, to public or nonprofit universities, hospitals, laboratories, and other institutions for the general support of their research and research training programs. Such uniform percentage, not to exceed 15 per centum, as the Secretary may determine, of the amounts provided for grants for research or research training projects for any fiscal year through the appropriations for the National Institutes of Health may be transferred from such appropriations to a separate account to be available for such research and research training program grants for such fiscal year.

"(5) Make grants to State or local agencies, laboratories, and other public or nonprofit agencies and institutions, and to individuals, for investigations, experiments, demonstrations, studies, and research projects with respect to the development of improved methods of diagnosing mental illness, and of care, treatment, and rehabilitation of the mentally ill, including grants to State agencies responsible for administration of State institutions for care, or care and treatment, of mentally ill persons for developing and establishing improved methods of operations and administration of such institutions.

"(6) Secure, from time to time and for such periods as he deems advisable, the assistance and advice of experts, scholars, and consultants from the United States or abroad.

"(7) For purposes of study, admit and treat at institutions, hospitals, and stations of the Service persons not otherwise eligible for such treatment.

"(8) Make available, to health officials, scientists, and appropriate public and other nonprofit institutions and organizations, technical advice and assistance on the application of statistical methods to experiments, studies, and surveys in health and medical fields.

"(9) Enter into contracts during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, and each of the eight succeeding fiscal years, including contracts for research in accordance with and subject to the provisions of law applicable to contracts entered into by the military departments under title 10, United States Code, sections 2353 and 2354, except that determination, approval, and certification required thereby shall be by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

"(10) Upon the recommendation of the National Advisory Health Council (or of the National Cancer Advisory Board in the case of activities respecting cancer, of the National Advisory Mental Health Council in the case of activities respecting mental health, of the National Heart and Lung Advisory Council in the case of activities respecting heart and lung diseases, the National Advisory Council on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism in the case of activities respecting alcohol abuse and alcoholism, or of the National Advisory Dental Research Council in the case of activities respecting dental diseases and conditions) take such additional action as he deems necessary or appropriate to carry out the purposes of this section.

For the purpose of advancing the status of the health sciences in the United States (and thereby the health of the American people), the Secretary may participate with other countries in cooperative endeavors in the research activities authorized by this subsection; and in connection with such

endeavors, the Secretary shall have the same authorities as is provided by section 305(b) for cooperative endeavors under section 305(a).

"(b) The Secretary may authorize persons engaged in research on the use and effect of drugs to protect the privacy of individuals who are the subject of such research by withholding from all persons not connected with the conduct of such research the names or other identifying characteristics of such individuals. Persons so authorized to protect the privacy of such individuals may not be compelled in any Federal, State, or local civil, criminal, administrative, legislative, or other proceedings to identify such individuals."

(b) Sections 402(a), 403(a), 412, 419A(a), 422, 423(a), 431(b), 433(a), 444, and 453 are each amended by striking out "section 301" and inserting in lieu thereof "section 400".

(c) Sections 403(b), 404(d), 418(a)(5), 423(b), and 424(d) are each amended by striking out "section 501" and inserting in lieu thereof "section 12".

(d) Section 417(d)(3) is amended by

striking out "section 217" and inserting in lieu thereof "section 17".

(e) Section 431(b) is amended by striking out "leprosy" and inserting in lieu thereof "Hansen's disease".

(f) Parts A through G are redesignated as parts B through H, respectively.

(d) (1) Title I of the Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention, Treatment, and Rehabilitation Act of 1970 is transferred to title IV of the Public Health Service Act and inserted after part II (as so redesignated).

(2) The heading for such title I is amended by striking out "Title I" and inserting in lieu thereof "Part I".

(3) Sections 101 and 102 of such title I are redesignated as sections 461 and 462, respectively.

(4) Section 461 (as so redesignated) is amended—

(A) by striking out "this Act" the first time it occurs and inserting in lieu thereof "this part".

(B) by striking out "of Health, Education, and Welfare (hereinafter in this Act referred to as the 'Secretary')",

(C) by striking out "this Act and part C of the Community Mental Health Centers Act" and inserting in lieu thereof "part C of title VII", and

(D) by striking out "section 301 of the Public Health Service Act" and inserting in lieu thereof "section 400".

(5) Section 462 (as so redesignated) is amended (A) by striking out "this Act and part C of the Community Mental Health Centers Act" in paragraph (1) and inserting in lieu thereof "this part and part C of title VII", and (B) by striking out "on or before the expiration of the one-year period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act" in paragraph (2) and inserting in lieu thereof "annually".

SEC. 7. (a) The heading for title V is amended to read as follows:

"TITLE V—HEALTH SYSTEMS PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT"

(b) The provisions of law listed in column II of the following table are transferred to title V of the Public Health Service Act and are placed in such title in accordance with the table:

Column I Title V of the Public Health Service Act PART A—COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH PLANNING	Column II Source of text:
Sec. 501. Comprehensive State health planning.	Subsections (a), (b), and (g) of section 314 of the Public Health Service Act and subsection (b) of section 311 of such Act.
Sec. 502. National Advisory Council on Comprehensive Health Planning Programs.	Section 316 of such Act.
PART B—ASSISTANCE FOR CONSTRUCTION AND MODERNIZATION OF HOSPITALS AND OTHER MEDICAL FACILITIES	
Subpart 1—Grants and Loans for Construction and Modernization of Hospitals and Other Medical Facilities	
Sec. 505. Authorization of Appropriations for construction and modernization grants.	Section 601 of such Act.
Sec. 506. State allotments.	Section 602 of such Act.
Sec. 507. General regulations.	Section 603 of such Act.
Sec. 508. State plans.	Section 604 of such Act.
Sec. 509. Approval of projects for construction or modernization.	Section 605 of such Act.
Sec. 510. Payments for construction or modernization.	Section 606 of such Act.
Sec. 511. Withholding of payments.	Section 607 of such Act.
Sec. 512. Judicial review.	Section 608 of such Act.
Sec. 513. Recovery.	Section 609 of such Act.
Sec. 514. Loans for construction or modernization of hospitals and other medical facilities.	Section 610 of such Act.
Subpart 2—Loan Guarantees and Loans for Modernization and Construction of Hospitals and Other Medical Facilities	
Sec. 521. Authorization of loan guarantees and loans.	Section 621 of such Act.
Sec. 522. Allocation among the States.	Section 622 of such Act.
Sec. 523. Applications and conditions.	Section 623 of such Act.
Sec. 524. Payment of interest on guaranteed loan.	Section 624 of such Act.
Sec. 525. Limitation on amount of loans guaranteed or directly made.	Section 625 of such Act.
Sec. 526. Loan guarantee and loan fund.	Section 626 of such Act.
Sec. 527. Provisions applicable to loans to public facilities.	Section 627 of such Act.
Subpart 3—Construction or Modernization of Emergency Rooms	
Sec. 531. Authorization.	Section 631 of such Act.
Sec. 532. Eligibility for grants.	Section 632 of such Act.
Sec. 533. Payments.	Section 633 of such Act.
Subpart 4—General	
eSec. 541. Federal hospital council and advisory committees.	Section 641 of such Act.
Sec. 542. Conference of State agencies.	Section 642 of such Act.
Sec. 543. State control of operations.	Section 643 of such Act.
Sec. 541. Federal hospital council and advisory committees.	Section 643A of such Act.
Sec. 545. Definitions.	Section 645 of such Act.
Sec. 546. Financial statements.	Section 646 of such Act.
PART C—EDUCATION, RESEARCH, TRAINING, AND DEMONSTRATIONS IN THE FIELDS OF HEART DISEASES, CANCER, STROKE, KIDNEY DISEASE, AND OTHER RELATED DISEASES	
Sec. 551. Purposes.	Section 900 of such Act.
Sec. 552. Authorizations of appropriations.	Section 901 of such Act.
Sec. 553. Definitions.	Section 902 of such Act.
Sec. 554. Grants for planning.	Section 903 of such Act.
Sec. 555. Grants for establishment and operation of regional medical programs.	Section 904 of such Act.
Sec. 556. National Advisory Council on Regional Medical Programs.	Section 905 of such Act.
Sec. 557. Regulations.	Section 906 of such Act.
Sec. 558. Information on special treatment and training centers.	Section 907 of such Act.
Sec. 559. Report.	Section 908 of such Act.
Sec. 560. Records and audit.	Section 909 of such Act.
Sec. 561. Multiprogram services.	Section 910(a) of such Act.

(c) Section 561 (as designated by subsection (b)) is amended by striking out "(a)".

(d) Subsections (b) and (c) of section 910 are repealed.

(e) References in the sections listed in column II of the table in subsection (b) to

sections and other divisions of the Public Health Service Act shall be considered as references to such sections or other divisions as redesignated and included in such Act by that subsection.

SEC. 8. (a) The heading for title VI is amended to read as follows:

"TITLE VI—HEALTH SERVICES PROGRAMS:
GENERAL"

(b) The provisions of law listed in column II of the following table are transferred to title VI of the Public Health Service Act are placed in such title in accordance with the table:

Column I	Column II
Title VI of the Public Health Service Act	Source of text
PART A—HEALTH SERVICES DEVELOPMENT	
Sec. 601. Project grants for health services development.	Section 314(e) of the Public Health Service Act.
Sec. 602. Grants for comprehensive public health services.	Section 314(d) of such Act.
PART B—DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITY	
Subpart 1—Construction, Demonstration and Training Grants for University-Affiliated Facilities for Persons with Developmental Disabilities	
Sec. 605. Authorization of appropriations.	Section 121 of the Developmental Disabilities Services and Facilities Construction Act.
Sec. 606. Demonstration and training grants.	Section 122 of such Act.
Sec. 607. Applications.	Section 123 of such Act.
Sec. 608. Amount of Grants; payments.	Section 124 of such Act.
Sec. 609. Recovery.	Section 125 of such Act.
Sec. 610. Nonduplication of grants	Section 126 of such Act.
Sec. 611. Maintenance of effort.	Section 127 of such Act.
Subpart 2—Grants for Planning, Provision of Services, and Construction and Operation of Facilities for Persons with Developmental Disabilities.	
Sec. 612. Declaration of purpose.	Section 130 of such Act.
Sec. 613. Authorization of appropriations.	Section 131 of such Act.
Sec. 614. State allotments.	Section 132 of such Act.
Sec. 615. National Advisory Council on Services and Facilities for the Developmentally Disabled.	Section 133 of such Act.
Sec. 616. State plans.	Section 134 of such Act.
Sec. 617. Approval of projects for construction.	Section 135 of such Act.
Sec. 618. Withholding of payments for construction.	Section 136 of such Act.
Sec. 619. Payments to the States for planning, administration, and services.	Section 137 of such Act.
Sec. 620. Withholding of payments for planning, administration, and services.	Section 138 of such Act.
Sec. 621. Regulations.	Section 139 of such Act.
Sec. 622. Nonduplication.	Section 140 of such Act.
PART C—MIGRANT HEALTH	
Sec. 635. Health services for domestic agricultural migrants.	Section 310 of the Public Health Service Act.
PART D—POPULATION RESEARCH AND VOLUNTARY FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMS	
Sec. 641. Project grants and contracts for family planning services.	Section 1001 of such Act.
Sec. 642. Formula grants to States for family planning services.	Section 1002 of such Act.
Sec. 643. Training grants and contracts.	Section 1003 of such Act.
Sec. 644. Research grants and contracts.	Section 1004 of such Act.
Sec. 645. Informational and educational materials.	Section 1005 of such Act.
Sec. 646. Regulations and payments.	Section 1006 of such Act.
Sec. 647. Voluntary participation.	Section 1007 of such Act.
Sec. 648. Prohibition of assistance for abortions.	Section 1008 of such Act.
PART E—GENETIC BLOOD DISORDERS	
Subpart 1—Sickle Cell Anemia Programs	
Sec. 651. Sickle cell anemia screening and counseling programs and information and education programs.	Section 1101 of such Act.
Sec. 652. Project grants and contracts.	Section 1102 of such Act.
Sec. 653. Voluntary participation.	Section 1103 of such Act.
Sec. 654. Applications; administration of grant and contract programs.	Section 1104 of such Act.
Sec. 655. Public Health Service facilities.	Section 1105 of such Act.
Sec. 656. Reports.	Section 1106 of such Act.
Subpart 2—Cooley's Anemia Programs	
Sec. 661. Cooley's anemia screening, treatment, and counseling, research, and information and education programs.	Section 1111 of such Act.
Sec. 662. Voluntary participation.	Section 1112 of such Act.
Sec. 663. Applications; administration of grant and contract programs.	Section 1113 of such Act.
Sec. 664. Public Health Service facilities.	Section 1114 of such Act.
Sec. 665. Reports.	Section 1115 of such Act.
PART F—NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE CORPS	
Sec. 671. Assignment of medical and other health personnel to critical need areas.	Section 329 of such Act.

(c) Section 671 (as so redesignated) is amended by inserting at the end of subsection (a) the following: "The Secretary shall use his best efforts to provide, to each county certified by him to be without the services of a physician physically residing within such county, at least one physician in the Public Health Service, except for counties so sparsely populated as not to require such a physician."

(d) Title VI of the Public Health Service Act (as added by subsection (b)) is amended by inserting after subpart 2 of part B the following:

"SUBPART 3—GENERAL PROVISIONS
"DEFINITIONS"

"SEC. 625. For purposes of this part:

"(1) The term 'State' includes Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and the District of Columbia.

"(2) The term 'facility for persons with developmental disabilities' means a facility, or a specified portion of a facility, designed primarily for the delivery of one or more services to persons with one or more developmental disabilities.

"(3) The terms 'nonprofit facility for

persons with developmental disabilities' and 'nonprofit private institution of higher learning' means, respectively, a facility for persons with developmental disabilities and an institution of higher learning which is owned and operated by one or more nonprofit corporations or associations no part of the net earnings of which inures, or may lawfully inure, to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual; and the term 'nonprofit private agency or organization' means an agency or organization which is such a corporation or association or which is owned and operated by one or more of such corporations or associations.

"(4) The term 'construction' includes construction of new buildings, acquisition, expansion, remodeling, and alteration of existing buildings, and initial equipment of any such buildings (including medical transportation facilities); including architect's fees, but excluding the cost of off-site improvements and the cost of the acquisition of land.

"(5) The term 'cost of construction' means the amount found by the Secretary to be necessary for the construction of a project.

"(6) The term 'title', when used with reference to a site for a project, means a fee simple, or such other estate or interest (including a leasehold on which the rental does not exceed 4 per centum of the value of the land) as the Secretary finds sufficient to assure for a period of not less than fifty years undisturbed use and possession for the purposes of construction and operation of the project.

"(7) (A) Except as otherwise provided, the term 'Federal share' with respect to any project means the portion of the cost of construction of such project to be paid by the Federal Government under subpart 2.

"(B) The Federal share with respect to any project in the State shall be the amount determined by the appropriate State agency designated in the State plan, but, except as provided in subparagraph (C), the Federal share for any project under subpart 2 may not exceed 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ per centum of the costs of construction of such project. Prior to the approval of the first such project in the State during any fiscal year, such State agency shall give the Secretary written notification of the maximum Federal share established pursuant to this paragraph for such projects in such State to be approved by the Secretary during such fiscal year and the method for determining the actual Federal share to be paid with respect to such projects; and such maximum Federal share and such method of determination for such projects in such State approved during such fiscal year shall not be changed after the approval of the first such project in the State during such fiscal year.

"(C) In the case of any facility or center which provides or will, upon completion of the project for which application has been made under subpart 2, provide services for persons in an area designated by the Secretary as an urban or rural poverty area, the maximum Federal share determined under subparagraph (A) may not exceed 90 per centum of the costs of construction of the project.

"(2) The term 'developmental disability' means a disability attributable to mental retardation, cerebral palsy, epilepsy, or another neurological condition of an individual found by the Secretary to be closely related to mental retardation or to require treatment similar to that required for mentally retarded individuals, which disability originates before such individual attains age eighteen, which has continued or can be expected to continue indefinitely, and which constitutes a substantial handicap to such individual.

"(9) The term 'services for persons with developmental disabilities' means specialized services or special adaptations of generic services directed toward the alleviation of a developmental disability or toward the social, personal, physical, or economic habilitation or rehabilitation of an individual with such a disability, and such term includes diagnosis, evaluation, treatment, personal care, day care, domiciliary care, special living arrangements, training, education, sheltered employment, recreation, counseling of the individual with such disability and of his family, protective and other social and sociological services, information and referral services, follow-along services, and transportation services necessary to assure delivery of serv-

ices to persons with developmental disabilities.

"PAYMENTS FOR CONSTRUCTION

"SEC. 626. (a) Upon certification to the Secretary by the State agency, designated as provided in section 616, based upon inspection by it, that work has been performed upon a project, or purchases have been made, in accordance with the approved plans and specifications, and that payment of an installment is due to the applicant, such installment shall be paid to the State, from the applicable allotment of such State, except that (1) if the State is not authorized by law to make payments to the applicant, the payment shall be made directly to the applicant, (2) if the Secretary, after investigation or otherwise, has reason to believe that any act (or failure to act) has occurred requiring action pursuant to section 618, payment may, after he has given the State agency so designated notice of opportunity for hearing pursuant to such section, be withheld, in whole or in part, pending corrective action or action based on such hearing, and (3) the total of payments under this subsection with respect to such project may not exceed an amount equal to the Federal share of the cost of construction of such project.

"(b) In case an amendment to an approved application is approved as provided in section 617 or the estimated cost of a project is revised upward, any additional payment with respect thereto may be made from the applicable allotment of the State for the fiscal year in which such amendment or revision is approved.

"JUDICIAL REVIEW

"SEC. 627. If the Secretary refuses to approve any application for a project submitted under section 617, the State agency through which such application was submitted, or if any State is dissatisfied with his action under section 616(c) or 618, such State, may appeal to the United States court of appeals for the circuit in which such State is located, by filing a petition with such court within 60 days after such action. A copy of the petition shall be forthwith transmitted by the clerk of the court to the Secretary, or any officer designated by him for that purpose. The Secretary thereupon shall file in the court the record of the proceedings on which he based his action, as provided in section 2112 of title 28, United States Code. Upon the filing of such petition, the courts shall have jurisdiction to affirm the action of the Secretary or to set it aside, in whole or in part, temporarily or permanently, but until the filing of the record, the Secretary may modify or set aside to his order. The findings of the Secretary as to facts, if supported by substantial evidence, shall be conclusive, but the court, for good cause shown, may remand the case to the Secretary to take further evidence, and the Secretary may thereupon make new or modified findings of fact and may modify his previous action, and shall file in the court the record of the further proceedings. Such new or modified findings of fact shall likewise be conclusive if supported by substantial evidence. The judgment of the court affirming or setting aside, in whole or in part, any action of the Secretary shall be final, subject to review by the Supreme Court of the United States upon certiorari or certification as provided in section 1254 or title 28, United States Code. The commencement of proceedings under this section shall not, unless so specifically ordered by the court, operate as a stay of the Secretary's action.

"RECOVERY

"SEC. 628. If any facility or center with respect to which funds have been paid under section 626 shall, at any time within twenty years after the completion of construction—

"(1) be sold or transferred to any person, agency, or organization (A) which is not

qualified to file an application under section 617, or (B) which is not approved as a transferee by the State agency designated pursuant to section 616 or its successor; or

"(2) cease to be a public or other nonprofit facility for the mentally retarded or persons with other developmental disabilities, unless the Secretary determines, in accordance with regulations, that there is good cause for releasing the applicant or other owner from the obligation to continue such facility as a public or other nonprofit facility for the mentally retarded or persons with other developmental disabilities,

the United States shall be entitled to recover from either the transferor or the transferee (or, in the case of a facility which has ceased to be a public or other nonprofit facility for the mentally retarded or persons with other developmental disabilities, from the owners thereof) an amount bearing the same ratio to the then value (as determined by the agreement of the parties or by action brought in the district court of the United States for the district in which the facility is situated) of so much of such facility as constituted an approved project or projects, as the amount of the Federal participation bore to the cost of the construction of such project or projects. Such right of recovery shall not constitute a lien upon such facility prior to judgment.

"STATE CONTROL OF OPERATIONS

"SEC. 629. Except as otherwise specifically provided, nothing in this part shall be construed as conferring on any Federal officer or employee the right to exercise any supervision or control over the administration, personnel, maintenance, or operation of any facility for the mentally retarded or persons with other developmental disabilities with respect to which any funds have been or may be expended under this part.

"RECORDS AND AUDIT

"SEC. 630. (a) Each recipient of assistance under this part shall keep such records as the Secretary shall prescribe, including records which fully disclose the amount and disposition by such recipient of the proceeds of such assistance, the total cost of the project or undertaking in connection with which such assistance is given or used, and the amount of that portion of the cost of the project or undertaking supplied by other sources, and such other records as will facilitate an effective audit.

"(b) The Secretary and the Comptroller General of the United States or any of their duly authorized representatives, shall have access for the purpose of audit and examination to any books, documents, papers, and records of the recipients that are pertinent to the assistance received under this part.

"NONDUPLICATION

"SEC. 631. In determining the amount of any grant under this part for the costs of any project there shall be excluded from such costs an amount equal to the sum of (1) the amount of any other Federal grant which the applicant has obtained, or is assured of obtaining, with respect to such project, and (2) the amount of any non-Federal funds required to be expended as a condition of such other Federal grant.

"DETERMINATION OF POVERTY AREA

"SEC. 632. For purposes of any determination by the Secretary under this part as to whether any urban or rural area is a poverty area, any such area which would not otherwise be determined to be a poverty area shall, nevertheless, be deemed to be a poverty area if—

"(1) such area contains one or more subareas which are characterized as subareas of poverty;

"(2) the population of such subarea or

subareas constitutes a significant portion of the population of such rural or urban area; and

"(3) the project, facility, or activity, in connection with which such determination is made, does, or (when completed or put into residents of such subarea or subareas."

(e) References in the provisions of law listed in column II of the table in subsec-

tion (b) to sections and other divisions of the Public Health Services Act and the Developmental Disabilities Services and Facilities Construction Act shall be considered as references to such sections or other divisions as redesignated and included in the Public Health Service Act by that subsection.

SEC. 9. (a) The heading for title VII is amended to read as follows:

"TITLE VII—HEALTH SERVICES
PROGRAM: MENTAL HEALTH"

(b) The provisions of law listed in column II of the following table are transferred to title VII of the Public Health Service Act and are placed in such title in accordance with the table:

Column I Title VII of the Public Health Service Act	Column II Source of text:
PART A—GRANTS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH CENTERS	
Sec. 701. Authorization of appropriations.	Section 201 of the Community Mental Health Centers Act.
Sec. 702. Allotments to States.	Section 202 of such Act.
Sec. 703. Regulations.	Section 203 of such Act.
Sec. 704. State plans.	Section 204 of such Act.
Sec. 705. Approval of projects.	Section 205 of such Act.
Sec. 706. Withholding of payments.	Section 206 of such Act.
Sec. 707. Nonduplication of grants.	Section 207 of such Act.
PART B—GRANTS FOR INITIAL COST OF PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL PERSONNEL OF COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH CENTERS	
Sec. 711. Authorization, duration, and amount of grants.	Section 220 of such Act.
Sec. 712. Applications and conditions for approval.	Section 221 of such Act.
Sec. 713. Payments.	Section 222 of such Act.
Sec. 714. Regulations.	Section 223 of such Act.
Sec. 715. Authorization of appropriations.	Section 224 of such Act.
PART C—ALCOHOLISM	
Sec. 721. Declaration of findings and purposes.	Section 240 of such Act.
Sec. 722. Construction grants.	Section 241 of such Act.
Sec. 723. Staffing grants.	Section 242 of such Act.
Sec. 724. Specialized facilities.	Section 243 of such Act.
Sec. 725. Projects eligible under regulation program.	Section 244 of such Act.
Sec. 726. Payments.	Section 245 of such Act.
Sec. 727. Direct grants for special projects.	Section 246 of such Act.
Sec. 728. Grants and contracts for the prevention of alcohol abuse and alcoholism.	Section 247 of such Act.
Sec. 729. Alcohol abuse and alcoholism among Federal civilian employees.	Section 201 of the Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention, Treatment, and Rehabilitation Act of 1970.
Sec. 730. Authorization for formula grants.	Section 301 of such Act.
Sec. 731. State allotment for formula grants.	Section 302 of such Act.
Sec. 732. State plan requirements for formula grants.	Section 303 of such Act.
Sec. 733. Records and audits.	Section 502 of such Act.
Sec. 734. Payments.	Section 503 of such Act.
Sec. 735. Admission of alcohol abusers and alcoholics to hospitals.	Section 321 of such Act.
Sec. 736. Confidentiality of records.	Section 333 of such Act.
PART D—NARCOTIC ADDICTION, DRUG ABUSE, AND DRUG DEPENDENCE PREVENTION AND REHABILITATION	
Sec. 741. Construction and staffing grants.	Section 251 of the Community Mental Health Centers Act.
Sec. 742. Direct grants for special projects.	Section 252 of such Act.
Sec. 743. Drug abuse education.	Section 253 of such Act.
Sec. 744. Projects eligible under regular program.	Section 254 of such Act.
Sec. 745. Payment.	Section 255 of such Act.
Sec. 746. Special projects for narcotic addicts and drug dependent persons.	Section 256 of such Act.
PART E—MENTAL HEALTH OF CHILDREN	
Sec. 751. Grants for treatment facilities.	Section 271 of such Act.
Sec. 752. Training and evaluation.	Section 272 of such Act.
PART F—GENERAL PROVISIONS	
Sec. 761. Authorization of appropriations for parts C and D.	Section 261 of such Act.
Sec. 762. Protection of personal rights of persons with alcohol and drug abuse problems.	Section 263 of such Act.
Sec. 763. Grants for consultation services.	Section 264 of such Act.
Sec. 764. Approval by National Advisory Mental Health Council.	Section 266 of such Act.

(c) (1) Section 265 of the Community Mental Health Centers Act is repealed.

(2) Part F of title VII of the Public Health Service Act (as added by subsection (b)) is amended by adding after section 764 the following:

"DEFINITIONS

"SEC. 765. For purposes of this title:

"(1) The term 'community mental health center' means a facility providing services for the prevention or diagnosis of mental illness, or care and treatment of mentally ill patients, or rehabilitation of such persons, which services are provided principally for persons residing in a particular community or communities in or near which the facility is situated.

"(2) The term 'nonprofit community mental health center' means a community mental health center which is owned and operated by one or more nonprofit corporations or associations no part of the net earnings of which inures, or may lawfully inure, to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual; and the term 'nonprofit private

agency or organization' means an agency or organization which is such a corporation or association or which is owned and operated by one or more of such corporations or associations.

"(3) The term 'technical personnel' includes accountants, financial counselors, medical transcribers, allied health professions personnel, dietary and culinary personnel, and any other personnel whose background and education would indicate that they are to perform technical functions in the operation of centers or facilities for which assistance is provided under this title; but such term does not include minor clerical personnel or maintenance or housekeeping personnel.

"(4) The terms 'State', 'construction', 'cost of construction' and 'title' shall have the same meanings as are prescribed for those terms by section 625.

"(5) (A) The term 'Federal share' with respect to any project means the portion of the cost of construction of such project to be paid by the Federal Government.

"(B) The Federal share with respect to any project in the State shall be the amount determined by the appropriate State agency designated in the State plan, but, except as provided in subparagraph (C), the Federal share for any project under part A may not exceed 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ per centum of the costs of construction of such project or the State's Federal percentage, whichever is the lower. Prior to the approval of the first such project in the State during any fiscal year, such State agency shall give the Secretary written notification of the maximum Federal share established pursuant to this paragraph for such projects in such State to be approved by the Secretary during such fiscal year and the method for determining the actual Federal share to be paid with respect to such projects; and such maximum Federal share and such method of determination for such projects in such State approved during such fiscal year shall not be changed after the approval of the first such project in the State during such fiscal year.

"(C) In the case of any facility or center

which provides or will, upon completion of the project for which application has been made under part A, provide services for persons in an area designated by the Secretary as an urban or rural poverty area, the maximum Federal share determined under subparagraph (B) may not exceed 90 per centum of the costs of construction of the project.

"(6) (A) The Federal percentage for any State shall be 100 per centum less that percentage which bears the same ratio to 50 per centum as the per capita income of such States bears to the per capita income of the United States, except that the Federal percentage for Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, and the Virgin Islands shall be 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ per centum.

"(B) The Federal percentages shall be promulgated by the Secretary between July 1 and September 30 of each even-numbered year, on the basis of the average of the per capita incomes of the States and of the United States for the three most recent consecutive years for which satisfactory data are available from the Department of Commerce. Such promulgation shall be conclusive for each of the two fiscal years in the period beginning July 1 next succeeding such promulgation. As used in this subparagraph and subparagraph (A) the term 'United States' means the fifty States and the District of Columbia.

"PAYMENTS FOR CONSTRUCTION

"Sec. 766. (a) Upon certification to the Secretary by the State agency, designated as provided in section 705, based upon inspection by it that work has been performed upon a project, or purchases have been made, in accordance with the approved plans and specifications, and that payment of an installment is due to the applicant, such installment shall be paid to the State, from the applicable allotment of such State, except that (1) if the State is not authorized by law to make payments to the applicant, the payment shall be made directly to the applicant, (2) if the Secretary, after investigation or otherwise, has reason to believe that any act (or failure to act) has occurred requiring action pursuant to section 706, payment may, after he has given the State agency so designated notice of opportunity for hearing pursuant to such section, be withheld, in whole or in part, pending corrective action or action based on such hearing, and (3) the total of payments under this subsection with respect to such project may not exceed an amount equal to the Federal share of the cost of construction of such project.

"(b) In case an amendment to an approved application is approved as provided in section 705 or the estimated cost of a project is revised upward, any additional payment with respect thereto may be made from the applicable allotment of the State for the fiscal year in which such amendment or revision is approved.

"(c) (1) At the request of any State, a portion of any allotment or allotments of such State under part A for any fiscal year shall be available to pay one-half (or such smaller share as the State may request) of the expenditures found necessary by the Secretary for the proper and efficient administration of the State plan approved under such part; except that not more than 5 per centum of the total of the allotments of such State for any fiscal year, or \$50,000, whichever is less, shall be available for such purpose. Amounts made available to any State under this paragraph from its allotment or allotments under part A for any fiscal year shall be available only for such expenditures (referred to in the preceding sentence) during such fiscal year or the following fiscal year. Payments of amounts due under this paragraph may be made in advance or by way

of reimbursement, and in such installments, as the Secretary may determine.

"(2) Any amount paid under paragraph (1) to any State for any fiscal year shall be paid on condition that there shall be expended from State sources for such year for administration of the State plan approved under part A not less than the total amount expended for such purposes from such sources during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968.

"JUDICIAL REVIEW

"Sec. 767. If the Secretary refuses to approve any application for a project submitted under section 705, the State agency through which such application was submitted, or if any State is dissatisfied with his action under section 704(b) or 706, such State, may appeal to the United States court of appeals for the circuit in which such State is located, by filing a petition with such court within 60 days after such action. A copy of the petition shall be forthwith transmitted by the clerk of the court to the Secretary, or any officer designated by him for that purpose. The Secretary thereupon shall file in the court the record of the proceedings on which he based his action, as provided in section 2112 of title 28, United States Code. Upon the filing of such petition, the court shall have jurisdiction to affirm the action of the Secretary or to set it aside, in whole or in part, temporarily or permanently, but until the filing of the record, the Secretary may modify or set aside his order. The findings of the Secretary as to the facts, if supported by substantial evidence, shall be conclusive, but the court, for good cause shown, may remand the case to the Secretary to take further evidence, and the Secretary may thereupon make new or modified findings of fact and may modify his previous action, and shall file in the court the record of the further proceedings. Such new or modified findings of fact shall likewise be conclusive if supported by substantial evidence. The judgment of the court affirming or setting aside, in whole or in part, any action of the Secretary shall be final, subject to review by the Supreme Court of the United States upon certiorari or certification as provided in section 1254 of title 28, United States Code. The commencement of proceedings under this section shall not, unless so specifically ordered by the court, operate as a stay of the Secretary's action.

"RECOVERY

"Sec. 768. If any facility or center with respect to which funds have been paid under section 766 shall, at any time within twenty years after the completion of construction—

"(1) be sold or transferred to any person, agency, or organization (A) which is not qualified to file an application under section 705, or (B) which is not approved as a transferee by the State agency designated pursuant to section 704 or its successor; or

"(2) cease to be a public or other nonprofit community mental health center, unless the Secretary determines, in accordance with regulations, that there is good cause for releasing the applicant or other owner from the obligation to continue such center as a community mental health center,

the United States shall be entitled to recover from either the transferor or the transferee (or, in the case of a center which has ceased to be a public or other nonprofit community mental health center, from the owners thereof) an amount bearing the same ratio to the then value (as determined by the agreement of the parties or by action brought in the district court of the United States for the district in which the center is situated) of so much of such center as constituted an approved project or projects, as the amount of the Federal participation bore to the cost of the construction of such project or projects. Such right of recovery shall not

constitute a lien upon such center prior to judgment.

"STATE CONTROL OF OPERATIONS

"Sec. 769. Except as otherwise specifically provided, nothing in this title shall be construed as conferring on any Federal officer or employee the right to exercise any supervision or control over the administration, personnel, maintenance, or operation of any facility for the mentally retarded or persons with other developmental disabilities or community mental health center with respect to which any funds have been or may be expended under this title.

"RECORDS AND AUDIT

"Sec. 780. (a) Each recipient of assistance under this title shall keep such records as the Secretary shall prescribe, including records which fully disclose the amount and disposition by such recipient of the proceeds of such assistance, the total cost of the project or undertaking in connection with which such assistance is given or used, and the amount of that portion of the cost of the project or undertaking supplied by other sources, and such other records as will facilitate an effective audit.

"(b) The Secretary and the Comptroller General of the United States, or any of their duly authorized representatives, shall have access for the purpose of audit and examination to any books, documents, papers, and records of the recipients that are pertinent to the assistance received under this title.

"NONDUPLICATION

"Sec. 781. In determining the amount of any grant under this title for the costs of any project there shall be excluded from such costs an amount equal to the sum of (1) the amount of any other Federal grant which the applicant has obtained, or is assured of obtaining, with respect to such project, and (2) the amount of any non-Federal funds required to be expended as a condition of such other Federal grant.

"DETERMINATION OF POVERTY AREA

"Sec. 782. For purposes of any determination by the Secretary under this title as to whether any urban or rural area is a poverty area, any such area which would not otherwise be determined to be a poverty area shall, nevertheless, be deemed to be a poverty area if—

"(1) such area contains one or more subareas which are characterized as subareas of poverty;

"(2) the population of such subarea or subareas constitutes a significant portion of the population of such rural or urban area; and

"(3) the project, facility, or activity, in connection with which such determination is made, does, or (when completed or put into operation) will, serve the needs of the residents of such subarea or subareas."

(d) References in the provisions of law listed in column II of the table in subsection (b) to sections and other divisions of the Community Mental Health Centers Act, shall be considered as references to such sections or other divisions as redesignated and included in the Public Health Service Act by that subsection.

Sec. 10. (a) The heading for title VIII is amended to read as follows:

"TITLE VIII—HEALTH MANPOWER PROGRAMS: INSTITUTIONAL ASSISTANCE"

(b) The provisions of law listed in column II of the following table are transferred to title VIII of the Public Health Service Act and are placed in such title in accordance with the table:

Column I	Column II
Title VIII of the Public Health Service Act	Source of text
PART A—PUBLIC HEALTH TRAINING	
Sec 801. Project grants for graduate training in public health.	Section 309 of the Public Health Service Act.
PART B—HEALTH PLANNING TRAINING	
Sec. 804. Project grants for training, studies, and demonstrations for health planning.	Section 314(c) of such Act.
PART C—GRANTS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF HEALTH RESEARCH FACILITIES	
Sec. 807. Declaration of policy.	Section 701 of such Act.
Sec. 808. Definitions.	Section 702 of such Act.
Sec. 809. National Advisory Council on Health Research Facilities.	Section 703 of such Act.
Sec. 810. Authorization of appropriations.	Section 704 of such Act.
Sec. 811. Approval of applications.	Section 705 of such Act.
Sec. 812. Amount of grant; payments.	Section 706 of such Act.
Sec. 813. Recapture of payments.	Section 707 of such Act.
Sec. 814. Noninterference with administration of institutions.	Section 708 of such Act.
Sec. 815. Regulations.	Section 709 of such Act.
Sec. 816. Reports.	Section 710 of such Act.
Sec. 817. Technical assistance.	Section 711 of such Act.
PART D—ASSISTANCE FOR CONSTRUCTION OF TEACHING FACILITIES FOR MEDICAL, DENTAL, AND OTHER HEALTH PERSONNEL	
Sec. 820. Authorization of appropriations.	Section 720 of such Act.
Sec. 821. Approval of applications.	Section 721 of such Act.
Sec. 822. Amount of grants; payments.	Section 722 of such Act.
Sec. 823. Recapture of payments.	Section 723 of such Act.
Sec. 824. Definitions.	Section 724 of such Act.
Sec. 825. National Advisory Council on Health Professions Education.	Section 725 of such Act.
Sec. 826. Noninterference with administration.	Section 726 of such Act.
Sec. 827. Regulations.	Section 727 of such Act.
Sec. 828. Technical assistance.	Section 728 of such Act.
Sec. 829. Loan guarantees and interest subsidies.	Section 729 of such Act.
PART E—ASSISTANCE TO IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF HEALTH PROFESSIONS SCHOOLS	
Sec. 832. Capitation grants.	Section 770 of such Act.
Sec. 833. Start-up assistance.	Section 771 of such Act.
Sec. 834. Special project grants and contracts.	Section 772 of such Act.
Sec. 835. Grants to assist health professions schools which are in financial distress.	Section 773 of such Act.
Sec. 836. Health manpower education initiative awards.	Section 774 of such Act.
Sec. 837. Applications for capitation, startup, special project, and financial distress.	Section 775 of such Act.
PART F—NURSE TRAINING	
Sec. 840. Authorization of appropriations for construction grants.	Section 801 of such Act.
Sec. 841. Approval of applications for construction grants.	Section 802 of such Act.
Sec. 842. Amount of construction grant; payments.	Section 803 of such Act.
Sec. 843. Recapture of payments.	Section 804 of such Act.
Sec. 844. Special project grants and contracts; financial distress grants.	Section 805 of such Act.
Sec. 845. Capitation grants.	Section 806 of such Act.
Sec. 846. Applications for special project, financial distress, capitation, and start-up grants.	Section 807 of such Act.
Sec. 847. Authorization of appropriations.	Section 808 of such Act.
Sec. 848. Traineeships.	Section 821 of such Act.
Sec. 849. Loan guarantees and interest subsidies.	Section 809 of such Act.
Sec. 850. Start-up grants for new nurse training programs.	Section 810 of such Act.
Sec. 851. Grants and contracts to encourage full utilization of educational talent for the nursing profession.	Section 868 of such Act.
Sec. 852. National Advisory Council on Nurse Training; review committee.	Section 841 of such Act.
Sec. 853. Noninterference with administration of institutions.	Section 842 of such Act.
Sec. 854. Definitions.	Section 843 of such Act.
PART G—TRAINING IN THE ALLIED HEALTH PROFESSIONS	
Sec. 857. Grants for construction of teaching facilities for allied health professions personnel.	Section 791 of such Act.
Sec. 858. Grants to improve the quality of training for allied health professions.	Section 792 of such Act.
Sec. 859. Traineeships for advanced training of allied health professions personnel.	Section 793 of such Act.
Sec. 860. Grants and contracts to encourage full utilization of educational talent for allied health professions.	Section 794A of such Act.
Sec. 861. Work-study programs.	Section 794C of such Act.
Sec. 862. Definitions.	Section 795 of such Act.
Sec. 863. Records and audits.	Section 796 of such Act.
Sec. 864. Study.	Section 798 of such Act.
PART H—ADDITIONAL GRANTS FOR TRAINING PROGRAMS	
Sec. 868. Grants for training, traineeships, and fellowships in family medicine.	Section 767 of such Act.
Sec. 869. Grants for support of postgraduate training programs for physicians and dentists.	Section 768 of such Act.
Sec. 870. Grants for training traineeships, and fellowships for health professions teaching personnel.	Section 769 of such Act.
Sec. 871. Grants for computer technology health care demonstration programs.	Section 769A of such Act.
Sec. 872. General provisions.	Section 769B of such Act.

(c) References in the provisions of law listed in column II of the table in subsection (b) to sections and other divisions of the

Public Health Service Act shall be considered as references to such sections or other divisions as redesignated and included in the

Public Health Service Act by that subsection. (d) Title VIII of the Public Health Service Act (as amended by subsection (b)) is

amended by adding after part II the following new part:

"PART I—GENERAL PROVISIONS
"ADVANCE FUNDING

"Sec. 881. Any appropriation Act which appropriates funds for any fiscal year for grants, contracts, or other payments under this title may also appropriate for the next fiscal year the funds that are authorized to be appropriated for such payments for such next fiscal year; but no funds may be made available therefrom for obligation for such payments before the fiscal year for which such funds are authorized to be appropriated.

"DISCRIMINATION OF BASIS OF SEX PROHIBITED
"Sec. 882. The Secretary may not make a grant, loan guarantee, or interest subsidy payment under this title to, or for the benefit of, any school of medicine, osteopathy, dentistry, veterinary medicine, optometry, pharmacy, podiatry, or public health, any school of nursing, or any training center for allied health personnel unless the application for the grant, loan guarantee, or interest subsidy payment contains assurances satisfactory to the Secretary that the school or training center will not discriminate on the basis of sex in the admission of individuals to its training programs. The Secretary may not enter into a contract under this title with

any such school or training center unless the school or training center furnishes assurances satisfactory to the Secretary that it will not discriminate on the basis of sex in the admission of individuals to its training programs."

(e) Sections 799, 799A, 844, and 845 are repealed.

Sec. 11. (a) The heading for title IX is amended to read as follows:

"TITLE IX—HEALTH MANPOWER PROGRAMS: STUDENT ASSISTANCE"

(b) The provisions of law listed in column II of the following table are transferred to title IX of the Public Health Service Act and are placed in such title in accordance with the following table:

Column I Title IX of the Public Health Service Act	Column II Source of text
PART A—NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE CORPS SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM	
Sec. 901. Scholarship training program.	Section 225 of the Public Health Service Act.
PART B—PUBLIC HEALTH TRAINEESHIPS	
Sec. 904. Traineeships for professional public health personnel.	Section 306 of such Act.
PART C—LOANS FOR STUDENTS AT SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE, OSTEOPATHY, DENTISTRY, PHARMACY, PODIATRY, OPTOMETRY, AND VETERINARY MEDICINE	
Subpart 1—Loans to Students Studying in the United States	
Sec. 907. Loan agreements.	Section 740 of such Act.
Sec. 908. Loan provisions.	Section 741 of such Act.
Sec. 909. Authorization of appropriations.	Section 742 of such Act.
Sec. 910. Distribution of assets from loan funds.	Section 743 of such Act.
Sec. 911. Loans to schools; revolving fund.	Section 744 of such Act.
Sec. 912. Administrative provisions.	Section 745 of such Act.
Sec. 913. Transfer of funds to scholarships.	Section 746 of such Act.
Subpart 2—Loans to Students Studying Abroad	
Sec. 915. Student loans.	Section 747 of such Act.
PART D—SCHOLARSHIPS FOR STUDENTS AT SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE, OSTEOPATHY, DENTISTRY, PHARMACY, PODIATRY, OPTOMETRY, AND VETERINARY MEDICINE	
Subpart 1—Scholarships for Students Studying in the United States	
Sec. 921. Scholarship grants for study in the United States.	Section 780 of such Act.
Sec. 922. Transfer to student loan funds.	Section 781 of such Act.
Subpart 2—Scholarships for Students Studying Abroad	
Sec. 925. Scholarship grants for study abroad.	Section 785 of such Act.
Subpart 3—Physician Shortage Area Scholarship Program	
Sec. 928. Scholarship grants.	Section 784 of such Act.
Sec. 929. Administration; contractual arrangements.	Section 785 of such Act.
Sec. 930. Authorization of appropriations.	Section 786 of such Act.
PART E—LOANS FOR NURSING STUDENTS	
Sec. 935. Loan agreements.	Section 822 of such Act.
Sec. 936. Loan provisions.	Section 823 of such Act.
Sec. 937. Authorization of appropriations for loans.	Section 824 of such Act.
Sec. 938. Allotments and payments of Federal capital contributions.	Section 825 of such Act.
Sec. 939. Distribution of assets from loan funds.	Section 826 of such Act.
Sec. 940. Loans to schools.	Section 827 of such Act.
Sec. 941. Administrative provisions.	Section 828 of such Act.
Sec. 942. Transfers to scholarship program.	Section 829 of such Act.
Sec. 943. Loan forgiveness.	Section 830 of such Act.
PART F—SCHOLARSHIPS FOR NURSING STUDENTS	
Sec. 951. Scholarship grants.	Section 860 of such Act.
Sec. 952. Transfers to student loan program.	Section 861 of such Act.
Sec. 953. Definition of academic year.	Section 869 of such Act.
PART G—SCHOLARSHIPS AND LOANS FOR STUDENTS OF THE ALLIED HEALTH PROFESSIONS	
Sec. 961. Scholarship grants.	Section 794B of such Act.
Sec. 962. Student loans.	Section 794D of such Act.

(c) References in the provisions of law listed in column II of the table in subsection (b) to sections and other divisions of the Public Health Service Act shall be considered as references to such sections or other divisions as redesignated and included in the Public Health Service Act by that subsection.

(d) Title IX of the Public Health Service Act (as amended by subsection (b)) is amended by adding after part G the following new part:

"PART H—GENERAL PROVISIONS
"ADVANCE FUNDING

"Sec. 971. Any appropriation Act which appropriates funds for any fiscal year for

grants, contracts, or other payments under this title may also appropriate for the next fiscal year the funds that are authorized to be appropriated for such payments for such next fiscal year; but no funds may be made available therefrom for obligation for such payments before the fiscal year for which such funds are authorized to be appropriated.

"DISCRIMINATION ON BASIS OF SEX PROHIBITED

"Sec. 972. The Secretary may not make a grant or loan under this title to, or for the benefit of, any school of medicine, osteopathy, dentistry, veterinary medicine, optometry, pharmacy, podiatry, or public health, any school of nursing, or any training center for allied health personnel unless the applica-

tion for the grant, loan guarantee, or interest subsidy payment contains assurances satisfactory to the Secretary that the school or training center will not discriminate on the basis of sex in the admission of individuals to its training programs."

Sec. 12. (a) The heading of title X is amended to read as follows:

"TITLE X—HEALTH REGULATORY PROGRAMS"

(b) The provisions of law listed in column II of the following table are transferred to title X of the Public Health Service Act and are listed in such title in accordance with such table:

Column I	Column II
Title X of the Public Health Service Act	Source of text
PART A—REGULATION OF BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS AND CLINICAL LABORATORIES	
Sec. 1001. Regulation of biological products.	Section 351 of the Public Health Service Act.
Sec. 1002. Preparation of biological products.	Section 352 of such Act.
Sec. 1003. Licensing of clinical laboratories.	Section 353 of such Act.
PART B—ELECTRONIC PRODUCT RADIATION CONTROL	
Sec. 1011. Declaration of purpose.	Section 354 of such Act.
Sec. 1012. Definitions.	Section 355 of such Act.
Sec. 1013. Electronic product radiation control program.	Section 356 of such Act.
Sec. 1014. Studies by the Secretary.	Section 357 of such Act.
Sec. 1015. Performance standards for electronic products.	Section 358 of such Act.
Sec. 1016. Notification of defects in, and repair or replacement of, electronic products.	Section 359 of such Act.
Sec. 1017. Imports.	Section 360 of such Act.
Sec. 1018. Inspection and reports.	Section 360A of such Act.
Sec. 1019. Prohibited acts.	Section 360B of such Act.
Sec. 1020. Enforcement.	Section 360C of such Act.
Sec. 1021. Annual report.	Section 360D of such Act.
Sec. 1022. Federal-State cooperation.	Section 360E of such Act.
Sec. 1023. Effect of State standards.	Section 360F of such Act.

(c) References in the provisions of law listed in column II of the table in subsection (b) to sections and other divisions of the Public Health Service Act shall be considered as references to such sections or other divisions as redesignated and included in the Public Health Service Act by that subsection.

Sec. 13. Title XII of the Act of July 1, 1944 (Public Law 78-410) (relating to temporary and emergency provisions and amendments and repeals) is repealed.

Sec. 14. The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare shall, as soon as practicable but in any event not later than ninety days after the date of enactment of this Act, submit to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of the House of Representatives a draft of technical and conforming changes in the Public Health Service Act and other Federal laws which are necessary to reflect in such Act and other Federal laws the changes made to the Public Health Service Act and other Federal laws by this Act.

Sec. 15. (a) An advisory committee established by or pursuant to section 16 of the Public Health Service Act (as amended by this Act) or any other provision of that Act (as so amended) shall terminate at such time as may be specifically prescribed by an Act of Congress enacted after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare shall report, within one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare of the Senate and the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of the House of Representatives (1) the purpose and use of each advisory committee established by or pursuant to the Public Health Service Act, and (2) his recommendations respecting the termination of each such advisory committee.

Sec. 16. The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare shall report, within one year of the date of the enactment of this Act, to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare of the Senate and the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of the House of Representatives (1) the identity of each report required to be made by the Secretary under the Public Health Service Act to the Congress (or any committee thereof), (2) each provision of such Act which requires such a report, (3) the purpose of each such report, and (4) the due date for each such report. The report of the Secretary under this section may include such recommendations as he considers appropriate for termination or consolidation of any such reporting requirements.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is a second demanded?

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, a second will be considered as ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 10957, the Public Health Service Act Amendments of 1974, a bill to consolidate and revise the laws relating to public health.

In opening, I would like to point out that the bill for the most part is merely a restatement of the laws relating to the Public Health Service. It proposes to bring together in a compact and orderly arrangement, substantially all existing law on the subject except obsolete provisions, to repeal obsolete sections of the law, and to resolve certain ambiguities in the existing law.

Since 1944, the Public Health Service Act has grown from 5 to 13 titles through 57 separate sets of amendments. A variety of freestanding laws have also been enacted which properly belong within the PHS Act. In the Public Health Service Act itself some provisions have become archaic or been superseded without being repealed. Some titles have become overly long and crowded. Provisions which should be together are separated while others which have nothing to do with one another stand side by side.

The reported bill proposes to correct these problems. It will do this primarily by rearranging and redesignating existing provisions without changing their substance and secondarily by repealing a few obsolete provisions and revising several dated or conflicting provisions.

The rearrangement and consolidation of the act is being presented in this bill at this time because over half of the act's provisions expire at the end of this fiscal year. Instead of having to consider 14 or 15 substantive revisions of expiring authorities, the rearrangement and consolidation will make it possible to make future substantive revision through only 5 or 6 proposals.

This bill represents a very sound and logical step to take at this time. It will assure us the future opportunity to consider intelligently substantive revisions when the existing authorities under the PHS Act expire.

Further, because it creates no new legislative authority and contains no new authorizations of appropriations, enactment of this bill will create no new or additional costs for the Federal Government.

Clearly, such a rational and simplifying measure as this can aid us all in future consideration of the substance of

the Public Health Service Act and therefore I call on all of you to join me in voting for adoption of this legislation.

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

Mr. STAGGERS. I am happy to yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, here we have another bill, a 70-page bill, with no accompanying report to guide us as to the changes in existing law that are proposed.

Although there are no funds authorized under the terms of the bill, I note it stipulated that the Federal share for any project under subpart 2 may not exceed 66 2/3 percent.

Is this a change in the law, or is this a restatement of the law?

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Speaker, it is a restatement of the law. There are very few changes in it really. It is just rearranging the existing laws in order to make them more orderly so we can work with them a little bit better in the future.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield further, on page 47, section 632 of the bill is entitled "Determination of Poverty Area." Does that represent the determination of what constitutes a poverty area? Does that represent the old law, or is there a change in that?

Mr. STAGGERS. This is the old law, and this program is under that law.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the distinguished gentleman from New York (Mr. HASTINGS).

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding time to me.

I think if one would look at this bill, H.R. 10957, carefully, and try to explain it as well as it could be explained, the explanation is that, No. 1, it provides for no authorizations over current levels, and, No. 2, the administration's position on the bill is neutral.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I strongly urge the Members to support this bill.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from New York (Mr. RONCALLO).

Mr. RONCALLO of New York. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding. I am an ardent supporter of the public health programs. In fact, I was a cosponsor of the health programs extension of 1973, now Public Law 93-45, which

passed the House last May 31. The purpose of that bill was to fund existing health programs for fiscal year 1974 while the Congress had a chance to review the entire mix of existing authority, keep the best of the lot, revise those that could be made more effective, and eliminate those that could not. I am deeply distressed that this bill has come up under suspension. The text of this long and very technical bill was only circulated to Members' offices late last week during the recess. There is no written report. It is nearly impossible to tell from a reading of the bill all that it would attempt to accomplish. In fact, the bill was just reported out of the full Commerce Committee a few minutes ago.

Is this what the committee had in mind last May? Is this a chance for the Congress—not just the committee, but all the Members—to work its will and revise our health laws? I think not, Mr. Speaker. I know this is certainly not what I expected when I cosponsored the 1-year extension.

There appear to be many good things in the present bill. There are also some sections which I would prefer to see amended. This is impossible under suspension of the rules. The truth is that nobody except the members of the subcommittee really knows what we are being asked to pass. The honorable thing would be for the bill to be withdrawn at this time and a written report prepared. After we have a chance to study the report, the bill could be brought to the floor for full and informed debate under the rules of the House, stand on its own two feet for amendment, and passed. If amendments which I have in mind to reflect previous overwhelming votes of this body prevail at that time, the gentleman from New York might well be a strong supporter on final passage.

Let me express a few of the concerns that occurred to me when I read the text. I realize that I am not informed of all the ramifications, but that is the whole problem here; is it not?

Among other things, this bill would substitute new language for section 308 of the Public Health Service Act. Renumbered as section 305, this section seeks to advance the status of the health sciences in the United States through international cooperation—a lofty purpose, indeed. Fellowships and grants in biomedical research and other activities are authorized both here and abroad. The text, however, by no means makes it clear whose ethical standards will be applied. For example, in some foreign countries researchers are conducting invasive surgical experiments on living human fetuses not for their own benefit. The House has twice soundly rejected such research as unethical. The bill would appear to permit it. It would appear that the bill might also permit the dollars of our taxpayers to be used to fund abortions overseas. This is a nice back door way around the Helms amendment to our foreign aid legislation.

On the same day in May that the House passed the health programs extension, it also passed H.R. 7724, the Biomedical Research Act. The other body has since requested a conference, but so far the committee has not been willing

to name conferees on the part of the House. Now we have section 6 of the present bill which also provides authority for biomedical research grants and contracts and even permits the transfer of funds from NIH appropriations to a separate fund for this purpose without the constraints imposed by H.R. 7724.

The same section 6 of this bill also protects the identity of persons serving as subjects of drug research; again a lofty purpose, if we are talking about users and addicts. But the bill would not even allow "identifying characteristics" of nonuser subjects. I believe that the public has a right to know if and when children, born or unborn, and mental patients, for example, are being used for experimentation.

Mr. Speaker, the important thing is not my concern for particular sections of the bill. We just have not had the time or information to reach a knowledgeable opinion as to its merits. I urge the House to vote against this bill today. There is plenty of time for careful consideration under the regular rules of the House. We have until July 1 to take action and we have the right to know what we are being asked to pass.

Mr. ROGERS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RONCALLO of New York. I am happy to yield to the gentleman from Florida, if he can help clear up some of my concerns about the wisdom of pushing this bill through under suspension of the rules.

Mr. ROGERS. I think perhaps I can help the gentleman if he had a misimpression about this bill. This does not go to the problem the gentleman was speaking about with regard to extension. All this current bill does is simply revise the public health law. It does not change it but simply recodifies it and restructures it.

Mr. RONCALLO of New York. It does not change any of the standards under which HEW operates? It makes no substantive changes in existing authority?

Mr. ROGERS. It does not change anything. All it does is where we had 13 divisions of the law we are now bringing them down to 10 and simply consolidating. I think the gentleman will be pleased to know that this does not do any of the things he has indicated he is concerned about.

Mr. RONCALLO of New York. Well, Mr. Speaker, I am happy to hear that. If I understand the gentleman correctly, this bill gives no authority to HEW that it does not already have. Since the gentleman is the chairman of the Subcommittee on Public Health and the Environment and knows this subject and the provisions of this bill far better than I do, I accept his explanation and will not further oppose the bill from the well or demand a rollcall vote. But would it not have been far better, Mr. Speaker, if the Members could have come to this conclusion themselves after studying a committee report?

Mr. HASTINGS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RONCALLO of New York. I am delighted to yield to my good friend and distinguished colleague from New York.

Mr. HASTINGS. I would like to say to the gentleman that he can be assured that he, as prime sponsor of the Health Act, not only will have the opportunity to express himself on the subject of substantive changes, but those substantive changes will come along. This legislation is only to accommodate the substantive changes that will be offered at a later date. I can well assure him that there are none here, but they will be offered at a later date for your consideration.

Mr. RONCALLO of New York. I thank the gentleman, appreciate his assurances, and eagerly await the opportunity for this body to act on substantive changes in the Public Health Service Act under the rules of the House before the end of the current fiscal year.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the distinguished gentleman from Indiana (Mr. HUDNUT).

Mr. HUDNUT. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 10957.

I appreciate the comments that have been made about the way this legislation has been brought to the floor, but I feel it has been given serious consideration both in the subcommittee and the full committee. Therefore I urge its support, because I feel it very significantly restructures the Public Health Service in those areas where a lack of clarity in legislation has impaired the effect of the efficient operation of the health services.

Mr. Speaker, the importance and desirability of maintaining the highest level of national health is unquestioned. As a result of the complexity of our varied efforts in response to this goal, a periodic consolidation and revision of Public Health Service law is necessary. H.R. 10957 is designed for this purpose. It emphasizes the coordination and combination of health resources on all levels of government. It provides for a broad range of health-related research. It recognizes that certain quantities of controlled drugs are necessary in routine medical and scientific work, and directs a study leading to a more rational disbursement of these drugs.

Most importantly, this bill restructures the Public Health Service in those areas where lack of clarity in legislation has impaired the effective, efficient operation of health services. The administrative reorganization in H.R. 10957 hopefully will translate into better quality health service for our Nation.

This is a somewhat complicated bill and some of us feel it might have been better to bring it up under the regular procedures rather than under suspension of the rules. However, we have given it serious consideration in committee and I feel it does provide for improvements in the efficiency of the Public Health Service Act. Therefore, I give it my support.

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may use to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. ROGERS).

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 10957, the Public Health Service Act Amendments of 1974. This bill is the first in a series of bills which would revise the various health laws. As you may recall, when the House con-

sidered the simple extension of 12 expiring health laws last June, our Subcommittee on Public Health and Environment promised to make substantial revisions in those laws where necessary before the end of fiscal year 1974. We found it necessary, first, to revise the entire Public Health Service Act in order that it become properly organized and eliminate obsolete or duplicative provisions. That is just what this bill will do.

The bill would reorganize the act into 10 new titles as follows: General Provisions, Public Health Service and Federal Health Programs, General Powers and Duties of Public Health Service, National Research Institutes, Health Systems Planning and Development, Health Services Programs: General, Health Services Programs: Mental Health, Health Manpower Programs: Institutional Assistance, Health Manpower Programs: Student Assistance, and Health Regulatory Programs. These titles have been organized so that each of the sections in the individual titles all are on the same subject. For example, all the manpower training authorities—previously scattered throughout the act—are placed in a new title.

It is intended that in reviewing these authorities as they expire, we will write them so that all authorities within each title ultimately will expire at the same time. Using manpower training again as an example, we hope not only to combine all of these authorities into one title but also to give manpower training authorities a common expiration date. By thus forcing a review of all similar authorities at the same time, we can insure that overlap and duplication will be eliminated.

Mr. Speaker, despite its length, H.R. 10957 is a very simple and straightforward piece of legislation. There is no new money in this bill and no substantive revisions are made. This legislation represents the first action by the Congress in the past 30 years to reorganize the provisions of the Public Health Service Act. The product will be a much more concise and more understandable act.

I urge passage of this bill.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. STAGGERS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 10957, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDING PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE ACT TO REVISE PROGRAMS OF HEALTH SERVICES RESEARCH AND EXTEND PROGRAM OF ASSISTANCE FOR MEDICAL LIBRARIES

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 11385) to amend the Public Health Service Act to revise the programs of health services research and to extend the program of assistance for medical libraries, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

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

SECTION 1. (a) This Act may be cited as the "Health Services Research, Health Statistics, and Medical Libraries Act of 1974".

(b) Unless the context otherwise requires, whenever in this Act an amendment or repeal is expressed in terms of an amendment to, or repeal of, a section or other provision, the reference shall be considered to be made to a section or other provision of the Public Health Service Act.

TITLE I—HEALTH SERVICES RESEARCH AND EVALUATION; HEALTH STATISTICS

SEC. 101. This title may be cited as the "Health Services Research and Evaluation and Health Statistics Act of 1973".

SEC. 102. Part A of title III (as amended by title III of this Act) is amended by inserting after the part heading the following:

"GENERAL AUTHORITY

"Sec. 301. (a) (1) The Secretary shall—
 "(A) undertake through the National Center for Health Services Research and Health Statistics and such other units of the Department as he may select, and

"(B) support health statistical activities and health services research, evaluation, and demonstrations.

"(2) In carrying out paragraph (1), the Secretary shall give appropriate emphasis to research and statistical activities respecting—

"(A) the determinants of an individual's health,

"(B) the impact of the environment on individual health and on health care,

"(C) the accessibility, acceptability, organization, distribution, utilization, quality, and financing of systems for the delivery of health care, including systems for the delivery of preventive, personal, and mental health care; and

"(D) individual and community knowledge of individual health and the systems for the delivery of health care.

"(b) To implement subsection (a), the Secretary may, in addition to any other authority which under other provisions of this Act or any other law may be used by him to implement such subsection, do the following:

"(1) Utilize personnel and equipment, facilities, and other physical resources of the Department, permit appropriate (as determined by the Secretary) entities and individuals to utilize the physical resources of the Department, provide technical assistance and advice, make grants to public and non-profit private entities and individuals, and enter into contracts with public and private entities and individuals, for health services research, evaluation, and demonstrations and for health statistical activities.

"(2) Admit and treat at hospitals and other facilities of the Service persons not otherwise eligible for admission and treatment at such facilities.

"(3) Secure, from time to time and for such periods as the Secretary deems advisable, the assistance and advice of experts and consultants from the United States or abroad.

"(4) Acquire, construct, improve, repair, operate, and maintain laboratory, research, and other necessary facilities and equipment, and such other real or personal property (including patents) as the Secretary deems necessary; and acquire, without regard to the Act of March 3, 1877 (40 U.S.C. 34), by lease or otherwise, through the Administrator of General Services, buildings or parts of buildings in the District of Columbia or communities located adjacent to the District of Columbia.

"(c) The Secretary shall coordinate all health services research, evaluation, demon-

strations, and health statistical activities undertaken and supported through units of the Department. To the maximum extent feasible, such coordination shall be carried out through the National Center for Health Services Research and Health Statistics.

"NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH SERVICES RESEARCH AND HEALTH STATISTICS

"Sec. 302. (a) There is established in the Department the National Center for Health Services Research and Health Statistics (hereinafter in this section referred to as the "Center") which shall be under the direction of a Director who shall be appointed by the Secretary and supervised by the Assistant Secretary for Health (or such other officer of the Department as may be designated by the Secretary as the principal adviser to him for health programs).

"(b) In carrying out section 301(a), the Secretary, acting through the Center, may—

"(1) undertake and support research, evaluation, and demonstration projects (which may include and shall be appropriately coordinated with experiments and demonstration activities authorized by the Social Security Act and the Social Security Amendments of 1967) respecting—

"(A) the accessibility, acceptability, organization, distribution, utilization, quality, and financing of health services and systems;

"(B) the supply and distribution, education and training, quality, utilization, organization, and costs of health manpower; and

"(C) the design, construction, utilization, organization, and cost of facilities and equipment; and

"(2) (A) collect statistics on—

"(i) the extent and nature of illness and disability of the population of the United States (or of any groupings of the people included in the population), including life expectancy, the incidence of various acute and chronic illnesses, and infant and maternal morbidity and mortality,

"(ii) the impact of such illness and disability on the economy of the United States and on other aspects of the well-being of its population (or of such groupings),

"(iii) environmental, social, and other health hazards,

"(iv) determinants of health,

"(v) health resources, including physicians, dentists, nurses, and other health professionals by specialty and type of practice and the supply of services by hospitals, extended care facilities, home health agencies, and other health institutions.

"(vi) utilization of health care, including utilization of (I) ambulatory health services by specialties and types of practice of the health professionals providing such services, and (II) services of hospitals, extended care facilities, home health agencies, and other institutions,

"(vii) health care costs and financing, including the trends in health care prices and costs, the sources of payments for health care services, and Federal, State, and local governmental expenditures for health care services, and

"(viii) family formation, growth, and dissolution; and

"(B) undertake and support (by grant or contract) research, demonstrations, and evaluations respecting new or improved methods for obtaining current data on the matters referred to in subparagraph (A).

"(c) The authority of the Secretary under section 301 (b) shall be available to him with respect to the undertaking and support of projects under subsections (b) (1), (d), and (e) of this section.

"(d) The Secretary shall afford appropriate consideration to requests of—

"(1) State, regional, and local health planning and health agencies,

"(2) public and private entities and individuals engaged in the delivery of health care, and

"(3) other persons concerned with health services, to have the Center or other units

of the Department undertake research, evaluations, and demonstrations respecting specific aspects of the matters referred to in subsection (b) (1).

"(e) (1) The Secretary shall, by grants or contracts, or both, assist public or private nonprofit entities in meeting the costs of planning and establishing new centers, and operating existing and new centers, for multidisciplinary health services research, evaluations, and demonstrations respecting the matters referred to in subsection (b) (1). To the extent practicable, the Secretary shall approve, in accordance with the requirements of this subsection and section 306, a number of applications for grants and contracts under this subsection which will result in at least six of such centers being operational in each fiscal year.

"(2) (A) No grant or contract may be made under this subsection for planning and establishing a center unless the Secretary determines that when it is operational it will meet the requirements listed in subparagraph (B) and no payment shall be made under a grant or contract for operation of a center unless the center meets such requirements.

"(B) The requirements referred to in subparagraph (A) are as follows:

"(i) There shall be a full-time director of the center who possesses a demonstrated capacity for sustained productivity and leadership in health services research, demonstrations, and evaluations, and there shall be such additional full-time professional staff as may be appropriate.

"(ii) The staff of the center shall represent all relevant disciplines.

"(i) The center shall (I) be located within an established academic or research institution with departments and resources appropriate to the programs of the center, and (II) have working relationships with health service delivery systems where experiments in health services may be initiated and evaluated.

"(iv) The center shall select problems in health services for research, demonstration, and evaluation on the basis of (I) their regional or national importance, (II) the unique potential for definitive research on the problem, and (III) opportunities for local application of the research findings.

"(v) Such additional requirements as the Secretary may by regulation prescribe.

"(f) (1) The Secretary shall (A) assist State and local health agencies, and Federal agencies involved in matters relating to health, in the design and implementation of a cooperative system for producing comparable and uniform health information and statistics at the Federal, State, and local levels; (B) coordinate the activities of such Federal agencies respecting the design and implementation of such cooperative system; (C) undertake and support (by grant or contract) research, development, demonstrations, and evaluations respecting such cooperative system; and (D) review statistical activities of the Department to assure that they are consistent with such cooperative system.

"(2) There shall be an annual collection of data from the records of births, death, marriages, and divorces in registration areas. The data shall be obtained only from and restricted to such registration records of such States and municipalities as the Secretary, in his discretion, determines possess records affording satisfactory data in necessary detail and form. Each State or registration area shall be paid by the Secretary its reasonable costs (as determined by the Secretary) for transcribing (at the request of the Secretary and by whatever method authorized by him) its records for such data.

"(3) To secure uniformity in the registration and collection of mortality, morbidity, and other health data, the Secretary shall prepare and distribute suitable and necessary forms for the collection and compila-

tion of such data which shall be published as a part of the health reports published by the Secretary.

"(4) To insure comparability and reliability of health statistics, the Secretary shall, through the Center, provide adequate technical assistance to assist State and local jurisdictions in the development of model laws dealing with issues of confidentiality and comparability of data.

"(5) In carrying out health statistical activities under this part, the Secretary shall consult with, and seek the advice of the United States National Commission on Vital and Health Statistics.

"(g) To assist in carrying out subsections (b) (2) and (f) of this section, the Secretary shall cooperate and consult with the Departments of Commerce and Labor and any other interested Federal departments or agencies and with State and local health departments and agencies. For such purpose he shall utilize insofar as possible and the services or facilities of any agency of the Federal Government and, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 5), of any appropriate State or other public agency, and may, without regard to such section, utilize the service or facilities of any private agency, organization, group, or individual, in accordance with written agreements between the head of such agency, organization, or group and the Secretary or between such individual and the Secretary. Payment, if any, for such services or facilities shall be made in such amounts as may be provided in such agreement.

"INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

"Sec. 303. (a) For the purpose of advancing the status of the health sciences in the United States (and thereby the health of the American people), the Secretary may participate with other countries in cooperative endeavors in biomedical research and the health services research and statistical activities authorized by this part.

"(b) In connection with the cooperative endeavors authorized by subsection (a), the Secretary may—

"(1) make such use of resources offered by participating foreign countries as he may find necessary and appropriate;

"(2) establish and maintain fellowships in participating foreign countries and establish and maintain fellowships in the United States for citizens of such countries;

"(3) make grants to public institutions or agencies and to nonprofit private institutions or agencies in the United States and in participating foreign countries for the purpose of establishing and maintaining the fellowships authorized by paragraph (2);

"(4) make grants or loans of equipment and materials, for use by public or nonprofit private institutions or agencies, or by individuals, in participating foreign countries;

"(5) participate and otherwise cooperate in any international meetings, conferences, or other activities concerned with biomedical research, health services research, or health statistics;

"(6) facilitate the interchange between the United States and participating foreign countries, and among participating foreign countries, of research scientists and experts who are engaged in experiments and programs of biomedical research, health services research, and health statistical activities, and in carrying out such purpose may pay per diem compensation, subsistence, and travel for such scientists and experts when away from their places of residence at rates not to exceed those provided in section 5703 (b) of title 5, United States Code, for persons in the Government service employed intermittently; and

"(7) procure, in accordance with section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, the temporary or intermittent services of experts or consultants.

The Secretary may not, in the exercise of his authority under this section, provide financial assistance for the construction of any facility in any foreign country.

"HEALTH CONFERENCES

"Sec. 304. A conference of the health authorities of the several States shall be called annually by the Secretary. Whenever in his opinion the interests of the public health would be promoted by a conference, the Secretary may invite as many of such health authorities and officials of other State or local public or private agencies, institutions, or organizations to confer as he deems necessary or proper. Upon the application of health authorities of five or more States it shall be the duty of the Secretary to call a conference of all State health authorities joining in the request. Each State represented at any conference shall be entitled to a single vote. Whenever at any such conference matters relating to mental health are to be discussed, the mental health authorities of the respective States shall be invited to attend.

"HEALTH EDUCATION AND INFORMATION

"Sec. 305. From time to time the Secretary shall issue information related to public health, in the form of publications or otherwise, for the use of the public, and shall publish weekly reports of health conditions in the United States and other countries and other pertinent health information for the use of persons and institutions concerned with health services.

"GENERAL PROVISIONS

"Sec. 306. (a) (1) Not later than September 1 of each year, the Secretary shall make a report to Congress respecting (A) the administration of this part during the preceding fiscal year, and (B) the current state and progress of health services research and health statistics.

"(2) The Secretary, acting through the National Center for Health Services Research and Health Statistics, shall assemble and submit to the President and the Congress not later than September 1 of each year the following reports:

"(A) A report on health care costs and financing. Such report shall include a description and analysis of the statistics collected under section 302(b) (2) (A) (vii).

"(B) A report on health resources. Such report shall include a description and analysis, by geographic area, of the statistics collected under section 302(b) (2) (A) (v).

"(C) A report on the utilization of health resources. Such report shall include a description and analysis, by age, sex, income, and geographic area, of the statistics collected under section 302(b) (2) (A) (vi).

"(D) A report on the health of the Nation's people. Such report shall include a description and analysis, by age, sex, income, and geographic area, of the statistics collected under section 302(b) (2) (A) (i).

"(3) The Office of Management and Budget may review any report required by paragraph (1) or (2) of this subsection before its submission to Congress, but the Office may not revise any such report or delay its submission beyond the date prescribed for its submission, and may submit to Congress its comments respecting any such report.

"(b) (1) No grant or contract may be made under this part unless an application has been submitted to the Secretary in such form and manner, and containing such information, as the Secretary may by regulation prescribe.

"(2) Each application submitted for a grant or contract under section 301 or 302, in an amount exceeding \$25,000 and for a health services research, evaluation, or demonstration project, shall be submitted by the Secretary for review for scientific merit to a panel of experts appointed by him from persons who are not officers or employees

of the United States and who possess qualifications relevant to the project for which the application was made. A panel to which an application is submitted under this paragraph shall report its findings and recommendations respecting the application to the Secretary in such form and manner as the Secretary shall by regulation prescribe.

"(3) If an application is submitted under this part for a grant or contract for a project for which a grant or contract may be made or entered into under another provision of this Act, such application may not be approved under this part and funds appropriated under this part may not be obligated for such grant or contract. The applicant who submitted such application shall be notified of the other provision (or provisions) of this Act under which such application may be submitted.

"(c) The aggregate number of grants and contracts made or entered into under sections 301 and 302 for any fiscal year respecting a particular means of delivery of health services or another particular aspect of health services may not exceed twenty; and the aggregate amount of funds obligated under grants and contracts under such sections for any fiscal year respecting a particular means of delivery of health services or another particular aspect of health services may not exceed \$5,000,000.

"(d) No information obtained in the course of activities undertaken or supported under this part may be used for any purpose other than the purpose for which it was supplied unless authorized under regulations of the Secretary; and no such information may be published if the particular establishment or person supplying it is identifiable unless such establishment or person has consented (as determined under regulations of the Secretary) to its publication.

"(e) (1) Payments of any grants or under any contracts under this part may be made in advance or by way of reimbursement, and in such installments and on such conditions, as the Secretary deems necessary to carry out the purposes of this part.

"(2) The amounts otherwise payable to any person under a grant or contract made under this part shall be reduced by—

"(A) amounts equal to the fair market value of any equipment or supplies furnished to such person by the Secretary for the purpose of carrying out the project with respect to which such grant or contract is made, and

"(B) amounts equal to the pay, allowances, traveling expenses, and related personnel expenses attributable to the performance of services by an officer or employee of the Government in connection with such project, if such officer or employee was assigned or detailed by the Secretary to perform such services,

but only if such person requested the Secretary to furnish such equipment or supplies, or such services, as the case may be.

"(f) Contracts may be entered into under this part without regard to sections 3648 and 3709 of the Revised Statutes (31 U.S.C. 529; 41 U.S.C. 5).

"(g) (1) The Secretary shall (A) publish, make available and disseminate, promptly in understandable form and on as broad a basis as practicable, the results of health services research, demonstrations, and evaluations undertaken and supported under this part; and (B) make available to the public data developed in such research, demonstrations, and evaluations. The Secretary may not restrict the publication and dissemination of data from, and results of, projects undertaken by centers supported under section 302(e).

"(2) The Secretary shall (A) take such action as may be necessary to assure that statistics developed under this part are of high quality, timely, comprehensive as well as specific, standardized, and adequately analyzed and indexed, and (B) publish, make

available, and disseminate such statistics on as wide a basis as is practicable.

"(h) (1) Except where the Secretary determines that unusual circumstances make a larger percentage necessary in order to effectuate the purposes of this part, a grant or contract under this part with respect to any project for construction of a facility or for acquisition of equipment may not provide for payment of more than 50 per centum of so much of the cost of the facility or equipment as the Secretary determines is reasonably attributable to research, evaluation, or demonstration purposes.

"(2) Laborers and mechanics employed by contractors and subcontractors in the construction of such a facility shall be paid wages at rates not less than those prevailing on similar work in the locality, as determined by the Secretary of Labor in accordance with the Act of March 3, 1931 (40 U.S.C. 276a-276a-5, known as the Davis-Bacon Act); and the Secretary of Labor shall have with respect to any labor standards specified in this paragraph the authority and functions set forth in Reorganization Plan Numbered 14 of 1950 (5 U.S.C. Appendix) and section 2 of the June 13, 1934 (40 U.S.C. 276c).

"(3) Such grants and contracts shall be subject to such additional requirements as the Secretary may by regulation prescribe.

"(1) (1) For health services research, evaluation, and demonstration activities undertaken or supported under this part, there are authorized to be appropriated \$60,500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1974, and \$65,200,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1975. Of the funds appropriated under this paragraph for any fiscal year, not less than 25 per centum of such funds shall be made available only for health services research, evaluation, and demonstration activities directly undertaken by the Department under this part.

"(2) For health statistical activities undertaken or supported under this part, there are authorized to be appropriated \$25,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1974, and \$30,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1975."

TITLE II—REVISION AND EXTENSION OF MEDICAL LIBRARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

SEC. 201. (a) Section 390 is amended by adding after subsection (b) the following new subsection:

"(c) For the purpose of grants and contracts under sections 393, 394, 395, 396, and 397, there are authorized to be appropriated \$15,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1974, \$17,500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1975, and \$20,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1976."

(b) The section heading for such section is amended to read as follows:

"DECLARATION OF POLICY, STATEMENT OF PURPOSE, AND AUTHORIZATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS"

SEC. 202. (a) Subsection (b) of section 390 is amended by striking out clause (1) and by redesignating clauses (2) through (7) as clauses (1) through (6), respectively.

(b) Section 391 is amended—

- (1) by inserting "and" at the end of clause (2),
- (2) by striking out clause (3), and
- (3) by redesignating clause (4) as clause (3).

(c) Section 392(b) is amended to read as follows:

"(b) The Board shall advise and assist the Secretary in the preparation of general regulations and with respect to policy matters arising in the administration of this part."

(d) Section 393 is repealed.

(e) Section 397(b) is amended—

- (1) by inserting "and" at the end of clause (4),
- (2) by striking out "; and" at the end of clause (5) and inserting in lieu thereof a period, and
- (3) by striking out clause (6).

(f) The first sentence of section 397(d) is repealed.

SEC. 203. (a) The first sentence of section 394(a) is repealed; and the second sentence of such section is amended by striking out "Sums made available under this section shall be utilized by the Secretary in making" and inserting in lieu thereof "To carry out the purposes of section 390(b)(1), the Secretary shall make".

(b) (1) The first and second sentences of section 395(a) are repealed; and the third sentence of such section is amended by striking out "Sums made available under this subsection shall be utilized by the Secretary to" and inserting in lieu thereof "To carry out the purposes of section 390(b)(2), the Secretary shall".

(2) The first and second sentences of section 395(b) are repealed; and the third sentence of such section is amended (A) by striking out "Sums made available under this subsection shall be utilized by the Secretary in making" and inserting in lieu thereof "To carry out the purposes of section 390(b)(3), the Secretary shall make", and (B) by striking out "entering into contracts" and inserting in lieu thereof "enter into contracts".

(c) (1) The first sentence of section 396 (b) is amended by striking out "Sums made available under this section shall be utilized by the Secretary for making" and inserting in lieu thereof "To carry out the purposes of section 390(b)(4), the Secretary shall make".

(2) Clauses (A), (B), (C), and (D) of section 396(b) are redesignated as clauses (1), (2), (3), and (4), respectively.

(3) Subsection (a) of section 396 is repealed and subsections (b) and (c) of such section are redesignated as subsections (a) and (b), respectively.

(d) (1) The first sentence of section 397(a) is repealed; and the second sentence of such section is amended by striking out "Sums made available under this section shall be utilized by the Secretary, with the advice of the Board, to make" and inserting in lieu thereof "To carry out the purposes of section 390(b)(5), the Secretary, with the advice of the Board, shall make".

(2) The section heading for section 397 is amended by inserting "AND CONTRACTS" after "GRANTS".

(e) The first and second sentences of section 398(a) are repealed; and the third sentence of such section is amended by striking out "Sums made available under this section shall be utilized by the Secretary, with the advice of the Board, in making grants to, and entering into appropriate contracts" and inserting in lieu thereof "To carry out the purposes of section 390(b)(6), the Secretary, with the advice of the Board, shall make grants to, and enter into appropriate contracts".

SEC. 204. Section 399b is repealed; and sections 394 through 399a are redesignated as sections 393 through 399, respectively.

SEC. 205. The amendments made by this title shall apply with respect to appropriations under part J of the Public Health Service Act for fiscal years beginning after June 30, 1973.

TITLE III—CONFORMING AND TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS

SEC. 301. The sections or other provisions of the Public Health Service Act which are amended or repealed by this title are the sections or other provisions of that Act which were in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 302. (a) Sections 301 and 303 are repealed.

(b) Title IV is amended by inserting before part A the following new part:

"PART A—GENERAL RESEARCH AUTHORITY
"GENERAL BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH AUTHORITY

"SEC. 400. (a) The Secretary shall conduct, shall encourage, cooperate with, and render assistance to appropriate public entities,

scientific institutions, and scientists in the conduct of, and shall promote the coordination of, biomedical research, investigations, experiments, demonstrations, and studies relating to the causes, diagnosis, treatment, control, and prevention of physical and mental diseases and impairments of man. In carrying out this section the Secretary is authorized to do the following:

(1) Collect and make available, through publications and other appropriate means, information as to, and the practical application of, such research and other activities.

(2) Make available research facilities of the Department to appropriate public authorities and to health officials and scientists engaged in special study.

(3) Establish and maintain research fellowships with such stipends and allowances (including traveling and subsistence expenses and dependency allowances) as he may deem necessary to procure the assistance of the most brilliant and promising research fellows from the United States and abroad.

(4) Make grants (A) to universities, hospitals, laboratories, and other public or private institutions, and to individuals, for such research or research training projects as are recommended by the National Advisory Health Council (except that projects respecting cancer must be recommended by the National Cancer Advisory Board, mental health projects must be recommended by the National Advisory Mental Health Council, projects respecting heart and lung diseases must be recommended by the National Heart and Lung Advisory Council, alcohol abuse and alcoholism projects must be recommended by the National Advisory Council on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, and projects respecting dental diseases and conditions must be recommended by the National Advisory Dental Research Council), and (B) upon recommendation of the National Advisory Health Council, to public or nonprofit universities, hospitals, laboratories, and other institutions for the general support of their research and research training programs. Such uniform percentage, not to exceed 15 per centum, as the Secretary may determine, of the amounts provided for grants for research or research training projects for any fiscal year through the appropriations for the National Institutes of Health may be transferred from such appropriations to a separate account to be available for such research and research training program grants for such fiscal year.

(5) Make grants to State or local agencies, laboratories, and other public or nonprofit agencies and institutions, and to individuals, for investigations, experiments, demonstrations, studies, and research projects with respect to the development of improved methods of diagnosing mental illness, and of care, treatment, and rehabilitation of the mentally ill, including grants to State agencies responsible for administration of State institutions for care, or care and treatment, of mentally ill persons for developing and establishing improved methods of operations and administration of such institutions.

(6) Secure, from time to time and for such periods as he deems advisable, the assistance and advice of experts, scholars, and consultants from the United States or abroad.

(7) For purposes of study, admit and treat at institutions, hospitals, and stations of the Service persons not otherwise eligible for such treatment.

(8) Make available, to health officials, scientists, and appropriate public and other nonprofit institutions and organizations, technical advice and assistance on the application of statistical methods to experiments, studies, and surveys in health and medical fields.

(9) Enter into contracts during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, and each of the

eight succeeding fiscal years, including contracts for research in accordance with and subject to the provisions of law applicable to contracts entered into by the military departments under title 10, United States Code, sections 2353 and 2354, except that determination, approval, and certification required thereby shall be by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

(10) Upon the recommendation of the National Advisory Health Council (or of the National Cancer Advisory Board in the case of activities respecting cancer, of the National Advisory Mental Health Council in the case of activities respecting mental health, of the National Heart and Lung Advisory Council in the case of activities respecting heart and lung diseases, the National Advisory Council on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism in the case of activities respecting alcohol abuse and alcoholism, or of the National Advisory Dental Research Council in the case of activities respecting dental diseases and conditions) take such additional action as he deems necessary or appropriate to carry out the purposes of this section.

For the purpose of advancing the status of the medical sciences in the United States (and thereby the health of the American people), the Secretary may participate with other countries in cooperative endeavors in the research activities authorized by this subsection; and in connection with such endeavors, the Secretary shall have the same authorities as is provided by section 303(b) for cooperative endeavors under section 303(a).

(b) The Secretary may authorize persons engaged in research on the use and effect of drugs to protect the privacy of individuals who are the subject of such research by withholding from all persons not connected with the conduct of such research the names or other identifying characteristics of such individuals. Persons so authorized to protect the privacy of such individuals may not be compelled in any Federal, State, or local civil, criminal, administrative, legislative, or other proceedings to identify such individuals.

(c) Sections 402(a), 403(a), 412, 419(a), 422, 423(a), 431(b), 433(a), 444, and 453 are each amended by striking out "section 301" wherever it appears and inserting in lieu thereof "section 400".

(d) Parts A through G are redesignated as parts B through H, respectively.

SEC. 303. (a) Section 302 is repealed.

(b) Part E of the Controlled Substances Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"STUDIES RESPECTING MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC REQUIREMENTS FOR NARCOTICS

"SEC. 517. The Secretary shall conduct such studies and investigations as may be necessary to determine the quantities of crude opium, coca leaves, and their salts, derivatives, and preparations, and other drugs subject to control under this title and the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act, together with reserves thereof, as may be necessary to supply the normal and emergency medical and scientific requirements of the United States. The results of such studies and investigations shall be reported not later than the 1st day of April of each year to the Attorney General, to be used at his discretion in determining manufacturing quotas or importation requirements under this title and the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act."

(2) The table of contents of the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970 is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 516 the following new item:

"Sec. 517. Studies respecting medical and scientific requirements for narcotics."

(c) Part D of the Community Health Centers Act is amended by adding after section 256 the following new section:

"FEDERAL-STATE COOPERATION

"SEC. 257. For the purpose of encouraging States to provide adequate facilities and methods for the care and treatment of its narcotic addicts, the Secretary shall cooperate with States for purposes of aiding them to serve their narcotic drug problems and shall give authorized representatives of the States the benefit of his experience in the care, treatment, and rehabilitation of narcotic addicts."

"SEC. 304. (a) Sections 304, 305, 307, 308, 312, 312a, 313, and 315 are repealed.

(b) (1) Section 306 is amended (A) by striking out "Surgeon General" each place it appears and inserting in lieu thereof "Secretary", (B) by striking out "309" each place it occurs in subsection (d) and inserting in lieu thereof "313", and (C) by striking out subsection (e) and redesignating subsection (f) as subsection (e).

(2) Section 306 as amended by paragraph (1) is transferred to part B of title III, is redesignated section 312, and is inserted after section 311.

(c) (1) Section 309 is amended (A) by striking out "Surgeon General" each place it occurs and inserting in lieu thereof "Secretary", and (B) by striking out "306(d)" and inserting in lieu thereof "312(d)".

(2) Section 309, as amended by paragraph (1), is transferred to part B of title III, is redesignated section 313, and is inserted immediately before section 314.

(d) Section 310 is transferred to part B of title III, is redesignated section 319, and is inserted after section 318.

(e) (1) Section 310A is amended by striking out "304" and inserting in lieu thereof "302".

(2) Section 310A, as amended by paragraph (1), is transferred to title II, is redesignated section 226, and is inserted after section 225.

(f) (1) Section 310B is amended by striking out "304, 305,".

(2) Section 310B, as amended by paragraph (1) is transferred to title II, is redesignated section 27, and is inserted after section 226 (inserted by subsection (d) (2) of this section).

SEC. 305. The heading for part A is amended to read as follows:

"PART A—HEALTH SERVICES RESEARCH AND EVALUATION AND HEALTH STATISTICS".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is a second demanded?

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, a second will be considered as ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. STAGGERS).

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 11385, a bill to amend the PHS Act to revise the programs of health services research and to extend the program of assistance for medical libraries.

In the course of hearings on these expiring provisions of the PHS Act, the committee gathered information which showed that health services have grown to be this country's third largest industry, employing about 4 million people. National expenditures for health care are now greater than those for education. We spend close to \$2 billion on biomedical research. But we spend very little on health services research, research to find out how well that biomedical knowledge is being used by our health services for treatment, control, and elimination of disease; very little to find out whether the \$90 billion we spent on health serv-

ices in 1973 was used in the most efficient and effective possible way.

The growing feeling that money spent on health services is not always used most effectively makes clear the need for an increased commitment to health service research aimed at improving the use of our health care dollars.

With a strong commitment backing it, health care research will assist in answering fundamental questions about national health insurance, quality of care, effective use of personnel and technological resources.

Health Services Research has already helped point the way to better health care by establishing that newborn babies and their mothers can leave the hospital in less than half the time they used to stay after delivery by establishing that participation in a prepaid group practice may reduce prematurity and mortality of infants during birth; and by demonstrating that fatality rates for certain diseases is lower in teaching than in nonteaching hospitals.

This legislation also addresses itself to the Nation's need for accurate and comprehensive statistics about its health. Without such information we can never know what benefits we have obtained from the billions of dollars we spend on health nor what directions we must take in the future to improve the health of the Nation. Responsibility for gathering, analyzing, and distribution of this vital information rests with the National Center for Health Statistics. The center has achieved a worldwide reputation as an objective and competent reporter of the health status of the American people. It has also been criticized on a number of grounds, in reviewing its work the committee found that most of the center's deficiencies arise from inadequate financial and staffing support because of its many successes and because lack of support has been largely responsible for its failings, the committee felt that the revised authority provided in this bill was greatly needed.

As its third major provision, the legislation extends funding authority for medical libraries assistance programs. The effectiveness of these programs in the important function of disseminating medical knowledge justifies continuing support for this worthwhile investment.

Together, support for the programs authorized under this bill will total \$233.2 million over the next 3 fiscal years. It will only be through thoughtful research on our health services industry, careful gathering and analysis of information about the state of the Nation's health, and through dissemination of information and knowledge about health and health care that we will be able to direct our efforts to improve the health and well-being of the American people wisely and effectively.

This bill will make these necessary steps possible and I urge you to join me in voting for its adoption.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this bill. I think it is very necessary.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. HUDNUT) such time as he may consume.

Mr. HUDNUT. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the Public Health and Environment Subcommittee, I join in the support for necessary health services, research, evaluation, statistics, and for medical libraries. This act combines centers for research and statistics in establishing the National Center for Health Services Research and Health Statistics. Under the supervision of the Assistant Secretary for Health, the national center, along with at least six regional centers, will foster the development of sound health programs and the effective use of allocated funds. Two more characteristics of this bill should be noted. One is the ample provision for the dissemination of the results of the research and evaluation funded by this bill. The rapid advances in medicine and science have too often left public and professional knowledge far behind. Second is the directive that the United States should participate in international programs of biomedical and health services research activities and that national health conferences should be held to foster cooperation on the Federal, State, and local level.

We cannot continue to fund health service programs without making provision for the study of their application and consequences, and for ongoing research.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Iowa (Mr. GROSS).

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I take this time to ask the distinguished gentleman from West Virginia what the cost of this bill may be.

Mr. STAGGERS. \$233.2 million, I believe, is authorized over a 3-year period.

Mr. GROSS. Did the gentleman say \$251 million for the next 3 years?

Mr. STAGGERS. \$233 million.

Mr. GROSS. I have a figure of \$281 million for the next 3 years.

Mr. STAGGERS. I have in my statement \$233 million. I may have computed it incorrectly.

Mr. GROSS. Let me ask the gentleman, Does the director of the Bureau of the Budget approve of this? Is it budgeted?

Mr. STAGGERS. I will answer "yes" to the distinguished gentleman from Iowa. It is budgeted, and the figures were slightly different from others in the budget.

Mr. GROSS. Are the figures lower in the budget or higher?

Mr. STAGGERS. I believe they are just slightly higher. They are budgeted.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SATTERFIELD).

Mr. SATTERFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I rise for the purpose of asking a question or two of the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. ROGERS). The first question I would like to direct to him is whether or not it is a fact that this legislation creates a national center which brings together for

the first time the function of research and the function of gathering, filing, and the dissemination of statistics in the department?

Mr. ROGERS. The gentleman is correct. This is in the legislation.

Mr. SATTERFIELD. And for that purpose this legislation authorizes a total of \$180 million. Is that correct?

Mr. ROGERS. Yes.

Mr. SATTERFIELD. I should like to call the gentleman's attention to Public Law 93-222 which we passed in the closing days of the last session, dealing with the establishment of health maintenance organizations, and specifically to that section which directs the Secretary, through the Assistant Secretary for Health, to research and evaluate programs respecting the effectiveness, administration, and enforcement of quality assurance programs, and ask whether or not that function will also be exercised by this center?

Mr. ROGERS. I might say that the authority there is given to the Secretary so that the Secretary perhaps would use this agency somewhat on that, but I am sure he would not want to use this agency exclusively.

Mr. SATTERFIELD. It, nevertheless, could be at the discretion of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare?

Mr. ROGERS. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. SATTERFIELD. I thank the chairman.

Mr. Speaker, I have grave reservations about combining these two functions, both from an administrative standpoint and from a functional standpoint, because I realize that we may create here a device which affords an opportunity to delve into health care delivery, to propose programs relating to that delivery and perhaps ultimately to develop legislation. By combining the functions of research and statistics, each of which could be made to support the other, as well as functions of research in the area of quality assurance, quality controls, in the delivery of health services we may well be delivering to this new center more potential power than we should.

I am not opposed to research for the purpose of providing enlightenment, but I do feel we are providing an opportunity here to bureaucrats in HEW to make decisions which really should be made by Congress and to develop and recommend legislation on the basis of those decisions. I feel that if this measure becomes law then it will be our duty to make certain that this center with this combined power functions properly. Clearly, we should police its activities very carefully.

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Speaker, I would briefly like to say as to my understanding of the bill that this does provide for research, but before they can do anything with that research that must come back to the Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. ROGERS), the chairman of the subcommittee, such time as he may consume.

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 11385, the Health Services Research, Health Statistics, and

Medical Libraries Act of 1974. This is the first in the series of revisions of legislation that expires on June 30, 1974. This bill extends three little-known but important authorities within the Public Health Service Act—health research and evaluation, health statistics, and medical libraries.

Mr. Speaker, the principal modification this legislation makes in these three authorities is that it mandates that the existing HEW units which conduct health services research and which gather health statistics be combined into a new National Center for Health Services Research and Statistics. The committee determined that it is necessary to combine these two functions in order to obtain statistics which are responsive to the needs of health services researchers as well as the generally close relationship between health services research and statistic gathering activities. The authorities are modest and we believe will approximate the budget request for fiscal year 1975.

With respect to medical libraries, the only change of substance is the elimination of moneys for the construction of medical libraries which was not funded last year. The committee has adopted almost all of the requests of HEW with respect to medical libraries.

Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of this bill.

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

Mr. Speaker, I support this legislation. At the present time the NIH gathers statistics from each State concerning different diseases, such as the number of cases of measles or influenza or venereal disease, and all those statistics gathered from the States are published each year. This legislation today would provide that research in cancer, for instance, be joined with statistics to show the effects of chemotherapy or X-ray therapy on certain diseases. It is highly important that our people at NIH know the effects of various agents used in treating cancer and other diseases.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, in my opinion this particular portion of the bill is necessary. It will be extremely helpful in the future in determining what direction our research should take and will aid us in guiding it. Therefore, I support the bill.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further request for time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. STAGGERS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill H.R. 11385, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

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 revise and extend their remarks on the four bills just passed.

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

There was no objection.

PERMISSION FOR COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE TO FILE REPORTS ON H.R. 10957, H.R. 11385, H.R. 11386, AND H.R. 11387

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce have until midnight tonight to file reports on H.R. 10957, H.R. 11385, H.R. 11386, and H.R. 11387.

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

There was no objection.

PERMISSION FOR COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY TO FILE CERTAIN REPORTS

Mr. ROUSSELOT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Banking and Currency may have until midnight tonight to file certain reports on H.R. 11221.

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

There was no objection.

PROPOSING REPEAL OF EMERGENCY DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME ENERGY CONSERVATION ACT OF 1973

(Mr. LANDRUM asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. LANDRUM. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced a bill to repeal the Emergency Daylight Saving Time Energy Conservation Act of 1973.

I am pleased, of course, to say that I did not vote for the bill and to say, moreover, that I have never supported changing our Standard Time to Daylight Saving Time.

The principal reason I did not support the Emergency Daylight Saving Time Energy Conservation Act was because it was obvious that it would not conserve energy, and it was equally obvious to me that it would be damaging to certain elements of our society, particularly the young school children.

On several occasions since the schools reopened following the Christmas holidays, I have had occasion to be on the highway at 6:30 and 7 o'clock in the morning and witnessed young children of 6 to 16 years of age standing on the highway in pitch-black darkness, rain, cold, waiting for the schoolbus. I have also had the opportunity to listen to the complaints of parents, especially working mothers who found it necessary to leave their children at school long before the school hour opened or leave them at home with no one attending until the schoolbus came.

I expected to find my constituents disturbed about the affairs of our Govern-

ment, and they were. But I was shocked to find that taking first place was this ridiculous change to daylight saving time in mid winter.

In the Atlanta Journal of Friday, January 11, Dick West writes on this subject and really makes all of us appear foolish. And in the Washington Star-News on Friday, January 18, we find the leaders of our Nation's major educational organizations expressing dissatisfaction as well as disgust with this change. I include these two articles with my remarks:

SCHOOLS PROTEST TIME SHIFT

(By John Mathews)

Leaders of the nation's major educational organizations have expressed concern to federal energy officials that national use of daylight time is endangering school children who must walk or ride buses or bicycles to schools in early-morning darkness.

Following a meeting yesterday with the groups, John Sawhill, deputy administrator of the Federal Energy Office, defended the time change, which was recommended by President Nixon and approved by Congress and came into effect Jan. 6.

Sawhill conceded daylight time does not bring any saving in school operations, but said that overall it is an energy saver, since it spreads electricity use over the day and cuts down on peak loads in evening hours.

At a press briefing with Sawhill, U.S. Commissioner of Education John Ottina said his office is compiling accident statistics to determine whether any increase in student bus, bicycle and pedestrian accidents has resulted from the time change. So far, he said, he knows of no deaths attributed to the time change.

Earlier yesterday at a national energy conference of school board members, another FEO official expressed a negative view of daylight time.

Robert Hemphill, a deputy for policy planning, said daylight time "is not a winner" as an energy saver and is primarily of "symbolic value."

Daylight time was characterized as a "gimmick" that is "pretty close to the Mickey Mouse category" by another speaker at the school board energy conference, S. David Freeman, a former energy official in the White House Office of Science and Technology who now heads the Ford Foundation's energy policy project.

School board members at their conference and the educational leaders during their one-hour meeting with Sawhill expressed satisfaction that schools had been given top priority for gasoline and fuel oil consumption. They expressed concern, however, that large price increases will disrupt school budgets.

"CATCH 22" TIME NOW IN EFFECT

(By Dick West)

WASHINGTON.—It wasn't until the return of Daylight Saving Time this week that many Americans became aware of "Catch 22" in changing the clock to conserve energy.

They discovered that when you gain an extra hour of daylight in the afternoon, you lose an extra hour of daylight in the morning.

A local bus driver summed it up nicely. "I don't see any difference in having lights on in the morning or at night," he said.

Dairy farmers and parents of children who had to walk to school in the dark were particularly critical of the time switch.

If you are among the inconvenienced, please have patience. All new government programs have a few bugs in them at first.

Even now, you may be sure, some of the best brains in the country are working on

the problem. I am confident that they will soon have it licked.

One of the time experts the government might do well to consult is Sam Crepuscule, a professional night watcher.

Note that I have identified Crepuscule as a night watcher, not a night watchman. The latter is merely a watchman who works the night shift. Crepuscule, on the other hand, watches the night itself.

Years of nocturnal watching have made him perhaps the world's foremost authority on nighttime.

Crepuscule believes the problems that have arisen with the midwinter adoption of Daylight Saving Time came about in part because the government relied on the advice of daytime experts in setting up the new arrangement.

The solution, he told me, may lie in a dual time system.

"We already have divided the day into two time zones—a.m. and p.m.," he said. "But there is no good reason why they have to be on the same schedule.

"The p.m. zone could be an hour ahead of the a.m. zone, as the Eastern time zone is an hour ahead of Central time.

"In other words, instead of observing Daylight Saving Time the clock around, we would have Morning Standard Time and Evening Daylight Time.

"The effect would be to delay the twilight's last gleaming by an hour while holding the dawn's early light in the same time slot."

I said, "That should make everybody happy. But how would it work?"

"By using two clocks," Crepuscule explained. "The p.m. clock would have 11 hours and the a.m. clock 13."

I said, "Wouldn't wearing two watches be rather cumbersome?"

"Maybe so," he replied, "but it sure beats milking by candlelight."

EXPLANATION AS TO VOTE

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

Mr. DANIELSON. Mr. Speaker, it was necessary for me to leave the floor at about 4 p.m., on Thursday, December 20, 1973. As a consequence, I missed a number of recorded votes, and I now state, for the record, how I would have voted had I been present.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1973

Rollcall No. 714. Adoption of the conference report on S. 1983 to provide for the conservation, protection, restoration, and propagation of threatened and endangered species of fish, wildlife, and plants. Passed 355 to 4. I would have voted "yea."

Rollcall No. 715. Adoption of House Resolution 754, agreeing to Senate amendments Nos. 1 and 2, and agreeing to Senate amendment No. 3 with an amendment, to H.R. 6186, regarding taxability of dividends received by a corporation from insurance companies, banks, and other savings institutions. Passed 319 to 26. I would have voted "yea."

Rollcall No. 716. Adoption of the conference report on H.R. 9142, to restore, support, and maintain modern, efficient rail service in the northeast region of the United States. Passed 284 to 59. I would have voted "yea."

Rollcall No. 717. Adoption of the conference report on H.R. 11576, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal

year ending June 30, 1974. Passed 329 to 10. I would have voted "yea."

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1973

Rollcall No. 719. Agreement to the Senate amendment to H.R. 11333, to provide a 7-percent increase in social security benefits beginning with March 1974, and an additional 4-percent increase beginning with June 1974, and to provide increase in supplemental security income benefits. Passed 301 to 13. I would have voted "aye."

Rollcall No. 720. Ordering a second on a motion to suspend the rules and pass House Resolution 759, providing for agreeing to the Senate amendment to the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act and to provide for the levels of contingency plans for petroleum consumption—which included a "windfall profits" provision. Passed 148 to 113. I would have voted "yea."

Rollcall No. 721. Motion to suspend the rules and agree to House Resolution 759—which included "windfall profits" provision. Failed 169 to 95. I would have voted "yea."

Rollcall No. 722. Adoption of House Resolution 760, providing for agreeing to the Senate amendment with an amendment—the text of H.R. 12129, not including "windfall profits" provision. Failed 22 to 240. I would have voted "no."

Rollcall No. 723. Adoption of House Resolution 761, providing for agreeing to the Senate amendment to the amendment of the House to S. 921, to amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act and to provide for the levels of contingency plans for petroleum consumption—not including "windfall profits" provision. Failed 35 to 228. I would have voted "nay."

Rollcall No. 724. Adoption of House Concurrent Resolution 411, providing for the sine die adjournment of the first session of the 93d Congress. Failed 74 to 171. I would have voted "yea."

Rollcall No. 725. Motion to adjourn. Failed 39 to 160. I would have voted "yea."

INTRODUCTION OF THE BILL TO PREVENT PENSION DECREASES FOR VETERANS AND WIDOWS OF VETERANS

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

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation designed to prevent a reduction in veterans pension benefits for veterans and widows of veterans as a result of the 11-percent social security benefit increases scheduled to take effect in 1974. Under existing law, veterans pensions would be reduced as a result of the 1974 social security increases on January 1, 1975. Although Congress passed legislation last year which granted veterans a 10-percent pension increase for 1974 (Public Law 93-177), those veterans who also receive social security will lose most of this increase as a result of the 11-percent social security increases which Congress also

passed last year. In other words, recipients of pensions will receive both their 10-percent pension increases and their 11-percent social security increases in 1974; however, their 1975 veterans' benefits will be decreased 1 year later to the extent of their social security increases.

As result of this "see-saw effect" built in the law, the Government is taking away with one hand most of what it had given with the other hand.

I have been advised by the Veterans' Administration that as a result of the 20-percent social security increases effective in October 1972, pensions for 1,264,000 retired veterans and widows of veterans were decreased to offset this 20-percent increase in 1973 by an average of \$11.63 per month or \$139.56 per year. In addition, 20,000 pensions were eliminated altogether.

The Veterans' Administration has informed me that they estimate that as a result of the 11-percent social security increases for 1974, another 1,331,800 veterans and widows will receive decreased pensions commencing January 1, 1975, an average decrease of \$7.28 per month or \$87.32 per year. In addition, another 15,700 veterans and widows of veterans will be stricken from the rolls altogether commencing January 1, 1975.

Although these decreases may seem insignificant to our working citizens, they have a disastrous effect on the lifestyle of our retired citizens who must live on fixed retirement level incomes without adequate economic adjustments to keep pace with spiraling increases in their cost-of-living expenses.

This afternoon I am introducing legislation to amend title 38 of the United States Code to protect recipients of veterans pensions from having the amount of such pensions reduced. The bill would exclude social security increases from the determination of a recipient's income level which is used to calculate his veterans pension payment rate.

It has been estimated by the Veterans' Administration that such legislation would have a first-year cost of \$88 million. This is a small price to pay to assure our retired veterans and the widows of our deceased veterans that they will be able to maintain a quality of life which keeps pace with the burdens of our inflated economy. We owe this to those who have dedicated their lives in the defense of our Nation.

It is a gross deception for our Government to say that it is raising benefit levels for veterans assistance to meet the rises in costs of living by granting benefits under one law and taking most of them away by another. Therefore, I urge the Congress and the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to carefully consider this legislation during the 2d session of the 93d Congress.

HELP FOR THE TOURIST INDUSTRY

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

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I have ad-

dressed the House in the past on the importance of tourism and outdoor recreation to the overall economic well-being of the country. As the National Tourism Resources Review Commission has said:

Tourism is a vast economic and social phenomenon that has largely been ignored by Americans, even though most participate in it and an impressive number benefit from it.

One job out of every 20 in the United States is directly dependent upon this industry and there are few areas of the country that have not benefited to a substantial degree from the economic impact of tourism. In many parts of the United States it is as vital to the local economy as auto manufacturing to Detroit or Government to the District of Columbia.

Today I am introducing a bill which would help this vital industry withstand the economic pressures of the energy crunch. The bill would authorize the Small Business Administration to make loans to businesses which are suffering economic hardship as a result of Federal energy policies but stand a reasonable chance of recovering and paying off the loan. The first payment on these loans could be deferred by SBA for a period of up to 2 years.

Already, the disruptions in our Nation's transportation as a result of the energy problem have created hardships for many businesses in the tourism field. During the holiday recess I visited some of these businesses in northern Wisconsin. There is less of a problem in obtaining gasoline than I had expected. But, public fear of travel because of the administration's request for Sunday gas station closings is having a negative effect. Summer bookings are down substantially at some motels and resorts and winter business is off in many areas.

Other major recreation areas across the country appear to be less fortunate. The availability of retail gasoline has become a major problem and business is off drastically. If further Government regulation on gasoline sales and production is imposed the situation will undoubtedly become even worse. Without a major governmental effort to counter the effects, many small businesses could be forced into bankruptcy.

This is not only an unfair price for the individual small businessman to pay, it is bad for everybody. His employees lose their jobs. His creditors lose their money and the community loses a taxpayer. The impact of a large number of such bankruptcies on the Nation's economy would be devastating.

Fortunately, that is not a reality which this country will have to face up to if effective action is taken by the Federal Government now. There is every reason that the tourism and recreation industries should survive the energy crisis and again prosper, even if reduced energy levels become a permanent part of American life.

Almost no one uses less energy than a family spending a week fishing, skiing, or engaged in most other forms of outdoor recreation. One study has shown that the average American household uses about 23 kilowatt hours of electricity and 6 therms of natural gas a day. The average family on an outing in a recreation ve-

hicle uses only about 5 kilowatts of electric power and less than 1 therm of natural gas—80 percent less than if they had stayed home. I am certain that similar figures would apply to families who spend their vacations in lodges or resorts.

Outdoor recreation is, however, the victim of the inefficient use of energy by our transportation system. Eighty-six percent of the travel in this country has been by private automobile while only 4 percent has been by trains and buses combined. There will be dramatic changes in these figures in coming years as more and more Americans begin to rely on our improving public transportation which, with increased use, should become more economical as well as more convenient. Private automobiles will at the same time become increasingly more efficient in their use of gasoline. But until uncertainty over the supply of gasoline is resolved, and until better public transportation and more efficient private transportation become reality, there is bound to be some short term reduction in the amount of vacation traveling of this country.

It is an obligation of the Federal Government to make certain that these transportation problems do not do irreparable harm to one of the Nation's largest industries; that thousands of businesses do not go under and that hundreds of thousands of men and women do not lose their jobs.

Loans for such economic readjustment are thoroughly consistent with actions which the Congress has taken in the past. When Federal military installations have been closed such loans have been available for small businesses to either reorient their business toward the needs of the civilian economy or move to a more suitable location. When natural disasters such as floods, hurricanes, and tornadoes have destroyed businesses and brought local economic chaos, Congress has authorized loans to disaster area businesses to rebuild. This is a situation which demands the same kind of effort and I hope Congress will move expeditiously in authorizing such a program.

WINDPOWER

(Mr. RONCALIO of Wyoming asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. RONCALIO of Wyoming. Mr. Speaker, occasionally come outstanding suggestions for improvement in our energy research and development, and following is a letter from Mr. Stephen C. Tarver of Gillette, Wyo., which sets forth what I think should be suggestions of importance. I hope readers in the Federal establishment, particularly those working in energy research, will have occasion to find it worth their time:

GILLETTE, WYO.,
December 27, 1973.

HON. TENO RONCALIO,
Cheyenne, Wyo.,

DEAR CONGRESSMAN RONCALIO: In our search for new sources of energy to meet our present shortage, it seems to me that we are overlooking one of the most promising possibilities. It is clean, abundant and inexhaustible. I'm referring to windpower.

Using the wind as a source of power is by no means a crackpot idea as most people obviously think it is, judging from the apparent lack of interest in trying to develop it.

Until about 30 years ago, windpower was used on a majority of farms and ranches to pump water, and generate electricity for those who had electricity. If it had not been for the money loaned, practically interest-free, by the Federal Government through the Rural Electrification Administration to build electric transmission lines, windpower would probably still be an important source of energy on the American farm and ranch.

There are still many windmills in use where electricity is not available and some even where it is. The windmill has always been, and still is, generally considered to be superior to the gasoline motor for pumping water for livestock.

The people of Denmark, who have not been blessed with so much oil as the U.S., have been experimenting with windpower. They have built a wind-powered generator which has been successfully operating since 1957, producing electricity at the rate of some 200 kilowatts or nearly 300 horse power.

A search for information on efforts made to develop the use of windpower in this country will show that there has been almost none for the past 30 years, until recently. Recently Fairchild Industries has funded a project at Princeton to develop a more efficient wind-wheel to use on windpowered generators. Also, a number of utility companies have recently contracted for \$132,000 with the University of Oregon to try to find a way to use the strong coastal winds to produce electricity.

For many years Congress has given the oil industry a large tax incentive in the form of the so-called depletion allowance to encourage that industry to find oil reserves. Why not offer a similar tax incentive to manufacturers who produce and sell wind-powered equipment, in the form of a production tax credit? (This is actually what the oil depletion allowance is.) This would be a strong incentive for industry to find new and practical ways to utilize wind power which is pollution-free, abundant and inexhaustible.

Sincerely yours,

STEPHEN C. TARVER.

JANUARY 18 WAS ARBOR DAY IN FLORIDA

(Mr. SIKES asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, Arbor Day is an important occasion to America and one which is recognized nationwide. Planting, growing, and appreciating trees is what Arbor Day is all about, and volumes have been written on the value, use, and beauty of trees.

While Arbor Day is recognized nationwide, the dates for the observances of Arbor Day are left with the respective States. In 1945, Florida's legislature designated the third Friday in January as Arbor Day in our State. Consequently, on January 18 Florida officially observed Arbor Day as a time to remember people and trees are a happy combination.

The value of trees to mankind is evidenced in the homes and food provided by trees to man, animals, and birds. They reduce soil erosion, provide us with fruits and nuts. Medicines come from trees as do paper, chemicals, paint, and lumber. In fact, more than 5,000 products are directly or indirectly produced by trees.

The forests provide us with game and recreation. Camping, hiking, bird watching, and ecological studies would be meaningless without trees. But in spite of all the benefits, most people take trees for granted, seldom thinking that we depend upon trees and other green and growing plants for the very air we breathe.

Trees are one of the few renewable natural resources available to man. While coal and oil and iron eventually will disappear from the world, trees will always be with us so long as mankind continues to reforest and harvest with care.

It is fitting that Florida should observe Arbor Day in January, the first State to mark the observance every year. Few places in our Nation are so blessed with varieties of stately trees as is Florida. While the rest of the Nation suffers the ravages of chill winters, Florida's trees bask in the warm sun as a reminder to the rest of the Nation that it too, soon will be enjoying the beauty of green and growing trees.

Lovers of the outdoors and of trees salute Florida in the observance of Arbor Day and I join in this salute.

SUDDEN INFANT DEATH BILL

(Mr. LONG of Maryland asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. LONG of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, several months ago the new baby of one of my nieces was found dead one morning in his crib. This sudden infant death syndrome was defined by the Second International Conference on Causes of Sudden Infant Death as "the death of an ostensibly healthy infant or young child which remains unexplained after post-mortem examination." But few lay people realize that SIDS is a definable disease.

In fiscal year 1974 the National Institute for Child Health and Human Development plans to spend only \$35,000 for public information and educational programs, and that is on this disease which kills over 10,000 babies a year. The bill before the House today under a suspension of the rules authorizes \$6 million over the next 3 years to let the public know more about this disease because the parents of such children are often plagued with guilt and they are often accused of smothering or neglecting the child. This ignorance results in less exact statistics because frequently police inquiries suggest parental abuse or neglect in the SIDS child, resulting in an alteration of the data. Increased public knowledge will go a long way toward our learning more about this disease.

I am very happy to support this bill particularly because sudden infant death syndrome is the leading cause of infant death after the first month of life. If we were spending proportionate amounts on cancer and SIDS in terms of infant deaths per year, our expenditures would rise by \$14.5 million over the \$4 million we are now spending for SIDS research. I feel the bill is a modest investment. I hope very much the House will support

this bill when it comes up later this afternoon.

For the RECORD, I include here the eloquent testimony offered by Mr. and Mrs. Saul Goldberg, founders of the Guild for Infant Survival:

DR. GOLDBERG'S INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

The list of witnesses mentioned I would be accompanied by Dr. Russell Fisher, Chief Medical Examiner of Maryland. Dr. Fisher was unable to attend, and I would like to introduce to you Dr. William Enos, who is Medical Examiner of Northern Virginia, a forensic pathologist, and he does autopsies on SIDS as Dr. Lewman described. He may have some comments to make at the end of my testimony.

The second comment I would like to make is I would like to compliment you and the committee on the questions you asked of government officials because they are the same questions that we have asked in the Guild for Infant Survival for ten years now and we really haven't gotten the respectable answers and decent answers we think we should have and you should have. So we compliment you on your questioning and hope that will lead to an improvement in the situation.

The third comment I would like to make, that Dr. Lewman was perhaps unaware of, is that the State of Maryland operates in the same way that the State of Oregon does. The Guild for Infant Survival was founded in Maryland. Dr. Fisher is a member of the executive board of the AMA and the National Association of Medical Examiners, and we handle our crib death cases in the same human feeling, professional way. Letters are sent out, information is returned to the families, and we have no problems with incriminating evidence or questioning by police. It is done very inexpensively and professionally, and we think it is an excellent system. So I would endorse what Dr. Lewman said about a statewide medical examiner system.

Mr. ROGERS. Would you let us have a letter to that effect setting out how it works?

Mr. GOLDBERG. Yes, sir, I will give a full description.

Mr. ROGERS. So we can also send that to the Governors and the Council of County Governments.

Mr. GOLDBERG. I would also dispute some of the circumstances described by the government on crib deaths in our experience. Dr. Simmons, I believe, mentioned historically the child is premature, from a lower socio-economic class, from a crowded neighborhood, usually dies in the winter season, and is male rather than female in most instances. I believe these generalizations are harmful to the infant who dies who is full term, who is from a wealthy or middle class family, who lived in a comfortable neighborhood, well taken care of, dies in the summer, and is a female.

Many of the people that we have contacted feel that generalizations of these facts leave them out in the cold, and when the public reads these generalizations they feel they are not a crib death case. And I believe there is a person in the room who lost an 18 month old baby. And I also want you to know that the statistics from the Medical Examiner's office in Maryland, for the last four years show that the spring and fall months have had more crib death cases than the winter months.

So we are asking for more investigation into this. I think it is easy to draw generalities, not as easy to draw specific cases. And this only adds to the confusion and ignorance of sudden infant death itself.

I also think you should know that the Medical Examiners since they do autopsy these babies, seems to me a natural place to put research dollars. And I would like the committee to know that Dr. Fisher is one and Dr. Enos is another who have applied

more than one time and have been refused on various grounds several times. And we believe these research centers in the Medical Examiner's headquarters exist. They are doing hit and miss spare time research supported by funds from parent groups like the Guild for Infant Survival, and 50 groups have been able to support \$50,000 worth of research in at least five different areas, none of which were publicly funded by the government. So there are research activities going on outside the government because these doctors are dedicated and interested in solving the problem, as we are here today.

Mr. ROGERS. Excuse me, Dr. Enos, did you submit one of the applications that were turned down this year?

Dr. ENOS. No, last year, I believe it was.

Mr. ROGERS. Last year?

Dr. ENOS. Yes.

Mr. ROGERS. Would you let us have a copy of that?

Dr. ENOS. I would.

Mr. ROGERS. If you have it.

Dr. ENOS. I don't have it here.

Mr. ROGERS. No, I understand. If you could let the committee have it.

Dr. ENOS. I can make some comments afterward.

Mr. ROGERS. Certainly.

Mr. GOLDBERG. I would like to ask if Dr. Fisher may submit his to you also.

Mr. ROGERS. Yes, we would like to have it.

NOTRE DAME: THE NATION'S NO. 1

(Mr. BRADEMAS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. BRADEMAS. Mr. Speaker, there has been a lot of bad news during the year just ended, but in South Bend, Ind., in the district I have the honor to represent, we have had, as 1973 closed and as 1974 began, some good news.

For, Mr. Speaker, life is, in at least one important respect, back to normal. The University of Notre Dame football team, after its magnificent 24 to 23 victory over the University of Alabama in the Sugar Bowl in New Orleans on New Year's Eve, is the national champion again.

Mr. Speaker, I take this time first to extend my condolences to my colleague and friend, the gentleman from Alabama, Congressman WALTER FLOWERS, who represents the Tuscaloosa district here in the House.

I want further to extend my warmest congratulations to America's greatest football coach, Ara Parseghian, to his coaching staff, and to the entire Notre Dame football team.

But, Mr. Speaker, not only is Notre Dame No. 1 in the Nation in football.

Last Saturday, January 19, I was privileged to be among those present to watch the University of Notre Dame basketball team, under the outstanding coaching of Digger Phelps, break the 3-year, 88-game winning streak of the University of California at Los Angeles, led by the great coach, John Wooden, whom I remember well from his days as head basketball coach at my own high school, South Bend Central. Indeed, I once played a game, albeit a JV game, under his direction.

The score last Saturday, in one of the most stunning upsets in college basketball history, was 71 to 70, and I here

note that the last time that the UCLA basketball team had lost a game was also to Notre Dame.

So to Digger Phelps, his coaching staff, and the entire Notre Dame basketball team, I also extend my warmest congratulations.

And, Mr. Speaker, I must also take a moment to pay tribute to the accomplishment of another Notre Dame team this past week, for Notre Dame's hockey team defeated, by a score of 6 to 1, last Friday, Michigan Tech, the No. 1 ranked team in the college hockey league.

Mr. Speaker, as we today begin the second session of the 93d Congress, we all recognize that the Nation has troubles, two in particular: energy and Nixon.

But, Mr. Speaker, not everything is wrong with America today. God's in His heaven, something's right with the world. Notre Dame is No. 1 again.

REPEAL OF DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME LAW

(Mr. DAVIS of Georgia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend his remarks, and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I join today with my colleagues the Honorable PHIL LANDRUM, JOHN FLYNT, RAY THORNTON, and others in introducing legislation designed to repeal the daylight saving measure which was signed into law in December and which became effective January 6, 1974.

I should like, at this point in the Record, to insert a copy of a newsletter which I wrote during the January recess and which discusses the effect of daylight saving time upon my district:

CONGRESSMAN JOHN DAVIS REPORTS
FROM WASHINGTON

Although I voted against the change from Eastern Standard Time to Daylight Savings Time when the matter came up in December, only 79 of my colleagues joined me in my position with the result that the bill passed, and the nation now finds itself on Daylight Savings Time in the winter months for the first time since World War II. Since I have been in the District during the present adjournment, I have encountered a great hue and cry against this system—particularly as it affects children who must ride buses to school. I think, at this time, a few comments are in order on the nature of our method of time-keeping and its effect on the people of the Seventh District. Until the year 1943, in Georgia, the legal time was known as "sun time," and noon was established by that moment when the sun was directly overhead at a particular place. This system, which had been observed for hundreds of years, resulted in the fact that each city operated under a different time. Years ago each big railroad station would have several clocks on the wall. For example, one clock would show the time in Atlanta, another the time in Chattanooga, another the time in Birmingham, and so on.

Before the turn of the century, the railroads had adopted a system which set up standard time zones. Twelve o'clock noon was established as that moment when the sun was directly overhead at the zero meridian of longitude at Greenwich, England. As the earth rotated, the time would then become 12 o'clock on successive hours each 15 degrees westward around the earth so that

noon would occur five hours after Greenwich noon on the 75th meridian (which runs through Philadelphia) and 6 hours later on the 90th meridian (which runs through Memphis).

The 85th meridian runs fairly close to the center of the Seventh District, from the Tennessee line south through a point just east of Rome and Rockmart, and for practical purposes I will use it to discuss the effect of Standard Time and Daylight Time on Seventh District citizens. Points east of the 85th meridian should subtract 4 minutes of time per degree of longitude and points west should add 4 minutes.

Back when the Seventh District was on Central Time, the sun would be directly overhead at 11:40 a.m. by the clock. When we changed to Eastern Time the sun would be directly overhead at 12:40 p.m. by the clock. Now that we are on Eastern Daylight Savings Time, the sun is directly overhead at 1:40 p.m.

This brings me to the point, as respects the people of Northwest Georgia, that the time change has caused our daily routine to reach over into pre-dawn darkness. Try as I might, I have been unable to find any reason to think that the arrangement under which we are now operating conserves energy in any way. The fact that it makes life much harder for school children is certain beyond dispute. Buildings have to be heated during the coldest part of the day and lights must be turned on for the first part of the working day in both schools and industry. My opinion when we voted in Congress was that it would be a bad thing for the Seventh District. After seeing Eastern Daylight Time in operation for a few days, I find that my fears were indeed well-founded.

The common sense of conserving energy, it appears to me, would be to allow most of the working day to fall during the hours of daylight. This means that we ought to adjust our clocks in such a way that the sun would be directly overhead as near to 12:00 noon as is practical. To me it makes no sense whatever to have in operation a system that causes the noon hour by the clock to arrive an hour and 40 minutes before the sun is overhead. I hope a way can be found to get us nearer in line with the facts of nature.

THE WORK OF WOMEN—PAID AND UNPAID

(Ms. ABZUG asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend her remarks, and include extraneous matter.)

Ms. ABZUG. Mr. Speaker, this past Saturday it was my pleasure to keynote a conference on marriage and divorce sponsored by the New York State chapter of the National Organization for Women. At this conference, attended by over 1,000 people, all participants spoke eloquently of the problems facing women who find themselves going through the process, often a long, painful, and expensive process, of divorce.

As one of the keynoters I particularly addressed myself to the problem of working women—working women without pay. That is a good definition of those women who have been described slightly as "only a housewife." Yet, according to a study done by the Chase Manhattan Bank a woman with no job outside the home performs 12 different jobs a week for 99.6 hours. The estimates of how much this labor is worth vary but Chase estimates it to be over \$8,200 per year. Even the woman with an outside job, an economic necessity for many,

works at least an additional 34 hours a week on unpaid housework.

It is high time that the work of women be given dignity and their personal investment in marriage and family legal recognition.

It is a disgrace that under our present Social Security System, a woman who has spent most of her life working in the home has protection, such as it is, only as her husband's dependent. If her husband is not covered under social security, neither is she. If the marriage is terminated before 20 years she is not eligible for social security nor does she receive any credits for the years she has put in as a housewife.

I have introduced a Householders Benefit Act (H.R. 3217) which amends the Social Security Act to provide that—

An individual who resides with and maintains a household for another person or persons (while such person or any of such persons is employed or self-employed) shall be considered as performing covered services in maintaining such household and shall be credited accordingly for benefit purposes.

The bill also provides that—

is deemed to have been paid for householder service . . . with respect to any month shall

"The amount of wages which an individual be in an amount equal to the national average monthly wage for employment in service occupations in such month.

I believe that is a fair and modest proposal. What happens to it depends on whether women fight for it and get together to demand that the House Ways and Means Committee schedule hearings on the bill and bring the concept of equal rights into the Social Security System.

I have introduced another bill (H.R. 3218) which will extend social security equity to divorced women. The bill reduces from 20 to 5 years the length of time a divorced woman's marriage to an insured individual must have lasted in order for her to qualify for a wife's or widow's benefits.

I hope the Ways and Means Committee will consider these measures as quickly as possible.

SUDDEN INFANT DEATH SYNDROME ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. RAILSBACK) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. RAILSBACK. Mr. Speaker, I would like to add my support to H.R. 11386, the Sudden Infant Death Syndrome Act. A few years ago not very many people even knew about sudden infant death. My own concern and awareness of this serious health problem grew out of my participation as a member of the House Republican Task Force on Health. This committee, chaired by my distinguished colleague, Dr. TIM LEE CARTER, began its initial investigations of sudden infant death syndrome about 2 years ago. I became aware not only of the gravity and impact of SIDS itself, but also aware of several crucial needs which were integrally involved in the sudden death issue. The first was a pressing need for information to be made available to the public concerning sudden infant

death; the second was the vital need to provide supportive services to the parents and families of those stricken. Overall was the need for us to unite our resources and energies into a national commitment against this disease.

Such a national commitment, I believe, can be achieved by passage of legislation such as H.R. 11386. The main thrust of this bill is to encourage the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to develop a more extensive program for counseling, information, and education services regarding sudden infant death syndrome.

Briefly stated, H.R. 11386 would authorize a program of grants and contracts for education and services to SIDS through four major activities and approaches:

First. The development of public information and professional educational materials relating to SIDS;

Second. The dissemination of such materials and information to health care personnel, public safety officials, and the general public;

Third. The collection, analysis, and furnishing of information relating to the causes of SIDS; and

Fourth. The provision of information and counseling to SIDS families. The bill authorizes \$2 million to be appropriated for each of the next 3 fiscal years to carry out the provisions of the act. No single grant or contract is to be in excess of \$50,000.

I am particularly pleased to note a high priority in H.R. 11386 of educating the public about sudden infant death syndrome. A meaningful information program must make current and relevant material available to all medical, emergency service, law enforcement, and medico-legal personnel involved with sudden infant death cases. Literature must be published and distributed for use in educating parents, future parents, nurses, social workers, medical examiners, and coroners as to the nature of SIDS and to the needs of the people tragically affected by it. In addition, statistical data must be compiled and analyzed in order to provide a more reliable and realistic picture on the number of sudden infant death cases each year.

Most of all, we must not forget the families of SIDS victims. Education and counseling services must be well established to help them understand the facts about the disease. This is the only way we can dispel their unnecessary feelings of guilt and anxiety. Although to date there is no way of preventing the infant deaths, social counseling can help alleviate and often prevent many of the emotional and psychological problems which affect the families of SIDS victims. Without immediate understanding, the feeling of guilt and deep grief can become permanent, overwhelming, and destructive to the family unit.

H.R. 11386 acknowledges and speaks to these needs. By providing Federal assistance for information and education programs concerning SIDS, and projects concerning the causes of SIDS, H.R. 11386 establishes the means we need to launch a successful campaign against

sudden infant death. I urge my fellow Congressmen to stand behind this important legislation and to join together in an effective national commitment against sudden infant death syndrome.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON ENERGY CRISIS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. FINDLEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Speaker, my constituents are more profoundly concerned about energy than any other issue, and I feel the House must act promptly to clear up the facts and determine what measures are needed. The best way to handle this complex responsibility is by means of a special select committee.

The alternative is a proliferation of hearings by an assortment of independent House committees. They inevitably will be uncoordinated, duplicative, confusing, and incomplete—and they will leave the Congress and the public uncertain of what to believe and what to do next.

Already in prospect are several separate House hearings and unless a prestigious special committee is appointed, the proliferation will continue.

The energy crisis touches the interests of every standing committee and yet none has the authority or resources to deal with its ramifications. If each committee goes ahead with its own separate inquiry, the Congress and the public will have great difficulty following developments. Persons with important testimony to offer will be pulled a dozen ways at once and required to waste time answering the same questions time after time.

What is needed is a special committee, consisting of a small, carefully selected group of Members who will devote the necessary time to complete thorough hearings within 90 days at the most, so the findings and recommendations can be considered by the standing committees of the House before summer.

Discussions with my constituents during the current recess have convinced me they are deeply disturbed by the oil crisis. Many Americans simply do not believe there is a real fuel shortage. They are suspicious of the major oil companies. They cannot comprehend why the situation got so bad so fast—why service stations now low on supplies, just a few short months ago were giving glassware and mugs to drum up business. They are also cynical about the role of the Government in energy management.

This crisis in confidence equals the energy crisis itself. Both can best be resolved through a well-organized, coordinated series of hearings by a select committee which will enable all interests to present their story in a respected public forum. Today I am introducing a resolution to establish such a forum.

Text of resolution follows:

Resolved, That there is hereby created a Select Committee on the Energy Crisis, to be composed of seven Members of the House of Representatives to be appointed by the Speaker, one of whom he shall designate from the majority party as chairman, and one of whom he shall designate from the minor-

ity party as vice chairman. No more than four Members shall be from the same party. Any vacancy occurring in the membership of the committee shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.

The committee is authorized and directed to conduct a full and complete investigation and study of the character of the energy crisis, including the following specific areas:

(1) the extent of existing petroleum supplies and reserves within or without the United States and under the control of firms doing business within the United States;

(2) the extent of overlapping control among the management of international petroleum companies, the degree of oligopoly within the petroleum industry, and the existence of administered prices and artificially controlled production levels;

(3) the reason for decline in domestic production and refining of petroleum products within the United States;

(4) the effect of changes in the tax laws of the United States on available petroleum supplies;

(5) the effectiveness of the Federal Energy Agency, the Cost of Living Council, and other government agencies in monitoring the petroleum shortage and assuring adequate supplies at reasonable prices;

(6) the implications of the energy shortage for domestic and international economic and social stability;

(7) the short and long-term profits earned, taxes paid, and capital investments of the petroleum industry compared with other major industries; and

(8) such other facets of the energy crisis as the committee may decide to study.

For the purpose of carrying out this resolution the committee, or any subcommittee thereof authorized by the committee to hold hearings, is authorized to sit and act during the present Congress at such times and places within the United States, including any Commonwealth or possession thereof, whether the House is in session, has recessed, or has adjourned, to hold such hearings, and to require, by subpoena or otherwise, the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production of such books, records, correspondence, memorandums, papers, and documents, as it deems necessary; except that neither the committee nor any subcommittee thereof may sit while the House is meeting unless special leave to sit shall have been obtained from the House. Subpoenas may be issued under the signature of the chairman of the committee or any member of the committee designated by him, and may be served by any person designated by such chairman or member.

The committee shall report to the House by April 1974, or as soon thereafter as practicable during the present Congress the results of its investigation and study, together with such recommendations as it deems advisable. The committee shall issue such interim reports and recommendations as it deems desirable. Any such report which is made when the House is not in session shall be filed with the Clerk of the House.

THE FEDERAL PAPERWORK BURDEN RELIEF ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. CRONIN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CRONIN. Mr. Speaker, more and more small businesses are being burdened by voluminous and redundant paperwork demands by the Federal Government. Unlike large corporations, small businesses have limited resources and make a proportionally greater ex-

penditure of time and money on Federal paperwork. This adversely affects the ability of small businessmen to compete effectively in the marketplace.

While the worth of this reporting relationship cannot be questioned, the nature and extent can.

I am today cosponsoring "The Federal Paperwork Burden Relief Act," calling for the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a study of the burden of reporting requirements of Federal regulatory programs on independent business establishments. This, I believe, is a first real step in providing relief to the small businessman.

THE YATRON "FEDERAL PAPERWORK BURDEN RELIEF ACT"

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. YATRON) is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. YATRON. Mr. Speaker, the American small businessman has fallen victim to the burgeoning Federal bureaucracy. He is being smothered under an avalanche of paperwork, which is time-consuming and expensive. The businessman is searching for a way to cut through this bureaucratic red tape, which costs him and the Federal Government many billions of dollars annually. Having been a small businessman prior to being elected to the Congress in 1968, I know that participation in private enterprise can be rewarding. I know also, however, that it entails a great deal of hard work. The last thing a small businessman needs is an onerous paperwork load. What can be done to lessen the Federal paperwork burden imposed on millions of small businessmen?

Legislation which I have authored and am today introducing seeks to effectively lessen that burden. The Federal Paperwork Burden Relief Act is direct and simple. It directs the General Accounting Office to study the nature and extent of the Federal reporting requirements. The GAO is to make its findings known to the Congress, in the form of recommendations for those administrative actions and legislative enactments deemed appropriate and necessary. The legislative branch will then be armed with these recommendations and can begin to cut away the red tape.

I am pleased that so many of my House colleagues are joining me in this needed effort. My very distinguished colleague in the other body, Senator HENRY JACKSON, has shown his interest and support for the paperwork bill by introducing the measure in the Senate. The Senator is a ranking member of the Government Operations Committee, which will consider the bill. Thus, his support has greatly enhanced the prospects for passage and lends credence to the need for such an effort.

The response received in behalf of the legislation is overwhelming. Inasmuch as commentary on the bill has only very recently been sought, many additional endorsements are expected to be received during the coming weeks. Preliminary reactions are extremely encouraging.

From the National Federation of Independent Business, which has indicated its intention to work actively with me in seeking passage, comes this comment:

The approach of the Yatron bill is sound. It should dispel some of the misunderstanding which caused this issue and its enactment will provide for the Congress the accurate information it needs to legislate in this area.

The American Farm Bureau Federation says of the paperwork bill:

Certainly farmers in recent years understand as well as anybody the additional paperwork that is required as a result of various programs in the federal government. We would certainly be enthusiastic about your bill and its attempt to obtain relief from some of this federal paperwork.

According to the American Pharmaceutical Association,

It was generally agreed that your proposal is long overdue. . . . The Board formally voted to indorse your bill.

And, from the American Medical Association comes the news that a formal endorsement will soon be received at any time, for surely physicians are also encumbered by the heavy Federal paperwork burden.

From Pennsylvania chambers of commerce and other national organizations have come similar remarks. I feel that the importance of the legislation is reflected in the fact that it will affect virtually every segment of the Nation's business sector, as well as many individuals who are self-employed such as attorneys and others.

I am convinced that enactment of the Federal Paperwork Burden Relief Act is a distinct possibility, judging from the response received, both in and out of Congress. I, therefore, look forward to passage in this 93d Congress, so that the small businessmen throughout the country may know that they can look forward to a lessening of their paperwork burden.

A very excellent statement on the problem has been made by Mr. Frederick L. Williford, Government Affairs Director of the National Federation of Independent Business. Mr. Williford's comments are noteworthy. I include them to be printed in the Record and I heartily commend them to the attention of my colleagues in the Congress.

In addition to sponsoring the paperwork bill, I am also introducing a resolution calling for the establishment of a "National Small Business Month." It seeks to promote a permanent national observance, with appropriate ceremonies and activities to highlight the opportunities that we enjoy under our free enterprise system of Government.

Mr. Speaker, I call not only my distinguished colleagues in this great body, but upon small and independent businessmen throughout the United States, to put their full support behind the Federal Paperwork Burden Relief Act. Our efforts in their behalf will enable them to more effectively and successfully take part and compete in the free and open marketplace. They represent the core and cornerstone of our system of private enterprise, which fosters and makes possible successful human enterprise.

The remarks of Frederick L. Williford follow:

STATEMENT OF FREDERICK L. WILLIFORD—
DIRECTOR OF GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS, NATIONAL FEDERATION OF INDEPENDENT BUSINESS.

Before: Subcommittee on Government Regulation, Senate Select Small Business Committee.

Subject: Small business paperwork burden.

DECEMBER 13, 1973.

Mr. Chairman, distinguished members of the Committee, I am Frederick L. Williford, Director of Government Affairs, National Federation of Independent Business.

The National Federation of Independent Business is the largest single member business organization in the United States. Our membership, which numbers 367,000 small and independent businesses, covers the entire spectrum of the U.S. economy. The majority of our members are proprietorships and partnerships. Over 85% of our members employ fewer than 20 workers and over 55% have a gross annual sales income under \$200,000.

The Federation appreciates this opportunity to present the composite viewpoint of small and independent business on the impact and the problem experienced with the Economic Census of Business conducted by the Bureau of the Census. The problems of small business resulting from this five-year economic census must be viewed in the context of the pyramiding paperwork burden being placed on small and independent businessmen. While the small business community recognizes the government's need for reliable data upon which to base policy and planning decisions, these governmental reporting requirements of each government agency must be considered in light of the total reporting burden of all government agencies, both federal and state.

While we are discussing the Economic Census in particular this morning, it must be emphasized that the census reports are in addition to the IRS, FTC, Social Security, Occupational Safety and Health, state and local reporting requirements. In short, it must be recognized that the Economic Census reports are only part of an increasingly serious small business paperwork crisis.

COST OF PAPERWORK

The focal point of the paperwork burden is, of course, cost. It should be noted however, that the cost to small business of complying with federal, state and local reporting requirements has several facets, a few of which I would like to discuss this morning.

The most obvious is the direct cost to small business of complying with the regulations. The distinguished Chairman of this Committee, Senator McIntyre, noted in 1972, that it cost the small business community \$18 billion to handle the estimated ten billion sheets of paper required in federal reports. The costs are continuing to increase. In New Hampshire for example, it cost \$325 in 1961 for a business to file IRS reports only. To file IRS reports in 1971, it cost \$869 per firm. This is an increase in ten years of over 160%.

In light of the fact that the average small businessman, for various reasons, does not benefit in any substantial degree from the data developed by the Economic Census, there is virtually no benefit received for the time and effort spent in completing the forms. The direct cost of completing the forms and researching the data is a net loss to the small businessman in most cases.

NONPRODUCTIVE WORK

Time is money to all businessmen, however, time is particularly critical to the small businessman because of his active involve-

ment in the day-to-day operations of the business. Time required to research accounting and statistical records and to fill out government forms is non-productive work. Such time must be taken from income producing activities. In an NFIB survey, it was determined that in 24% of small businesses, the owner filled out the federal forms himself. In only 6% of the cases did an independent accountant do the work. In the remaining 70% of the cases, the owner and his staff were involved. Therefore, in 94% of the small businesses surveyed, the owner and his staff must take considerable time from productive endeavors to file federal reports, the data from which is utilized by small business only to a minor degree.

One of the reasons why so many man hours must be spent by small businessmen in collecting data necessary to complete the Economic Census forms is that they do not have the advantage of computer-based accounting systems enjoyed by larger firms. The average small business accounting system is not sophisticated and is not so designed to develop the information required on the Economic Census forms. To develop accurate information or to make educated estimates requires an unreasonable amount of research time. The cost of this research time is a net loss to the average small businessman.

Because the small businessman cannot afford to enjoy the economies of scale developed by larger companies through their use of sophisticated computer-based accounting systems and expensive accounting machines, it costs the small businessman relatively more to develop the information required on the Census of Business forms. He has fewer sales dollars over which to spread the cost of developing this data. Therefore, as a result the small businessman is placed in a poorer competitive position in relation to his larger competitors.

FILING DATE UNREALISTIC

The filing date of March 15th for the Economic Census reports is unrealistic and unreasonable. Many small businesses have not closed their books for the previous fiscal year and hence must try to complete these census reports from incomplete data. The due date of March 15th works an unreasonable hardship on many small businesses.

We recommend that the concept followed by the Internal Revenue Service be adopted by the Census Department. IRS requires that tax forms be submitted within 90 days following the close of a company's accounting year. Applying this same reporting concept to the Economic Census reports, we submit that the census reports be due 120 days after the close of the accounting year. Therefore, those companies on a calendar accounting year which close their books December 31st and would file their census forms on May 1st. However, those who did not close their books until June 30th would not be required to file their census reports until October 30th. In this way, the Census Bureau would receive more accurate data and the delay in receiving the information would not be critical when one considers that the data covers the preceding five years.

DUPLICATION OF DATA

The data requested in Economic Census reports duplicates many of the other forms the businessman is required to file. This duplication of effort is an unwarranted and unnecessary cost-increasing requirement. Even though the data requested may be required in a slightly different form, such data is often available from other government agencies. The current practice of separate government agencies isolating themselves from the data already collected by other government agencies, must come to a halt. A government-wide integrated system of data collection must be developed. The Economic

Census reports should be a part of this integrated data collection system.

Reports are now criticized as being too lengthy, too detailed, too complex, too confusing and requiring highly-qualified people to fill them out. Rocco J. Antonelli, past President of the National Association of Public Accountants, made the observation that some form or report is due every fifteen days. Therefore, for a small businessman to be in compliance with the law, he must be continually filling out government forms, many of which duplicate.

RECOMMENDATIONS

In summary, Mr. Chairman, we would like to make the following recommendations for the improvement of the Economic Census of Business and other government data collection activities.

1) All government agencies, including the Bureau of Census, should be required to develop and operate an integrated, systematic approach to business data collection. A procedure and method should be developed for the exchange of information collected by all data-collecting agencies, thereby reducing duplication of effort on the part of government agencies and businessmen.

2) The data collection forms and instructions be simplified in light of the relatively unsophisticated accounting systems of small businessmen. The economic data requested should be easily obtainable from simple accounting systems without the time-consuming research now required.

3) An exemption for small business be made from the mandatory requirement of submitting Economic Census information. Such an exemption would recognize the limited staffs of small business firms and that the cost of compiling the Economic Census data is unfairly burdensome on these small businesses.

4) If a small business exemption is not granted, the Bureau of Census be instructed to develop and implement a sampling methodology and to conduct a sampling program of small business rather than a complete census.

5) Consideration should be given to establishing the due date for the Economic Census report at a date sufficiently far after the close of the accounting year of individual companies to permit greater ease of filing and to develop more accurate data.

6) New legislation should be introduced and passed which would require the integration of governmental collection. The Federal Reports Act of 1942 is not now doing the job that Congress intended.

7) The Office of Management and Budget should be required to develop a program which includes specific steps to be taken to reduce the paperwork burden for small business. Such a program should be part of OMB's in-going responsibility to administer the Federal Reports Act.

Mr. Chairman, we feel obliged to note that some of the recommendations above were made as long ago as 1968. Some were emphasized in this Committee's hearings in 1972. However, the Congress and the federal bureaucracy have taken little heed of the plight of the small businessman who is being inundated with federal, state and local mandatory reporting requirements. Government is obviously not being sufficiently responsive to the needs of the small business community in this area. President Nixon pledged to make government more responsive to the people. We submit that in keeping with this pledge, the Congress and federal bureaucracy must become more responsive to the needs of the small business community.

Mr. Chairman, members of the Committee, on behalf of the Federation and our 367,000 members, we thank you for this opportunity to present the views of small and independent business on this critical paperwork burden issue.

PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT TO PUBLIC LAW 874

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas, (Mr. GONZALEZ) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, when the Postal Reorganization Act came into being in 1970, one of the provisions provided that Federal buildings using more than 55 percent or more of their space for postal operations would be turned over to the U.S. Postal Service. On the surface this transition sounds logical, but what we discovered later was that these buildings turned over to the Postal Service and now considered postal buildings could no longer be considered Federal buildings for impacted aid purposes according to Public Law 874, even though they housed other Federal agencies.

Congress remedied this situation, however, by adding an amendment to a manpower bill that would extend the life of these buildings as Federal buildings for impacted aid purposes for 2 years. These 2 years are not up, and I was recently contacted by one of the superintendents from my district who advised me that the Federal building, the one in which my office is housed in San Antonio, is no longer considered a Federal building for impacted aid purposes. His school district alone has 300 category B students whose parents work in that building who, as the law now stands, cannot be counted as category B for fiscal 1974. This means that the school district stands to lose approximately \$60,000.

My office, in talking with the Office of Education, has learned that there are 130 buildings across the country that will no longer be considered Federal buildings because of the provision in the Postal Reorganization Act and the lapse of the extension amendment. I am sure that many of my colleagues will find that their school districts will be receiving less funds because of this expiration.

Today I am proposing an amendment to Public Law 874 that would allow those buildings where 55 percent or more of the space is used for postal business to still be considered as Federal buildings for impacted aid, and my amendment would make this permanent within the law.

School districts across the Nation are suffering because they do not know what to expect in the way of Federal funds, and I have been decrying our erratic and cruel way of financing the established and needed ongoing programs to provide education. Now we find that many school districts will be hit with yet another serious budgetary problem.

I do not feel that Congress means to treat the education of our young people in this manner, but as I said on the House floor during the recent debate on the Labor-HEW appropriations conference report, the great promise of Federal aid, visualized in the landmark legislation of the last 12 years, has turned into bitter wormwood and a gutted "House of Education." Hopefully, my bill will be passed, and will bring some continuity in at least one

small area. I hope that my colleagues will support me in this effort.

ENERGY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. CLARK) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. Speaker, what this Nation needs is energy, not rhetoric. I can speak here on the House floor and it will not add any units of energy but if we do not start here on the House floor nothing will happen.

This Nation was originally built by people who faced cold, darkness, and snow but responded with action. They chopped trees and built both homes and fires. They did not keep warm by wringing their hands. There will be darkness at noon in this Nation only if we choose to wear blinders.

Up to now much of the concentration of attention has been on personal discomforts associated with the energy shortage—and that is natural enough in an area where discomfort will be great. But the economic ramifications of the energy shortage are just beginning to be felt and, in the long run, they will have far more impact.

The fact is that we cannot afford higher levels of unemployment, greater welfare costs, and lower standards of education which will surely result from the energy crisis if we fail now to act in a positive manner.

It was once said that everyone talks about the weather but no one does anything about it. It could equally be said that everyone is talking about the energy crisis but no one is doing anything about it. I have a specific proposal to do something about it—and Mr. Speaker, if we do it now and for the remainder of this session of Congress things will start to happen.

If we have to bend the twig of ecology in order to keep the tree of life growing, so be it. Unemployed people sitting in cold, dark rooms are hardly preferable to employed people wearing sweaters. To keep them on the job means providing them with energy—not rhetoric—nuclear, coal, residual oil, oil from the seas, refineries—wherever and whenever we can get energy with a minimum impact on our surroundings.

And that, Mr. Speaker, brings me to my specific proposal.

The present unstable balance of power between environmental enforcement agencies—including organized and ad hoc pressure groups—and business and industry could, and most probably will, lead to a national economic debacle unless steps are taken soon by Congress and State legislatures to bring this imbalance into proper focus.

A fundamental reason for the unstable balance is the difficulty that the majority of U.S. industries face today in defending themselves against the growing and increasingly accepted power of government agencies and organized pressure groups to delay and inhibit industry's

growth, and in some cases, their very survival.

It would, therefore, seem only equitable that Federal and State environmental implementation agencies—and nongovernmental pressure groups—should be required to prepare an "economic and sociological impact statement." This statement should include the estimated time and cost to rectify the alleged environmental infringement and the cost in lost wages and/or community benefits should the industry be forced to shut down or the project abandoned.

Industry is only asking for a fair shake in requesting that both sides play by the same rules. The present-day emotionalism regarding the environment might moderate to a great extent when the accuser is forced to do an in-depth study of the total environment by effectively weighing the ecological impact against the economic and sociological impacts before raising his voice in objection.

To paraphrase John E. Kinney, world-renowned environmental consultant, in a talk before the Center for International Studies at Bled, Yugoslavia, this past June—

When in the achievement of an environmental goal more money is required than a city or company has, it ignores the services the people of a city must do without or the jobs that will be lost with the closure of part or all of a company. It ignores the tax base change in the area when company operations are curtailed. In short, it ignores the environment.

The State of Illinois has already taken affirmative steps in this direction where in the Illinois Environmental Protection Act amended July 1, 1972, regarding air, water, and noise pollution clearly states under title VIII—Enforcement, that—

In making its orders and determinations, the board shall take into consideration all the facts and circumstances bearing upon the reasonableness of the emissions, discharges, or deposits involved including, but not limited to:

First, the character and degree of injury to, or interference with the protection of the health, general welfare, and physical property of the people;

Second, the social and economic value of the pollution source;

Third, the suitability or unsuitability of the pollution source to the area in which it is located, including the question of priority of location in the area involved; and

Fourth, the technical practicability and economic reasonableness of reducing or eliminating the emissions, discharges, or deposits resulting from such pollution source.

And so, Mr. Speaker, I propose that the House Appropriations Committee and the House itself insist from here on that any legislation relating to the environment have attached to it not only an environmental impact statement but an economic impact statement as well.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, if, indeed, we do have a genuine energy crisis and shortage a good deal of it is caused by those who are more concerned with keep-

ing birds and fish alive than by those who are concerned with keeping people working and fed. There is a case, perhaps, to be made by both, but the time has long since passed to bring them into a reasonable balance.

HEARINGS ON OIL AND GAS DEVELOPMENT ON OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. EILBERG) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. EILBERG. Mr. Speaker, I wish to announce that the Subcommittee on Immigration, Citizenship, and International Law of the Committee on the Judiciary has scheduled several days of public hearings to review the administration of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act of 1953 by the Department of the Interior.

In addition, these hearings will be concerned with announced plans to rapidly accelerate oil and gas leasing on the Outer Continental Shelf in the near future.

The first series of hearings will be held on January 24, 30, and 31. The hearing on Thursday, January 24, will be in room 2141, Rayburn House Office Building, and will commence at 10:30 a.m. Testimony will be received from Hon. Rogers C. B. Morton, Secretary of the Interior. The following week testimony will be received from representatives of the oil industry, consumer and environmentalist groups, and other interested parties.

U.S. CANAL ZONE: ITS TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY MUST BE PRESERVED

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FLOOD) is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, on various occasions when addressing this House of Congress, I have stressed the fact that in the current struggle for world power the Caribbean is our fourth front. In the Soviet drive for conquest of this strategic area, the Panama Canal has long been its prime objective. The Communist takeover of Cuba, where our naval base at Guantanamo is located, was in furtherance of Soviet aims, for that important island controls the Atlantic approaches to the canal. The gravity of the present global situation was dramatically emphasized by the overthrow on September 11, 1973, by the armed forces of Chile of that country's Marxist regime. This overthrow was the subject of an important colloquy in the House in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of September 26, which is commended for reading by all seeking knowledge on the canal situation.

Unfortunately, the mass news media of the United States has failed to report objectively and comprehensively on more recent developments to the south of us. Such failure was illustrated in the December 29, 1973, issue of the Washington

Post, the only morning paper in the Nation's Capital, when it carried a mere seven-line item of 28 words announcing that the President will soon propose legislation to the Congress to authorize the transfer to Panama of two military bases in the U.S. Canal Zone and the sale of Panamanian lottery tickets in the zone territory.

Though this minute account was probably the most significant news story in that issue of the Washington Post, it was tucked away as an addenda in the "Around the World" column on page B8. Notwithstanding its obscure position, I was fortunate enough to spot it and able to obtain additional information from two Panama newspapers, which is revealing.

Briefly stated the facts as gleaned from the latter are as follows:

That Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker, Chief U.S. Negotiator, left Panama on December 2 after a 6-day visit in connection with current treaty negotiations he now directs;

That while on the Isthmus he discussed "fundamental aspects" of the negotiations and "collective matters" with Panamanian Foreign Minister Juan Tack and, after return to Washington, was temporarily diverted from the Panama task to head the U.S. delegation for the current Arab-Israeli negotiations in Geneva.

That on December 28, 1973, Deputy Press Secretary Gerald P. Warren of the White House announced at a briefing for newsmen that the President will propose legislation recommended by Bunker to authorize the transfer of "old" France Field, at the Atlantic end of the Canal Zone to Panama and that nearby "new" France Field will eventually be turned over subject to the right to use the latter in an emergency;

That the legislation to be requested will include provisions authorizing Panama to operate its national lottery in the Canal Zone, a practice that under U.S. laws has been banned there for over 50 years; and

That according to Foreign Minister Tack, all indications are that these moves are "strictly unilateral measures" to be taken by the United States to point the way to a "new attitude" toward Panama.

Why, Mr. Speaker, if there are to be any further negotiations at all, surrender major points in advance? Could there be anything more stupid, or does this indicate a determination on the part of the executive to adhere to its purlind course regardless of the costs or consequences? Who in our Government is behind such supine weakness in protecting our just and indispensable treaty rights?

For the purpose of emphasis I wish to repeat that in the above proposals there are two major points: First, disposal of U.S. territory and property; and second, authorizing a lottery to be conducted by Panama in the U.S. Canal Zone, counter to U.S. law, all in the name of modernizing the treaty

relationships between Panama and the United States.

While it may be true that the two airfields are not now in active use, with the world on the verge of global warfare in which the Panama Canal is a focal objective of Red power, we cannot tell when they will be needed, or for what purpose, and needed in a hurry. Such preposterous piecemeal giveaways must be prevented, for unless they are, the surrenders will stimulate renewed demands and we shall lose the entire zone and canal.

Although these territorial transfers are proposed to enable Panama to extend its present free zone now in Colon, this does not offer the best solution for the problem of enlarging that Panamanian enterprise. As stated in my address in the Congress on December 12, the way to help Panama in regard to such enlargement is to assist it in the planning and relocation of the Free Zone to Panamanian territory east of the Canal Zone, where there is ample space for future expansion, and connecting the relocated free zone with the existing Cristobal docks by means of a road or railroad.

As to the second point, the giving to Panama the right to conduct its lottery in the U.S. Canal Zone may seem innocuous but it is not. Such action would be tantamount to granting Panama authority to exercise one attribute of sovereignty in U.S. territory and this should not be permitted for it would inevitably lead to other demands for additional attributes.

Mr. Speaker, because of my long association with the canal situation, I believe that I know the feeling of the people of the United States. When the House of Representatives expressed itself some years ago in regard to the question of the formal display of the Panama flag in the U.S. Canal Zone, it opposed such display by a vote of 382 to 12 (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, February 2, 1960. After the March 15, 1973, national telecast on the "Advocate" program as to whether the United States should surrender the Canal Zone to Panama in which my distinguished colleague from Illinois (Mr. CRANE) and I were participants on the negative side, the vote of more than 12,000 citizens from all parts of the Nation who wrote in was 86 percent against the surrender. Moreover, my correspondence overwhelmingly supports continued undiluted U.S. control. In view of all the facts, if the present administration wishes another confrontation with the Congress I know of no better way for bringing it about than by attempting to surrender the U.S.-owned Canal Zone.

In order that the Congress and the Nation may know what is transpiring as to the proposed dismemberment of the Canal's protective frame known as the Canal Zone with resultant breaching of the integrity of the Panama Canal and how the mass news media cannot be depended upon to report objectively in regard to this vital matter, I quote three newsstories starting with the 28 word item in the Washington Post and the res-

olution of the 1973 National Convention of the American Legion on the canal question:

[From the Washington Post, Dec. 29, 1973]

ADDENDA

President Nixon will ask Congress to authorize the transfer of two military bases to the Republic of Panama and the sale of lottery tickets in the Canal Zone.

[From the Panama American, Dec. 31, 1973]

UNITED STATES MOVES TOWARD MODERNIZATION OF TIES WITH REPUBLIC OF PANAMA

Foreign Minister Juan Antonio Tack interprets initiative by the United States to introduce legislation for return of France Field to Panamanian jurisdiction and to authorize sales of Panama National Lottery tickets as measures "strictly unilateral measures which the U.S. government has decided to start taking to point the way to a new attitude toward Panama."

Tack made reference to an announcement from the San Clemente, Calif., White House that Nixon will propose legislation to provide that Panama immediately assume title and jurisdiction to Old France Field, and adjacent New France Field, former military air bases in the Colon province, on the Atlantic Side of the Isthmus; with a proviso that American military planes be authorized to use the bases in case of emergency.

Tack's statement was as follows:

"According to the statement made public by President Nixon, he intends to propose to the United States Congress certain legislation for the purpose of starting to modernize relations between Panama and the United States over the portion of Panamanian territory known as the Canal Zone, as a complement to the negotiations between the two countries on a new interoceanic canal treaty, which is undoubtedly the fundamental thing for Panama in our standing struggle for the abrogation of the 1903 Treaty.

"As stated in that declaration, the legislative proposals were recommended to President Nixon by Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker, who told me he would do so during the meetings he held with me in Panama in the latter part of November.

"All indications are that these are strictly unilateral measures which the Government of the United States of America has decided to start taking to point the way to a new attitude towards Panama in the subsequent development of the interoceanic canal treaty negotiations, which should continue on the basis of the deepest respect to the dignity of the Republic of Panama."

[From the Panama Star and Herald, Dec. 29, 1973]

FRANCE FIELD AREA REVERTING TO RP—NIXON ACTING ON PROPOSAL BY E. BUNKER

President Richard Nixon will propose legislation to Congress turning over to Panama the Old France Field and New France Field areas on the Atlantic side of the Canal Zone and permitting the sale of Panama National Lottery tickets in the Zone.

The disclosure was made by White House Deputy Press Secretary Gerald P. Warren at a briefing for newsmen Friday, according to the U.S. Information Service (USIS).

Warren said the legislation, which will be proposed when the Congress reconvenes, was recommended by U.S. Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker, the chief U.S. negotiator in the Panama Canal treaty talks with Panama. Bunker was here in early December and had high-level discussions with Brig. Gen. Omar Torrijos, the Chief of Government, and Foreign Minister Juan A. Tack.

The France Field area has long been sought by Panama as part of its program for expanding the Colon Free Zone, whose thriving business has been threatened by lack of space. The France Field area lies opposite the Free Zone.

The USIS report on Warren's briefing said the proposed legislation also "would permit Panama to operate a national lottery within the Canal Zone." Panama sources said this referred to the sale of National Lottery tickets in the Zone. Under U.S. laws enforced in the Canal Zone, lottery sales have been banned there since the National Lottery began operations more than fifty years ago.

Bunker left Panama Dec. 2 after a six-day visit during which he and Foreign Minister Tack discussed what they termed "fundamental aspects" of the treaty negotiations as well as "collateral matters."

In Washington Bunker said he will return to Panama to continue negotiations for a new Panama Canal treaty within the next ten days. He said he expects to go to Panama on either January 6 or 7. He was asked about his plans Thursday night at a State Department reception in honor of Secretary Henry A. Kissinger.

Bunker had planned to return to Panama this month. But shortly after his arrival in Washington, he was selected as chief U.S. delegate to the Middle East peace conference in Geneva. At that time, U.S. officials stressed that this new assignment would not remove him from the negotiations with Panama.

The USIS report on the news briefing by White House Deputy Press Secretary Warren is as follows:

"President Nixon will propose legislation to Congress when it reconvenes to begin modernizing the relationship between the U.S. and Panama with respect to the Canal Zone."

"Warren said the legislation was recommended by Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker and is being proposed after consultation with the Secretaries of State and Defense and members of Congress. He added that the legislation is 'not a direct part' of the treaty negotiations between the two countries on the Canal Zone.

"The spokesman said the legislation would permit transfer of title and jurisdiction of a World War Two airfield—'Old France Field'—to Panama. The facility is no longer needed for the area's defense, he said. A second airfield 'New France Field' would eventually be turned over to Panama also, he said, but the U.S. would retain the right to use it as a military base if required in an emergency. The two fields are near the Atlantic Side of the Canal.

"Warren said the legislation also would permit Panama to operate a national lottery within the Canal Zone. He said the President's proposals would benefit the economic development of the region and would 'serve the practical interests' of both the U.S. and Panama. The proposals are part of the U.S. effort to modernize its activities within the Canal Zone, he said."

FIFTY-FIFTH ANNUAL NATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN LEGION, HONOLULU, HAWAII, AUGUST 21-23, 1973—RESOLUTION No. 25

Committee: Foreign Relations.
Subject: The Panama Canal.

Whereas, Under the 1903 Treaty with Panama, the United States obtained the grant in perpetuity of the use, occupation and control of the Canal Zone territory with all sovereign rights, power and authority to the entire exclusion of the exercise by Panama of any such sovereign rights, power, or authority as well as the ownership of all

privately held land and property in the Zone by purchase from individual owners; and

Whereas, The United States has an overriding national security interest in maintaining undiluted control over the Canal Zone and Panama Canal and solemn obligations under its treaties with Great Britain and Colombia for the efficient operation of the Canal; and

Whereas, The United States Government is currently engaged in negotiations with the Government of Panama to grant greater rights to Panama both in the Canal Zone and with respect to the Canal itself without authorization of the Congress, which will diminish, if not absolutely abrogate, the present U.S. treaty-based sovereignty and ownership of the Zone; and

Whereas, These negotiations are being utilized by the U.S. Government in an effort to get Panama to grant an option for the construction of a "sea-level" canal eventually to replace the present canal, and by the Panamanian government in an attempt to gain sovereign control and jurisdiction over the Canal Zone and effective control over the operation of the Canal itself; and

Whereas, Similar concessional negotiations by the U.S. in 1967 resulted in three draft treaties that were frustrated by the will of the Congress of the United States because they would have gravely weakened U.S. control over the Canal and the Canal Zone; and

Whereas, The American people have consistently opposed further concessions to any Panamanian government that would further weaken U.S. control over either the Canal Zone or Canal; and

Whereas, Many scientists have demonstrated the probability that the removal of natural ecological barriers between the Pacific and Atlantic oceans entailed in the opening of a sea-level canal could lead to ecological hazards which the advocates of the sea level canal have ignored in their plans; and

Whereas, The American Legion believes that treaties are solemn obligations binding on the parties and has consistently opposed the abrogation, modification, or weakening of the Treaty of 1903; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By The American Legion in National Convention assembled in Honolulu, Hawaii, August 21, 22, 23, 1973, that the Legion reiterates its uncompromising opposition to any new treaties or executive agreements with Panama that would in any way reduce our indispensable sovereign control over the U. S. owned Canal Zone or Canal; and be it further

Resolved, That The American Legion oppose the construction of a new sea-level canal, as advocated by the Atlantic-Pacific Study Commission as needlessly expensive, diplomatically hazardous, ecologically dangerous, and subject to the control of foreign governments; and be it finally

Resolved, That The American Legion reiterates its strong support for resuming the modernization of the present Panama Canal as provided in the current Third Locks-Terminal Lake plan legislation introduced and supported by so many members of Congress.

TIME FOR THE FACTS—LET'S END THE ENERGY CRISIS INFORMATION EMBARGO

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. RANDALL), is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. RANDALL. Mr. Speaker, at present the most disturbing aspects of the

problem we call the energy crisis is the growing public skepticism as to whether there is in fact a real shortage of fuel. Unless there is some way for people to be given the facts and to know the truth, this skepticism could completely undermine the administration's efforts to deal with our energy difficulties.

Like most members I have just returned from 3½ weeks spent in our congressional district. In spite of snow and ice on the roads accompanied by near zero temperatures I managed to visit 13 of the 16 counties of our congressional district.

Everywhere I went I met with the same disbelief that there is a real shortage of gasoline, diesel, propane, or other essential fuels. In my opinion sounding survey, I was careful to attempt to gage the depth of this feeling of doubt or disbelief about the reality of these shortages. Again and again, repeated over and over, was the belief that there was something phony rather than real about the so-called energy crisis.

My own belief is that our country today is suffering from a complete lack of firm and accurate statistics concerning the oil industry. We all agree that we are suffering from the Arab oil embargo. To paraphrase that situation, I have recently become convinced that we are also suffering from an energy information embargo. Statistics on oil and gas reserves, production, supplies, and the storage in stockpiles are as, one of my constituents put it, as slippery as a greased pig at a country fair. When you think you have your hands on some believable figures, you suddenly find they are inaccurate. What is at the beginning represented to be firm, hard figures are later said to be only estimates. Then those estimates vary from day to day and from spokesman to spokesman of the different oil companies.

As I see it the first order of business as we attempt to grapple with a solution to the energy crisis is to provide a better system for collecting energy data. This data collecting authority should be provided the new Federal Energy Office.

Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced a measure entitled "The Energy Information Act of 1974." It provides that the Administrator of the Federal Energy Office will not only be clothed with authority but is directed to collect energy information from all persons engaged in any phase of energy production or distribution. Under my bill, the Administrator can require data and projections of energy production and consumption as to source, time, and methodology of development. He is empowered to require or enforce responses to his request for energy information. The Administrator can verify the accuracy of the information under authority given him to conduct physical inspections at energy facilities, places of production, and including business premises of energy producers or distributors. Under my bill the Administrator can conduct an inventory of the stocks of fuel in storage and may make samples of such stocks. He can inspect

and copy records of any persons or firms engaged in any phase of energy supply.

Of course any system for collecting data, to be effective, must have some teeth. Accordingly, I have provided in my bill for the Administrator to have authority to issue subpoenas for the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of papers and other documents, and to administer oaths.

If there is a neglect or refusal to obey a subpoena served upon any person, the Administrator may request the Attorney General to seek the aid of the U.S. district court to compel such person to appear to give testimony and produce documents before the Administrator.

It is deplorable that the only statistics now available are furnished the Federal agencies from the 31 oil-or-gas-producing States, and in addition some figures from the oil companies, if and when it is convenient for them. There is a complete lack of standardized procedure, for data collection and compilation.

The best way to describe the present deplorable situation is to say that the Federal Energy Office and its administrator, Mr. Simon, are trying to formulate a national energy policy in the dark. Put differently, Mr. Simon is groping about all the while hoping and praying that some of the information he has is accurate or correct, but knowing full well that most of the figures he has in his hands are not reliable. In the national interest, the Federal Energy Office cannot continue to operate in the dark.

For that reason, it is my hope that the appropriate committee to which my bill is referred will hold expeditious hearings on this measure and any other bills which have been introduced with the same objective.

Public confidence is essential if any program to meet the energy crisis is going to work. After my survey of 13 of our 16 counties that I am privileged to represent in west central Missouri I have concluded that instead of confidence in the efforts of the Federal Energy Office there is widespread skepticism that there is a real energy crunch. If something is not done quickly, the present energy information embargo could turn out to be more damaging to our country than the Arab oil embargo.

WGN ROSE PARADE FLOAT WINS TROPHY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. ANNUNZIO) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to announce to my colleagues that WGN Continental Broadcasting Co., located in the 11th Congressional District of Illinois which I am proud to represent, has won the President's Trophy for its float entry in the 85th annual Tournament of Roses parade held New Year's Day in Pasadena, Calif.

This is a special honor for WGN, and all of Chicago, because it is only WGN's second year of participation in this national pageant. Last year WGN's float

won third place in the "Business Firms" category.

I congratulate the outstanding and dedicated president of WGN, Ward L. Quaal, for this latest in a brilliant series of achievements, as well as all WGN employees throughout the Nation. The residents of Chicago and Illinois are proud of their success and their contributions to our community and our Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I include at this point in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a press release issued by WGN Continental Broadcasting Co. describing WGN's prize-winning float. The release follows:

WGN CONTINENTAL BROADCASTING CO. WINS THE COVETED PRESIDENT'S TROPHY IN THE 85TH ANNUAL TOURNAMENT OF ROSES PARADE NEW YEAR'S DAY

The WGN Continental Broadcasting Company won the coveted President's Trophy in the 85th Annual Tournament of Roses Parade held New Year's Day in Pasadena, California.

The President's Trophy goes to the entry which made the most effective use of roses in float decoration.

A record number of more than 30,000 yellow roses were used to carry out the "Happiness is . . . a Golden Anniversary" theme of WGN Continental's float entry. The theme was chosen by WGN President Ward L. Quaal as a kick-off for the year-long 50th anniversary of the company.

"We are simply elated over winning the President's Trophy because this was only the second year we have entered a float in the parade," Quaal said.

Sixty floats competed for 14 major trophies in this year's parade using fresh flowers to carry out the theme "Happiness is . . ." based on the phrase made famous by the "Peanuts" syndicated comic strip. Its creator, Charles M. Schulz, was the Grand Marshal.

The WGN Continental Broadcasting Company's entry in this year's parade was the only Chicago entry and also the first and only entry from the more than 6,700 radio and television stations in the nation.

Last year, WGN entered the parade for the first time and won third place in the "Business Firms" category.

Lawrence Welk, the Maestro of Champagne Music, and Miss Amanda Jones, Evanston, Miss U.S.A. of the Miss Universe Beauty Contest, rode on the float which depicted a classic pergola setting with five animated couples in formal dress, waltzing on a terrace to taped music of Welk's orchestra.

More than 40,000 Vanda orchids from Hawaii formed the lacy colonnade and eight varieties of yellow roses—another parade record—were used for the elegant chandelier over the bandstand, as well as cluster groupings around the outdoor garden. A five-tiered, live fountain graced the front section and a huge, twisted tree formed the rear.

The size of the WGN float was the maximum allowed—16 feet high, 18 feet wide, and 50 feet long—with the front and rear sections cantilevered above the ground.

The intricate animation of the float was one of its highlights. The waltzing couples revolved and rotated around the terrace in an irregular pattern as the animated musicians "played" their instruments to the taped music of the Welk orchestra. The fountain emitted thousands of tiny bubbles . . . a Welk trademark.

In addition to the yellow roses and Vanda orchards, more than 50 other varieties of flowers were used in a harmony of pastel colors. Among these are 10,000 pink roses, 6,000 white roses, and 1,000 Cattleya orchids. A grand total of flowers used approached 100,000.

The float was designed by Robert Stebbins, manager of Arts & Facilities for WGN Continental Group Stations, and was built by the firm of C. E. Bent and Son, Inc., of Sierra Madre, California, one of the foremost float builders in the country.

BIASED BUCKEYE BOASTS BOWL BLITZ

(Mr. REGULA asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to congratulate the Ohio State University Buckeye football team on their 1974 Rose Bowl victory.

When the Big 10 athletic directors selected Ohio State to represent the conference at the New Year's Day contest in Pasadena, my able, but misguided, sportsfan colleague from Michigan, the Honorable MARVIN L. ESCH placed in the RECORD his vehement exception to the choice of the Ohio State Buckeyes over the University of Michigan Wolverines. As a staunch Buckeye booster, I decided to hold my comment until the Ohio State selection was vindicated by an inevitable Rose Bowl victory. The score, Ohio State University—42, University of Southern California—21, is a conclusive answer to the critics.

I hope my gold and very "blue" Michigan colleague will join me in cheering hurrah for the victorious Ohio scarlet and gray.

THE HONORABLE DANIEL F. RING

(Mr. PRICE of Illinois asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. PRICE of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, during the recess Daniel F. Ring, one of the leading Democratic political leaders in St. Clair County, Ill., died.

One of the finest gentlemen to ever grace the political arena, Dan Ring held the title honorable because of his personal conduct in and out of office. In a day when public cynicism about politics and public officials is increasing, Dan Ring has been the epitome of what is good and what can be accomplished in politics. I considered it a privilege to run on the same ticket with Dan Ring.

As a county office holder and as a Democratic Party leader, Dan Ring demonstrated and exercised the skill and wisdom that earned him the reputation as being among the best political practitioners in the State of Illinois. Dan Ring practiced what he preached. You always knew where you stood with him. A man of his word, a man of principles, and a man of conviction. Dan Ring will be sorely missed by his many friends and acquaintances.

At this point in the RECORD, I include the article from the January 7 edition of the Belleville-News Democrat on Dan Ring:

DAN RING, COUNTY CLERK, DIES, 58
County Clerk Daniel Francis Ring, a St. Clair County Democratic leader with nearly

24 consecutive years of service in county elective offices, died at 2:25 p.m. Sunday at St. Elizabeth Hospital, Belleville. Death was due to chronic leukemia and complications.

Ring, 58, who resided at 503 S. Jackson St., had announced in November that he was not seeking election to any office this year.

He said at the time he was retiring from politics for a personal reason and not because of a factional struggle among the county Democrats. Mr. Ring was a member of the "regular" Democrats and a loyalist of former East St. Louis Mayor Alvin G. Fields.

In his first public office Mr. Ring served two 4-year terms as clerk of the probate court from 1950 through 1958.

He was sheriff from 1958 to 1962 and then served as county treasurer from 1962 to 1966. In those years a sheriff or treasurer could not succeed himself in office.

Mr. Ring was elected in 1966 as county clerk for four years and reelected in 1970 for another term.

Chief Deputy County Clerk Alvin P. Schneider will be in charge of the office until the County Board meets, probably later in the week following the funeral, to name a successor to serve out Mr. Ring's term that expires Dec. 2.

As a former East St. Louis and Belleville precinct committeeman, Mr. Ring held the distinction of being the only person to head all three major Democratic committees in St. Clair County.

He was elected chairman of the Democratic County Central Committee in 1970 after previously serving as the East St. Louis city chairman and then as the Belleville city chairman. He retired as a Belleville precinct committeeman in 1972 which automatically retired him as county chairman. He was already in failing health at that time.

Mr. Ring, a native of East St. Louis, was a Marine Corps veteran of World War II and a former divisional chief for the East St. Louis office of the Veterans Administration.

Surviving are his widow, the former Ruth Rlemann; a daughter, Mrs. Dan Clawson, Stoney Brook, N.Y.; a brother, William Ring, Belleville, chief deputy in the Recorder of Deeds office; a sister, Mrs. Frank Birkman, Alameda, Calif.; and his mother, Mrs. Margaret Ring Seiling, nee Hallihan, Belleville, who is a patient at St. Elizabeth Hospital.

The funeral will be held at 9:30 a.m. Wednesday from the Brichler Funeral Home to Blessed Sacrament Church for services at 10 a.m. Burial will be in Mount Carmel Cemetery. Friends may call at the funeral home after 3 p.m. Tuesday. Memorials may be made to the Leukemia Fund.

FERN RAUCH—MR. LABOR

(Mr. PRICE of Illinois asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. PRICE of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, during the adjournment period the Metro-East Journal on December 30, carried a feature article on my good friend Fern Rauch of Belleville, Ill., who might easily be called Mr. Labor in the State of Illinois.

As the article indicates, Fern Rauch has served in every conceivable role in the labor community, from union member to director of the Illinois Department of Labor. In whatever capacity he has served Fern Rauch has had the respect and gratitude of everyone who has known or worked with him.

At this point in the RECORD I include the article on this remarkable man:

FERN RAUCH—MR. LABOR

(By Bob Mathes)

"Labor organizational drives have slowed in recent years. But the organizational trend is still alive and will continue, although more slowly than in the last two decades," says Fern R. Rauch of Belleville.

"Management continues to have its various associations, so labor will continue to have its unions. But I believe the future will bring improved relationships between them," Rauch adds.

Most persons who were involved in negotiations of a major labor contract in Metro-East the past two decades will remember Rauch well. It took three telegrams from the governor to get Rauch to accept the appointment to the Illinois Department of Labor in 1949. Once he accepted, reluctantly, he remained until his retirement at 74 in 1969.

During his tenure as assistant director, director, and technical adviser, arbitrator and mediator, he was personally involved in some 700 cases, including some of the thorniest ones in Metro-East and Southern and central Illinois.

Rauch has recuperated from gall bladder surgery five months ago, and he remains alert and active at age 79. He recently moved from East St. Louis, where he had lived 55 years, to 300 Gettysburg Dr., Belleville.

"I still do a little fishing. I still am active in the Rotary Club and Masonic organizations. But I have slowed down somewhat from the days when I served on 16 committees at the same time," Rauch said.

Fern Robert Rauch was born on a farm near Carbondale. The family moved to East St. Louis soon after his graduation from high school at Carbondale.

"My mother always had said she was going to name her first child Fern regardless of whether it was a boy or girl," Rauch said.

Rauch worked several years at Swift & Co. at National Stock Yards and at the old American Steel Foundry at East St. Louis before entering the Ranken Trade School in St. Louis to study electricity. After graduation, he joined Electrical Workers Union Local 309. He has a 50-year gold membership card from the local now.

Rauch obtained a broad background in labor-management relations as an officer in the East St. Louis Central Trades & Labor from 1925 until 1949 and as a vice president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor. He resigned from both upon appointment as assistant director of the Illinois Department of Labor in 1949.

He remained with the labor department under several governors, Democratic and Republican, although changes in administrations usually bring changes in the high state posts.

Staying out of politics required a special effort by Rauch in 1949. Without his knowledge, some friends had circulated petitions for him for the East St. Louis City Commissioner election, and filed them.

"I took myself out of the race by withdrawing before the deadline. I had no desire whatever for a political career," said Rauch, who describes himself as an independent who probably has voted for more Democratic candidates than Republican.

Rauch's appointment to the labor department was by Gov. Adlai Stevenson II, who sent three telegrams before Rauch finally went to the governor's office to discuss the appointment. Rauch finally went when the third telegram arrived only because friends bought him a ticket and put him on the train.

Stevenson told Rauch he needed a stabilizer for the department "and you are the stabilizer."

"I told the governor I was not interested, but he just laughed and said he would see

me at the swearing-in ceremony. And he did," Rauch recalled.

Rauch remained assistant director until his promotion to director in 1952. He resigned in 1953 to clear the way for Republican Gov. William G. Stratton to name Roy F. Cummins director. He had just returned home when he received a telephone call asking him to return as technical adviser, mediator and arbitrator. He did, and in 1963 was named assistant director by Gov. Otto Kerner, holding the post until retirement.

The most memorable labor case handled by Rauch in recent years was the 86-day strike against Illinois Consolidated Telephone Co. throughout central Illinois.

A strike by 300 Electrical Workers union members late in 1966 had virtually shut down telephone service in 100 communities. Operations of hospitals, fire departments and police departments were hampered, and some businesses were almost forced to fold.

Rauch took over the leadership of the talks early in February 1967, and a settlement was reached in a week. Rauch received plaudits from newspapers and officials of some of the communities affected by the strike.

Rauch and his wife, the former Elizabeth Becht of East St. Louis, observed their 57th wedding anniversary in June. They have a son Robert, of Springfield, and a daughter, Mrs. Kenneth (Fern Elizabeth) Littlefield of Lisle, Ill.

"There have been changes in the labor-management relations field over the years. I believe the most important has been the trend toward the election of more reasonable and responsible persons to high offices by labor," Rauch said.

"Reasonable people can sit down and talk things over and understand each others' problems. When people can do that, they are well on the way toward resolving their problems."

JOSEPH W. ADAM, VETERAN REPORTER, RETIRES

(Mr. PRICE of Illinois asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. PRICE of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, newspaper reporting is a demanding vocation, and one who successfully devotes a lifetime to it demonstrates not only intellectual strength but physical durability as well. Joseph W. Adam, who recently retired from full-time work on the Belleville, Ill., News-Democrat, has served the community for nearly a half century as reporter and city news editor of the paper. On this occasion I would like to take note of Joe's long record of quality reporting on the wide-ranging events of the past several decades. I insert an article on Joe's retirement, reprinted from the News-Democrat, in the RECORD at this point:

NEWS-DEMOCRAT EMPLOYEE RETIRES

Joseph W. Adam is retiring after more than 47 years at the News-Democrat. But the veteran newsmen, who for years has been a familiar figure to city and county office workers, will continue to be associated with this newspaper on a part-time basis.

Adam, who reached age 65 last summer, joined the News-Democrat newsroom staff on February 9, 1926 and on October 1, 1928 was named city news editor. In the intervening years he "covered" virtually every possible type of news story, including murder trials, executions and presidential appearances.

In his part-time capacity, Adam will maintain the early-morning "beat" of law enforce-

ment agencies. Within the next few weeks he will acquaint other newsstaff members with routine assignments at county and city offices.

A life-long resident of Belleville, Adam is a former member of the Belleville Township High School board of education. He currently is a director of the Citizens Savings and is a member of the Belleville Elks Lodge and Knights of Columbus.

Adam resides at 9 Coral Drive, Belleville, with his wife, the former Aurelia Laeufer and their daughter, Marilou who is a medical technician-supervisor at St. Elizabeth Hospital. He has a sister, Marie Adam of Belleville who is secretary to Bauer Bros. Construction.

THE LATE HONORABLE CHARLES M. TEAGUE

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

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Speaker, it is my sad duty to announce the passing of CHARLES M. TEAGUE, late a Representative in Congress from California's 13th District and our beloved companion in these Chambers for the last 19 years.

CHARLES TEAGUE was a man, indeed, loved by all of us, but more than that, admired for his capabilities, respected for his honesty, and reputed for his intelligence and his ability to legislate in a manner that has well served his Nation, that has well served his district and brought honor to all of us.

At a later date to be specified, I have asked our colleague from California (Mr. GUBSER), who was perhaps as close to anyone in this House to CHARLES, or CHARLIE, or CHUCK, as variously we knew him, to seek a special order, at which time all Members will have the opportunity to eulogize our late comrade and colleague.

Meanwhile, Mr. Speaker, I think it would be appropriate to ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD at this point an item from the Washington Post of January 2, 1974, which published the news of our colleague's death on the date preceding, January 1, and which recounts for the moment a few of the highlights of his activities and the tributes which were paid him by the President of the United States and others.

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

There was no objection.

The article from the Washington Post follows:

[From the Washington Post, Jan. 2, 1974]

REPRESENTATIVE CHARLES M. TEAGUE DIES

(By Jean R. Hailey)

Rep. Charles M. Teague (R-Calif.), a member of Congress since 1954, died yesterday in Santa Paula at 64.

Aides said he suffered a heart attack while staying at the home of his son, Alan, who is mayor of Santa Paula.

The congressman, who was the ranking Republican on the House Agricultural Committee and the senior Republican member of the Veterans Affairs Committee, had gone home for the holidays.

Santa Paula, where he was born and reared, is in the 13th District, which he represented in Congress.

The unexpected death of the quiet but

highly respected congressman brought immediate statements from top-ranking Republicans.

President Nixon said:

"The death of Charles Teague represents a significant loss to the United States Congress, to his home state of California and to the nation he served so long and so well. He will be remembered most especially for his interest in American agriculture and for his many years of devoted service on the House Agriculture Committee. Mrs. Nixon and I were deeply saddened to hear of his passing and we extend our sincere sympathy to his family."

Vice President Gerald R. Ford said: "I am very much saddened by the death of my dear friend and former colleague, Charles Teague. American agriculture owes a great deal to him for his dedication to the best interests of the American farmer. His district, state and the nation have lost an outstanding legislator."

"Congressman Teague typified the best in American politics today," said Rep. Robert H. Michael of Illinois. "He was a dedicated hard-working legislator whose prime interest was in what is best for the country. As ranking Republican member of the House Agriculture Committee, he also was the leading advocate of American agriculture in Congress. He will be sorely missed." Michel is chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee.

Rep. Teague has served on the Agricultural Committee for most of his tenure in Congress. While he was not noted for introducing major legislation, his efforts to maintain free as opposed to subsidized agriculture were considered very effective.

He also took a strong stand on aiding conservation and environmental programs and for a number of years was the ranking member of the Agricultural Committee's Conservation and Credit Subcommittee.

He was one of those responsible for bringing about an Interior Department ban on new oil drilling platforms in the Santa Barbara Channel in 1971. There had been heavily damaging oil gushing from a drilling platform there several years earlier.

Rep. Teague was a natural choice to serve on the Agricultural Committee. His family was among the founders of the Sunkist cooperative in California, and his father was a pioneer in that state's farm credit program.

Rep. Teague went to Stanford University, where he received his bachelor's degree in 1931 and his law degree three years later.

His practice of law was interrupted during World War II, when he served as a major in the Army Air Corps. He resumed the practice after the war and became involved in community affairs, serving as president of the Ventura County Community Chest, the Ventura Rotary Club and the Ojai Valley School Board of Trustees.

He was president of the Ventura County Republican Assembly when he decided to run for Congress in 1954. He was re-elected to the nine succeeding Congresses and had planned to run again this year.

Rep. Teague had a gentle sense of humor. He once noted that there seemed to be a conflict in the labels applied to him in letters from some of his constituents.

"When the conservatives consider me a liberal and the liberals figure me for a conservative, I must be in trouble," he lamented.

On another occasion, he disowned one of his own bills on the floor of the House. A great pet lover, he had introduced a bill to eliminate tariffs on the importation of wild animals.

He was so proud of the bill that he had asked that it be referred to as the Teague Bill. But by the time it got through the Senate, it had come out as a bill to limit beef imports from Australia and New Zealand. The changes brought this speech from Rep. Teague:

"I was proud to have been the father of

such a clean, beautiful little fellow . . . He was prepared to do great things for boa constrictors and gorillas and their owners.

"But, in the course of events, my little baby was sent to the Senate pediatric hospital . . . All that remained of him was the identification number on his poor little wrist.

"Mr. Speaker, I must disclaim fatherhood of (H.R.) 1839 as he is before us today. I am willing to contribute to his support, but he is not mine—my blood no longer flows in his veins.

"I repeat, Mr. Speaker, 'This child ain't mine.'"

Rep. Teague also found humor in another situation. For some time, he and Rep. Olin E. Teague (D-Texas) shared seats on the Veterans Affairs Committee.

The resulting confusion from pronouncements frequently credited to the wrong Teague were usually followed by retractions, which in turn were followed by a good laugh.

There was no confusion in the work both did toward helping veterans.

Among other things, Rep. Charles Teague had worked hard to improve housing rights for veterans.

Rep. Teague's first wife, Marjorie, died in 1970. He remarried that year but was separated from his second wife, Courtney, at the time of his death.

In addition to his son, Rep. Teague also is survived by two daughters, Norma Potter, of Washington, and Judith Kenyon, of Santa Rosa, Calif., and eight grandchildren.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. RINALDO (at the request of Mr. RHODES), for today and the balance of the week, on account of convalescence from surgery for removal of gall stones.

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. YOUNG of Florida) and to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous matter:)

Mr. RAINSBACK, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. FINLEY, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. CRONIN, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Miss JORDAN) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. YATRON, for 10 minutes, today.

Mr. GONZALEZ, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. DRINAN, for 20 minutes, today.

Mr. CLARK, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. ELBERG, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. FLOOD, for 15 minutes, today.

Mr. CULVER, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. RANDALL, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. ANNUNZIO, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. DRINAN, for 20 minutes, January 22, 1974.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

Mr. GUDE to extend his remarks prior to the final vote on H.R. 11386.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. YOUNG of Florida) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. RHODES in five instances.
 Mr. PEYSER in five instances.
 Mr. BIESTER.
 Mr. HUNT.
 Mr. NELSEN.
 Mr. RAILSBACK in three instances.
 Mr. SHUSTER.
 Mr. MILLER in five instances.
 Mr. BAKER.
 Mr. YOUNG of Florida in five instances.
 Mr. FRENZEL in three instances.
 Mr. LENT in three instances.
 Mr. SHOUP in three instances.
 Mr. MICHEL in five instances.
 Mr. GUDE in five instances.
 Mr. ZWACH.
 Mr. FINDLEY in two instances.
 Mr. ARMSTRONG.
 Mr. BUCHANAN in two instances.
 Mr. YOUNG of Alaska.
 Mr. CRONIN.
 Mr. GILMAN.
 Mr. DERWINSKI in three instances.
 Mr. BURKE of Florida.

(The following Members (at the request of Miss JORDAN) and to include extraneous material:)

Mr. FRASER in five instances.
 Mr. BROWN of California in 10 instances.
 Mr. LONG of Maryland in 10 instances.
 Mr. GONZALEZ in 5 instances.
 Mr. RARICK in four instances.
 Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON of California in 10 instances.
 Mr. ASPIN in 10 instances.
 Mr. MOLLOHAN.
 Mr. ANNUNZIO in six instances.
 Mr. ALEXANDER in 10 instances.
 Mr. EVINS of Tennessee in six instances.
 Mr. DE LA GARZA in 10 instances.
 Mr. YOUNG of Georgia in six instances.
 Mr. DRINAN in 10 instances.
 Ms. SCHROEDER in 10 instances.
 Mr. WRIGHT.
 Mrs. BURKE of California in 10 instances.
 Mr. DELLUMS in 10 instances.
 Mr. VANIK in three instances.
 Mr. DINGELL in three instances.
 Mr. LEGGETT.
 Mr. WOLFF in three instances.
 Mr. KOCH in two instances.
 Mr. KARTH in two instances.
 Mr. NIX.
 Mrs. GRASSO in 10 instances.
 Mr. BYRON in 10 instances.
 Mr. HUNGATE.
 Mr. CULVER in six instances.
 Mr. MEZVINSKY.
 Mr. SARBANES in five instances.
 Mr. TEAGUE in six instances.
 Mr. ROGERS in five instances.
 Ms. ABZUG.
 Mr. BROOKS.

THE LATE HONORABLE CHARLES M. TEAGUE

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

H.R. Res. 773

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of the Honorable Charles M. Teague, a Representative from the State of California.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect the House do now adjourn.

The resolutions were agreed to.

ADJOURNMENT

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 41 minutes p.m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, January 22, 1974, 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:

1662. A letter from the President of the United States, transmitting notice of his intent to exercise his authority to order certain defense articles from the stocks of the Department of Defense for military assistance to Cambodia, pursuant to section 652 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1663. A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting the first annual report on progress in attaining goals established for rural development in the areas of employment, income, population, housing, and quality of community services and facilities, pursuant to section 603(b) of the Rural Development Act of 1972; to the Committee on Agriculture.

1664. A letter from the Acting Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a report on the activities of the Rural Electrification Administration during fiscal year 1973, pursuant to 49 Stat. 1366; to the Committee on Agriculture.

1665. A letter from the Under Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend section 2(5) of the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act, 1930, relating to unfair practices in the marketing of perishable agricultural commodities; to the Committee on Agriculture.

1666. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting the sixth annual report on operations under the Food Stamp Act of 1964, pursuant to Public Law 90-552; to the Committee on Agriculture.

1667. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a report of grants to States to provide additional facilities for research at the State agricultural experimental stations, for fiscal year 1973, pursuant to section 10 of Public Law 88-74 (77 Stat. 92); to the Committee on Agriculture.

1668. A letter from the Deputy Director, Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting a report that the appropriation to the Department of Justice for "Fees and expenses of witnesses", for fiscal year 1974, has been apportioned on a basis which indicates the necessity for a supplemental estimate of appropriation, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 665; to the Committee on Appropriations.

1669. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Comptroller), transmitting a report on receipts and disbursements from the sale of surplus military supplies, equipment, and material, and lumber or timber products, covering the first quarter of fiscal year 1974, pursuant to section 712 of Public Law 92-570; to the Committee on Appropriations.

1670. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower and Reserve Affairs), transmitting an interim report on the allocation of the reduction in authorized strength among the uniformed services, pur-

suant to section 301(b) of Public Law 93-155; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1671. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Installations and Housing), transmitting notice of the location, nature, and estimated cost of a construction project proposed to be undertaken for the Army Reserve, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2233a(1); to the Committee on Armed Services.

1672. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Installations and Housing), transmitting notice of the location, nature, and estimated cost of various construction projects proposed to be undertaken for the Air Force Reserve, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2233a(1); to the Committee on Armed Services.

1673. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Installations and Housing), transmitting notice of the location, nature, and estimated cost of various construction projects proposed to be undertaken for the Air National Guard, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2233a(1); to the Committee on Armed Services.

1674. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Military Personnel Policy), transmitting a report on former military and civilian officials and Department of Defense employees who have filed reports relating to employment by defense subcontractors, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1436(d) (section 410(d), Public Law 91-121); to the Committee on Armed Services.

1675. A letter from the Under Secretary of the Air Force, transmitting a report of the number of officers above the grade of major entitled to receive incentive pay for flight duty, and the average monthly flight pay during the period November 1, 1972 to October 31, 1973, pursuant to 37 U.S.C. 301(g); to the Committee on Armed Services.

1676. A letter from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting a report of the number of officers above the grade of lieutenant commander entitled to receive incentive pay for flight duty, and the average monthly incentive pay during the period from July 1 to December 31, 1973, pursuant to 37 U.S.C. 301(g); to the Committee on Armed Services.

1677. A letter from the Director, Defense Civil Preparedness Agency, transmitting a report for the quarter ended December 31, 1973, on property acquisitions of emergency supplies and equipment, pursuant to section 210(b) of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended, and Executive Order 10952; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1678. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a report on export administration for the third quarter of fiscal year 1973, pursuant to the Export Administration Act of 1969, as amended; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

1679. A letter from the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting a report on the demonstration and research program on the problem of lead-based paint poisoning, pursuant to section 301 of Public Law 91-695; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

1680. A letter from the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, transmitting the Fifth Annual Report of the Board on Truth in Lending for the year 1973, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 1613; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

1681. A letter from the Commissioner of the District of Columbia, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend certain laws relating to the District of Columbia public schools; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1682. A letter from the Chairman, District of Columbia City Council, transmitting the fifth annual report of the Council, covering fiscal year 1973, pursuant to section 402

(10) of Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1967; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1683. A letter from the Vice President and General Manager, Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co., transmitting a report of receipts and expenditures for the year 1973, pursuant to 33 Stat. 375; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1684. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the National School Lunch Act, as amended, for the purpose of authorizing permanent appropriations; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

1685. A letter from the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to encourage and assist States and localities to develop, demonstrate, and evaluate means of improving the utilization and effectiveness of human services through integrated planning, management, and delivery of those services in order to achieve the objectives of personal independence and individual and family economic self-sufficiency; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

1686. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of State for Congressional Relations, transmitting a copy of the Presidential determination providing for the sale of defense articles and services to the Commonwealth of the Bahamas for the security of the United States, pursuant to section 3(a)(1) of the Foreign Military Sales Act, as amended; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1687. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of State for Congressional Relations, transmitting a copy of Presidential Determination No. 74-11, authorizing the provision of certain sophisticated weapons to one country in fiscal year 1974, pursuant to section 504(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1688. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of State for Congressional Relations, transmitting a copy of the Presidential determination to provide military assistance to Cambodia from stocks of the Department of Defense in the security interest of the United States, pursuant to section 506(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended; to the Committee of Foreign Affairs.

1689. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of State for Congressional Relations, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Act of 1950, as amended, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1690. A letter from the Administrator, Agency for International Development, Department of State, transmitting a report that no revision to the Social Progress Trust Fund Agreement is necessary and a report on the manner that SPTF resources will be utilized, pursuant to section 36(e) of Public Law 93-189; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1691. A letter from the Assistant Administrator for Legislative Affairs, Agency for International Development, Department of State, transmitting a report for the quarter ended September 30, 1973, on the programing and obligation of contingency funds, pursuant to section 451(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1692. A letter from the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting copies of international agreements other than treaties entered into by the United States, pursuant to Public Law 92-403; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1693. A letter from the First Vice President, Export-Import Bank of the United States, transmitting a report on loan, guar-

antee, and insurance transactions to Yugoslavia, Romania, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and Poland prior to December 1, 1973, and not heretofore reported, pursuant to section 2(b)(2) of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, as amended; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1694. A letter from the First Vice President, Export-Import Bank of the United States, transmitting a report on loan, guarantee, and insurance transactions to Yugoslavia, Romania, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and Poland during December 1973, pursuant to section 2(b)(2) of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, as amended; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1695. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the combined statement of receipts, expenditures, and balances of the U.S. Government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1973, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1029 and 31 U.S.C. 66b; to the Committee on Government Operations.

1696. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture for Administration, transmitting a report on the Department's disposal of foreign excess property during fiscal year 1973, pursuant to section 404(d) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (Public Law 81-152), as amended; to the Committee on Government Operations.

1697. A letter from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting a report on the Department's disposal of foreign excess property during fiscal year 1973, pursuant to section 404(d) of Public Law 81-152; to the Committee on Government Operations.

1698. A letter from the Deputy General Manager, U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, transmitting a report on the Commission's disposal of foreign excess property during fiscal year 1973, pursuant to 40 U.S.C. 514; to the Committee on Government Operations.

1699. A letter from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting the ninth annual report on the Federal voting assistance program conducted by the Department of Defense under the authority of the Federal Voting Assistance Act of 1955; to the Committee on House Administration.

1700. A letter from the Clerk, House of Representatives, transmitting a list of reports which it is the duty of any officer or department to make to Congress, pursuant to rule III, clause 2, of the Rules of the House of Representatives (H. Doc. No. 93-199); to the Committee on House Administration and ordered to be printed.

1701. A letter from the Sergeant at Arms, House of Representatives, transmitting his annual report of funds drawn by him, the application and disbursement of the sums, and balances remaining in his hands, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 84; to the Committee on House Administration.

1702. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting descriptions of 10 projects tentatively selected for funding through grants, contracts, and matching or other arrangements with educational institutions, private foundations or other institutions, and with private firms, as authorized by section 200(a) of the Water Resources Research Act of 1964; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1703. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a copy of a proposed contract for the provision of medical, surgical, hospital, and related facilities for the public at the Lewis Memorial Hospital in Yosemite National Park, Calif., for a term ending December 31, 1977, pursuant to 67 Stat. 271 and 70 Stat. 543; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1704. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report on the

status of the revenues from and the cost of constructing, operating, and maintaining each lower basin unit of the Central Arizona project for fiscal year 1973, pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 1544; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1705. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a copy of a proposed concession contract for the continued operation of visitor facilities and services for the public at Mount Vernon on the George Washington Memorial Parkway for a term ending December 31, 1993, pursuant to 67 Stat. 271 and 70 Stat. 543; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1706. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting the report on the Government's helium program for fiscal year ending 1973, pursuant to section 16 of Public Law 86-777; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1707. A letter from the Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting the third annual report on the operation of the Colorado River, describing the actual operation for water year 1973, and a projected plan of operation for water year 1974 for the reservoirs in the Colorado River Basin constructed under the authority of the Colorado River Storage Project Act and the Boulder Canyon Project Act, pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 1552(b); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1708. A letter from the Director of Congressional Relations, U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, transmitting a report recommending an integrated energy research and development program for the Nation; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1709. A letter from the Chairman, Indian Claims Commission, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize appropriations for the Indian Claims Commission for fiscal year 1975; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1710. A letter from the Chairman, Indian Claims Commission, transmitting the final determination of the Commission in Docket No. 137, *Pueblo de Zia, Pueblo de Jemez and Pueblo de Santa Ana, plaintiffs, v. the United States of America*, defendants, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 70t; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1711. A letter from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize the Secretary to phase in motor vehicle safety standards by specified percentages over a period of time, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

1712. A letter from the Executive Director, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the report on backlog of pending applications and hearing cases in the Commission as of November 30, 1973, pursuant to section 5(e) of the Communications Act, as amended; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

1713. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Power Commission, transmitting the report on permits and licenses issued for hydroelectric projects, together with financial statements and names and compensation of employees of the Commission, for fiscal year 1973, pursuant to section 4(d) of the Federal Power Act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

1714. A letter from the Chairman, Interstate Commerce Commission, transmitting the 87th annual report of the Commission for the 1973 fiscal year, pursuant to section 21 of the Interstate Commerce Act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

1715. A letter from the Chairman, Interstate Commerce Commission, transmitting the report of the final valuations of prop-

erties of common carriers, pursuant to section 19a of the Interstate Commerce Act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

1716. A letter from the Vice President for Government Affairs, National Railroad Passenger Corporation, transmitting the report of revenues and expenses for the month of September 1973, pursuant to section 308(a) (1) of the Rail Passenger Service Act of 1970, as amended; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

1717. A letter from the Vice President for Government Affairs, National Railroad Passenger Corporation, transmitting a report for the month of November 1973, on the average number of passengers on board per day and the ontime performance at the final destination of each train operated, by route and by railroad, pursuant to section 308(a) (2) of the Rail Passenger Service Act, as amended; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

1718. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, transmitting copies of orders entered in the cases of certain aliens found admissible to the United States, pursuant to section 212(a) (28) (I) (ii) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1182 (a) (28) (I) (ii) (b)); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1719. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, transmitting copies of orders entered in cases in which the authority contained in section 212(d) (3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act was exercised in behalf of certain aliens, together with a list of the persons involved, pursuant to section 212(d) (6) of the act (8 U.S.C. 1182(d) (6)); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1720. A letter from the Secretary, the Foundation of the Federal Bar Association, transmitting the audit report of the Foundation for the fiscal year ended September 30, 1973, pursuant to section 14 of Public Law 83-662; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1721. A letter from the chairman, board of directors, Future Farmers of America, transmitting the audit of the accounts of the Future Farmers of America for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1973, pursuant to sections 2 and 3 of Public Law 88-504; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1722. A letter from the Executive Director, the Military Chaplains Association of the U.S.A. transmitting the audit of the Association for the year 1972; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1723. A letter from the Executive Director, Reserve Officers Association of the United States, transmitting the audit of the Association for the year ended March 31, 1973, pursuant to section 16 of Public Law 81-595; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1724. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of State for Congressional Relations, transmitting a copy of Presidential Determination No. 74-8, concerning the transfer of funds to the Fishermen's Protective Fund, pursuant to section 5(b) of the Fishermen's Protective Act of 1967, as amended; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

1725. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting the annual report of the National Marine Fisheries Service for calendar year 1972, pursuant to 16 U.S.C. 742h; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

1726. A letter from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting a report on the activities of the Coast Guard during 1973 regulating vessels carrying certain cargoes in bulk, pursuant to section 203 of the Ports and Waterways Safety Act of 1972; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

1727. A letter from the Chairman, Citizens'

Advisory Committee on Environmental Quality, transmitting the annual report of the Committee for 1973; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

1728. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a report on the experience of Federal agencies under the new program for self-insuring fidelity losses of Federal personnel for fiscal year 1973, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1203; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

1729. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary of Agriculture for Administration, transmitting the annual report on positions established in the Department of Agriculture, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3104; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

1730. A letter from the Director of Personnel, Department of Commerce, transmitting a report on scientific and professional positions established in the Department of Commerce during 1973, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3104(c); to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

1731. A letter from the Director, U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, transmitting a report on scientific and professional positions established in the Agency during calendar year 1973, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3104(c); to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

1732. A letter from the Librarian of Congress, transmitting a report on scientific and professional positions established in the Library of Congress during calendar year 1973, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3104(c); to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

1733. A letter from the Deputy Associate Director for Operations, Cost of Living Council, transmitting a report on Cost of Living Council positions in grades GS-16, 17, and 18 during calendar year 1973, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 5114(a); to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

1734. A letter from the Director, Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, transmitting the annual report on the duties of the four GS-17 positions allocated to that agency, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 5114(c); to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

1735. A letter from the Secretary of the Army transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, submitting a report on Manatee and Braden Rivers, Fla., authorized by section 205 of the Flood Control Act approved May 17, 1950; to the Committee on Public Works.

1736. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, submitting a report on San Francisco Creek Basin, Calif., authorized by section 4 of the Flood Control Act of August 18, 1941; to the Committee on Public Works.

1737. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Economic Development, transmitting notice of a delay in completion of the annual report of the Economic Development Administration for fiscal year 1973; to the Committee on Public Works.

1738. A letter from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the act of August 18, 1894, the act of March 3, 1899, the Bridge Act of 1906 and the General Bridge Act of 1946, to provide for civil penalties in certain circumstances, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

1739. A letter from the Administrator of General Services, transmitting a prospectus amending the approved prospectus for a post office, courthouse and Federal office building at Elkins, W. Va., pursuant to section 7(a) of the Public Buildings Act of 1959; to the Committee on Public Works.

1740. A letter from the Administrator of General Services, transmitting a prospectus proposing construction of new Border Patrol Sector Headquarters facilities at Marfa,

Tex., pursuant to the Public Buildings Act of 1959, as amended; to the Committee on Public Works.

1741. A letter from the Acting Administrator of General Services, transmitting a prospectus revising the previously approved prospectus for alterations to the courthouse and customhouse at 1114 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo., pursuant to the Public Buildings Act of 1959, as amended; to the Committee on Public Works.

1742. A letter from the Administrator, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting a report on water pollution control manpower development and training activities, pursuant to section 104(g) (4) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act; to the Committee on Public Works.

1743. A letter from the Administrator, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting notice of a delay in the completion of the national water quality inventory report required by section 305(a) of Public Law 92-500; to the Committee on Public Works.

1744. A letter from the Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the sixth in a series of reports on the economics of clean water, pursuant to section 516(b) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act; to the Committee on Public Works.

1745. A letter from the Board of Directors, Tennessee Valley Authority, transmitting the annual report of the agency for fiscal year 1973; to the Committee on Public Works.

1746. A letter from the Chairman, Commission on Highway Beautification, transmitting the final report of the Commission, pursuant to Public Law 89-285; to the Committee on Public Works.

1747. A letter from the Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting a list of the present and former NASA employees who have filed reports with NASA pertaining to their NASA and aerospace-related industry employment for fiscal year 1973, pursuant to section 7 of Public Law 91-303; to the Committee on Science and Astronautics.

1748. A letter from the Secretary of Labor and the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, transmitting the fourth annual report on the work incentive program, pursuant to section 440 of the Social Security Act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1749. A letter from the Chairman, the Renegotiation Board, transmitting the annual report of the Board for fiscal year 1973, pursuant to section 114 of the Renegotiation Act of 1951, as amended; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

RECEIVED FROM THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL

1750. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting the annual report of the General Accounting Office for fiscal year 1973, pursuant to section 312(a) of the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921; to the Committee on Government Operations.

1751. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a list of reports issued or released by the General Accounting Office during December 1973, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1174; to the Committee on Government Operations.

1752. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on difficulties encountered in immobilizing major narcotics traffickers; to the Committee on Government Operations.

1753. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on the audit of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, Department of Agriculture, for fiscal year 1973, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 841 and 7 U.S.C. 1513 (H. Doc. No. 93-200); to

the Committee on Government Operations and ordered to be printed.

1754. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on the audit of the U.S. Capitol Historical Society for the year ended January 31, 1973, pursuant to 40 U.S.C. 193m-1; to the Committee on House Administration.

1755. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on Federal water pollution research and demonstration programs, pursuant to section 5 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 (33 U.S.C. 1251 note); to the Committee on Public Works.

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:

[Submitted December 28, 1973]

Mr. HOLIFIELD: Committee on Government Operations. H.R. 11793. A bill to reorganize and consolidate certain functions of the Federal Government in a new Federal Energy Administration in order to promote more efficient management of such functions; with amendment (Rept. No. 93-748). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

[Submitted January 21, 1974]

Mr. PATMAN: Committee on Banking and Currency. H.R. 11354. A bill to provide for increased participation by the United States in the International Development Association (Rept. No. 93-749). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. PATMAN: Committee on Banking and Currency. H.R. 11666. A bill to provide for U.S. participation in increases in the ordinary capital and special funds resources of the Asian Development Bank (Rept. No. 93-750). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. PATMAN: Committee on Banking and Currency. H.R. 11221. A bill to provide full deposit insurance for public units and to increase deposit insurance from \$20,000 to \$50,000; with amendment (Rept. No. 93-751). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mrs. SULLIVAN: Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. H.R. 11295. A bill to amend the Anadromous Fish Conservation Act in order to extend the authorization for appropriations to carry out such act, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 93-752). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mrs. SULLIVAN: Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. H.R. 11537. A bill to extend and expand the authority for carrying out conservation and rehabilitation programs on military reservations, and to authorize the implementation of such programs on certain public lands; with amendment (Rept. No. 93-753). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mrs. SULLIVAN: Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. H.R. 11541. A bill to amend the National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act of 1966 in order to strengthen the standards under which the Secretary of the Interior may permit certain uses to be made of areas within the System and to require payment of the fair market value of rights-of-way or other interests granted in such areas in connection with such uses; with amendment (Rept. No. 93-754). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mrs. SULLIVAN: Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. H.R. 11809. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to establish

a contiguous fishery zone beyond the territorial sea of the United States", approved October 14, 1966, to require that the method of straight baselines shall be employed for the purposes of determining the boundaries of such fishery zone, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 93-755). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. STAGGERS: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. H.R. 10957. A bill to consolidate and revise the laws relating to public health; with amendment (Rept. No. 93-756). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. STAGGERS: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. H.R. 11385. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to revise the programs of health services research and to extend the program of assistance for medical libraries; with amendment (Rept. No. 93-757). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. STAGGERS: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. H.R. 11386. A bill to provide Federal assistance for information and education programs respecting sudden infant death syndrome and for projects respecting its cause; with amendment (Rept. No. 93-758). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. STAGGERS: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. H.R. 11387. A bill to amend the Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention, Treatment, and Rehabilitation Act of 1970 and other related acts to concentrate the resources of the Nation against the problem of alcohol abuse and alcoholism; to coordinate the National Institute of Mental Health, the National Institute on Alcoholism and Alcohol Abuse, and the National Institute on Drug Abuse; and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 93-759). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BROTZMAN:

H.R. 12151. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a carryback and carryover of certain foreign taxes on mineral income; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BYRON:

H.R. 12152. A bill to establish the Monocacy National Battlefield Park; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. CLANCY:

H.R. 12153. A bill to repeal the Emergency Daylight Saving Time Energy Conservation Act of 1973; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois:

H.R. 12154. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to include breast prosthesis among the items and services for which payment may be made under the supplementary medical insurance program; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CULVER:

H.R. 12155. A bill to promote public health and welfare by expanding and improving the family planning services and population research activities of the Federal Government, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. DELLUMS:

H.R. 12156. A bill to prohibit the renewal of U.S. military involvement in Indochina, to encourage compliance with the peace agreement concluded for Indochina, and to prohibit the U.S. funding of police or prison systems in certain foreign countries; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 12157. A bill to establish a National Election Finance Commission, to provide for the public financing of Federal election campaigns, to provide television broadcast time for candidates for the Office of President, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. DU PONT:

H.R. 12158. A bill to establish a National Energy Information System, to authorize the Department of the Interior to undertake an inventory of U.S. energy resources on public lands and elsewhere, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. FRASER:

H.R. 12159. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to provide for loans to small business concerns affected by the energy shortage; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 12160. A bill to amend the Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act of 1973 to eliminate the exemption of the first sale of crude oil of certain leases from price controls, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 12161. A bill to amend the natural Gas Act to secure adequate and reliable supplies of natural gas and oil at the lowest reasonable cost to the consumer, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. GONZALEZ (for himself, Mrs. GRASSO, Mrs. HANSEN of Washington, Mr. KAZEN, Mr. MATSUNAGA, Mr. MELCHER, Mr. MURPHY of New York, Mr. PATMAN, Mr. ROBINSON of Virginia, Mr. ROY, Mr. STEED, and Mr. THORNTON):

H.R. 12162. A bill to provide certain U.S. Postal Service property will continue as Federal property for purposes of Public Law 874, 81st Congress; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. HARRINGTON (for himself and Mr. MOAKLEY):

H.R. 12163. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow individuals an additional income tax exemption for each dependent under the age of 19 who is disabled; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HOGAN:

H.R. 12164. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide for reemployment of former employees receiving civil service disability retirement annuities found to be recovered from their disabilities or substantially restored to their former earning capacities; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. JOHNSON of California (for himself, Mr. HOSMER, Mr. RONCALIO of Wyoming, Mr. RUNNELS, Mr. LUTJAN, Mr. UDALL, Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN, Mr. KETCHUM, Mr. TOWELL of Nevada, Mr. OWENS, Mrs. BURKE of California, and Mr. STEIGER of Arizona):

H.R. 12165. A bill to authorize the construction, operation, and maintenance of certain works in the Colorado River Basin to control the salinity of water delivered to users in the United States and Mexico; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. LANDRUM (for himself, Mr. FLYNT, Mr. DAVIS of Georgia, Mr. THORNTON, and Mr. GINN):

H.R. 12166. A bill to repeal the Emergency Daylight Saving Time Energy Conservation Act of 1973; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. LEGGETT:

H.R. 12167. A bill to provide financial assistance for research activities for the study of acupuncture; to the committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MELCHER:

H.R. 12168. A bill to amend the Food Stamp Act of 1964, as amended, and other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. MINISH:

H.R. 12169. A bill to amend titles II and XVIII of the Social Security Act to include qualified drugs, requiring a physician's prescription or certification and approved by a formulary committee, among the items and services covered under the hospital insurance program; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. MINK (for herself, Mr. ASHLEY, Mr. BADILLO, Mr. BROWN of California, Mrs. BURKE of California, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. EILBERG, Mr. HARRINGTON, Mr. HELSTOSKI, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. VIGORITO and Mr. CHARLES WILSON of Texas):

H.R. 12170. A bill to amend the Mineral Lands Leasing Act to provide for a more efficient and equitable method for the exploration for and development of oil shale resources on Federal lands, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. OBEY:

H.R. 12171. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to provide loans to small businesses suffering substantial economic injury as the result of national energy policies to assist them in making payments on mortgages; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. O'BRIEN:

H.R. 12172. A bill to amend the State and Local Fiscal Assistance Act of 1972 to provide for allocations of general revenue sharing funds to certain special purpose units of local government; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 12173. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to raise the limitations on contributions by self-employed individuals to certain retirement plans; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RANDALL:

H.R. 12174. A bill: Energy Information Act of 1974; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ROGERS:

H.R. 12175. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to provide that veterans' pension and compensation will not be reduced as a result of certain increases in monthly social security benefits; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. SHOUP:

H.R. 12176. A bill to provide for the collection and assimilation of information on the Energy Resources of the United States; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 12177. A bill to provide for the issuance of a commemorative postage stamp in recognition of Foster Family Care; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. STRATTON:

H.R. 12178. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to prohibit public utilities from shutting off the supply of heat, light, or power to private residences without adequate prior notification and investigation by the appropriate State welfare agencies; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WRIGHT:

H.R. 12179. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for programs for the diagnosis and treatment of hemophilia; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 12180. A bill to enhance the public health and safety by reducing the human and material losses resulting from fires through better fire prevention and control, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science and Astronautics.

By Mr. YATRON:

H.R. 12181. A bill to direct the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a study of the burden of reporting requirements of Federal regulatory programs on independent business establishments, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. YATRON (for himself, Mr. RODINO, Mrs. GRASSO, Mr. EILBERG,

Mr. CLEVELAND, Mr. ROGERS, Mr. HARRINGTON, Mr. LONG of Maryland, Mr. DICKINSON, Mr. WINN, Mr. DERWINSKI, Mr. WRIGHT, Mrs. GREEN of Oregon, Mr. RIEGLE, Mrs. HECKLER of Massachusetts, Mr. HUBER, Mr. BURKE of Florida, Mr. WARE, Mr. CRONIN, Mr. SHUSTER, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. LEHMAN, Mr. RONCALLO of New York, and Mr. DAN DANIEL):

H.R. 12182. A bill to direct the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a study of the burden of reporting requirements of Federal regulatory programs on independent business establishments, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. YATRON (for himself, Mr. DAVIS of Georgia, Mr. MATHIS of Georgia, Mr. FROELICH, Mr. ABDNOR, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. WHITEHURST, Mr. ROONEY of Pennsylvania, Mr. KEMP, Mr. LITTON, Mr. BAKER, Mr. GUNTER, Mr. MOLLOHAN, Mr. POWELL of Ohio, Mr. STOKES, Mr. HUNGATE, Mr. HUDNUT, Mr. DENHOLM, Mr. YOUNG of Illinois, Mr. EDWARDS of Alabama, Mr. McEWEN, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. MICHEL, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, and Mr. THONE):

H.R. 12183. A bill to direct the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a study of the burden of reporting requirements of Federal regulatory programs on independent business establishments, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. YATRON (for himself, Mr. MAZZOLI, Mrs. HOLT, Mr. OWENS, Mr. ROE, Mr. COLLINS of Texas, Mr. MILLER, Mr. BOWEN, Mr. SHOUP, Mr. JONES of Oklahoma, Mr. HILLIS, Mr. TOWELL of Nevada):

H.R. 12184. A bill to direct the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a study of the burden of reporting requirements of Federal regulatory programs on independent business establishments, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. YATRON:

H.J. Res. 871. Joint resolution to authorize the President to issue a proclamation designating the month of May of each year as National Small Business Month; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CRONIN:

H. Res. 766. Resolution relative to Irish national self-determination; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. FINDLEY:

H. Res. 767. Resolution creating a select committee to investigate and study the character of the energy crisis; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. KLUCZYNSKI:

H. Res. 768. Resolution to provide funds for experience incurred by the Select Committee on the House Restaurant; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. LEGGETT:

H. Res. 769. Resolution impeaching Richard M. Nixon, President of the United States, for high crimes and misdemeanors; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LENT:

H. Res. 770. Resolution creating a select committee to conduct an investigation and study of the role of the oil and gas industry in contributing to the current energy crisis; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. O'BRIEN:

H. Res. 771. Resolution expressing the sense of Congress with respect to certain patents which, if utilized, could increase energy savings; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. THOMSON of Wisconsin:

H. Res. 772. Resolution to direct the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee of the House of Representatives to conduct

an investigation of the causes and conditions of the current petroleum shortage; to the Committee on Rules.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

330. By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, relative to the boycott of petroleum supplies to the United States; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

331. Also, memorial of the Senate of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, relative to nationalization of the crude oil and petroleum industries; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

332. Also, memorial of the Senate of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, relative to unemployment; to the Committee on Public Works.

333. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the Territory of Guam, relative to modifying the requirement with respect to treatment works discharging through deep ocean outfalls; to the Committee on Public Works.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. DELLUMS:

H.R. 12185. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Dorothy S. Eaton; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. HOLT:

H.R. 12186. A bill for the relief of Robert M. Johnston; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. POWELL of Ohio:

H.R. 12187. A bill for the relief of Fred Mushroom Canneries Co.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

378. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the Oklahoma Community Action Agency Directors Association, Oklahoma City, Okla., relative to the continuation of Community Action agencies; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

379. Also, Petition of the North Atlantic Assembly, Brussels, Belgium, transmitting the texts of the recommendations, resolutions, and orders adopted at the 19th Annual Session of the Assembly, held at Ankara in October 1973; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

380. Also, Petition of the Women's Association for the Defense of Four Freedoms for Ukraine, Inc., New York, N.Y., relative to the persecution of Ukrainians by the U.S.S.R.; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

381. Also, Petition of the San Diego County Federation of Republican Women's Clubs, San Diego, Calif., relative to preoccupation with Watergate; to the Committee on Rules.

382. Also, petition of Earl D. Miller, Bethesda, Md., relative to the reporting requirements for nonprofit organizations imposed by the Tax Reform Act of 1969; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

383. Also, Petition of Port Republic Taxpayers Association, Port Republic, N.J., relative to the Federal tax on gasoline; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

384. Also, Petition of the Society of Independent Professional Earth Scientists, Houston, Tex., relative to the removal of price controls on petroleum products; to the Committee on Ways and Means.