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JERRY T. VERKLER, STAFF DIRECTOR

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON
INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

January 22, 1964

Honorable John E. Fogarty, Chairman
Subcommittee on Labor, Health, Education,
Welfare, and Related Agencies
U. S. House of Representatives
Washington 25, D. C.

J. K. M.
7-20
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Dear John:

I am writing to discuss with you the possibility of getting immediate action in the House on H. J. Res. 875, which the Senate has already passed, but amended to include \$216,204,000 to complete financing for Public Law 874 programs for the fiscal year 1964.

As I understand it, the House was willing to make funds available in the closing days of the first session to launch the Mental Health program, but was unwilling to appropriate the funds the Senate had added to H. J. Res. 875 for the Public Law 874 impacted area programs on the basis that the President had not requested the latter. As you know, of course, funds in the amount of \$216,204,000 for the implementation of Public Law 874 are contained in the supplemental budget request for the fiscal year 1964 which reached Congress yesterday, so this basis for objection has now been removed.

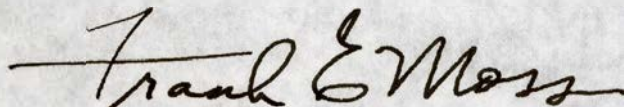
I am now hoping the House will want to act on H. J. Res. 875 immediately, rather than waiting for both House and Senate committee and Floor action on the supplemental request just received, because of the urgent need of some of our school districts to the funds involved. To date the Office of Education has only been able to give each district 21 percent of its Public Law 874 entitlement for fiscal 1964. This has imposed a hardship on many districts. I am receiving letters from Utah school superintendents telling me some of the difficulties they are facing in operating on the limited funds they have received, and outlining how hard it is to plan ahead because of the uncertainty as to when they will receive the remainder of their entitlement. It would only take

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agreement by the House to H. J. Res. 875, as passed by the Senate, to resolve all of the difficulties and uncertainties at once.

If there were budget savings involved in this program then I would certainly favor repeating the congressional cycle on it. But the program is vastly popular in Congress, as we all know, and the majority of the members strongly favor funding it adequately. It seems to me we have nothing to gain -- and we could lose a great deal of precious time which we do not have this session -- by requiring the members of the House and the Senate Appropriation Committees, officials of the Office of Education and the Bureau of the Budget, and then the full House and Senate, to again go over the ground on this budget request. I feel we should handle it with decisiveness and dispatch, so we can clear the way for consideration of other legislation which must be acted on in a session which must make time also for national political conventions and a presidential election.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Frank E. Moss". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name and title.

Frank E. Moss
United States Senator

It was our further intent that we should leave to the determination of the Maritime Administrator the question of whether or not the required repayment of the subsidies should terminate at the end of the 25-year statutory life period.

Further down in the same column I made the following remarks:

The only question I wanted to clarify was the matter we discussed in the committee room at the time of the meeting and that was by this action we leave the determination of the length of time of payments to the Administrator, the same as it was when the statutory life was 20 years.

The words "to the Administrator," should be deleted.

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

There was no objection.

THE 1963 PAGEANT OF PEACE

(Mrs. FRANCES P. BOLTON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. FRANCES P. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, President Johnson will signal the official opening of the Pageant of Peace on December 22 by lighting the national community Christmas tree, a spruce tree standing 71 feet high. There will be 53 smaller trees, each representing a State or Territory of the United States, plus 27 other smaller trees, forming a lighted cross. All of this will be located on the Ellipse.

The lamps and lighting for the entire Pageant of Peace this year, including the national community Christmas tree, will be furnished by the General Electric Lamp Division. You can imagine my pride when I tell you that this large lamp department of General Electric is located in my congressional district at Nela Park. There will be 7,500 lights on the national tree and 200 on each of the 80 smaller trees, more than 23,000 lamps in all.

Some of you may not be familiar with the Pageant of Peace and do not realize that it was begun in 1924 by President Calvin Coolidge as the National Community Christmas Tree Lighting Ceremony. It was held on the White House grounds until 1934, then moved to Lafayette Park, where it remained until 1939. At that time it was moved back to the White House grounds, where it was held until the present Pageant of Peace program began in 1954.

The avowed purpose of the Pageant of Peace is to emphasize this Nation's desire to promote good will and understanding with other nations of the world and to seek universal peace through the spirit and meaning of Christmas.

Thousands of people see this panorama of lights during the Christmas season each year. May we hope that all who see it this year will recall the true meaning and spirit of Christmas.

CORRECTION OF ROLL CALLS

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, on roll-calls Nos. 215 and 216 I am recorded as not answering to my name. I was present and did answer when my name was called. I ask unanimous consent that

the permanent RECORD and Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there any objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

MOTIONS TO SUSPEND THE RULES

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it may be in order during the remainder of this week for the Speaker to recognize Members for motions to suspend the rules, notwithstanding the provisions of clause 1 of rule XXVII.

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

Mr. HALLECK. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, does this unanimous-consent request contemplate that no suspensions would be called unless those of us on the minority side would agree to such suspensions being called?

Mr. ALBERT. The gentleman is correct.

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

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

Mr. GROSS. I object, Mr. Speaker.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Public Works may have until midnight Friday night to file a report on H.R. 7351.

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

Mr. CRAMER. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, what is the title of the bill?

Mr. ALBERT. It is my understanding that that is a bill to amend the accelerated Public Works Act.

Mr. CRAMER. I object, Mr. Speaker.

COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL RULES OF JUDICIAL PROCEDURE

Mr. WILLIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H.R. 9436) to amend the act of September 2, 1958, to establish a Commission and Advisory Committee on International Rules of Judicial Procedure, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That subsection (c) of section 3 of the Act of September 2, 1958 (Public Law 85-906), is amended to read:

"(c) Five members shall constitute a quorum."

SEC. 2. Subsection (e) of section 3 of that Act is amended to read:

"(e) The public members of the Commission shall each receive \$50 per diem when engaged in the actual performance of duties vested in the Commission, and the public

members and the members who are officials of State government shall receive reimbursement for travel, subsistence, and other expenses incurred by them in the performance of such duties."

SEC. 3. The second paragraph of subsection (b) of section 7 of that Act is further amended to read:

"The Commission shall submit its final report and the Commission and the Advisory Committee shall terminate and wind up their affairs prior to December 31, 1966."

SEC. 4. Section 8 of that Act is amended to read:

"SEC. 8. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such amounts as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act."

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

(Mr. MONAGAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

[Mr. MONAGAN'S remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

WATERSHED PROTECTION AND FLOOD PREVENTION

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication, which was read and referred to the Committee on Appropriations:

Hon. JOHN W. McCORMACK,
The Speaker, U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the provisions of section 2 of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act, as amended, the Committee on Agriculture on December 18, 1963, considered the following work plans transmitted to you by executive communication and referred to this committee and unanimously approved each of such plans. The work plans involved are:

STATE, WATERSHED, AND EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATION

Massachusetts, Bradley Brook, No. 1108, 88th Congress.

Massachusetts, Broad Brook, No. 1108, 88th Congress.

Pennsylvania, Little Shanango River, No. 1234, 88th Congress.

Pennsylvania, Marsh Creek, No. 1234, 88th Congress.

Pennsylvania, Briar Creek, No. 1398, 88th Congress.

Massachusetts, Clam River, No. 1398, 88th Congress.

Georgia, Fishing Creek, No. 1398, 88th Congress.

Wisconsin, Glen Hills, No. 1398, 88th Congress.

Kansas, Grant-Shanghai Creeks, No. 1398, 88th Congress.

Illinois, Little Cache, No. 1398, 88th Congress.

Sincerely yours,

HAROLD D. COOLEY,
Chairman.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

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

[Roll No. 247]

Abbutt	Griffiths	Murphy, N.Y.
Abernethy	Hall	Nedzi
Alger	Hanna	Nelsen
Avery	Harris	O'Brien, Ill.
Becker	Harrison	Osmers
Belcher	Harsha	Pilcher
Bolling	Hays	Powell
Bray	Hébert	Pucinski
Broyhill, N.C.	Hoffman	Purcell
Buckley	Hollifield	Rains
Burke	Hull	Riehlman
Burkhalter	Hutchinson	Rogers, Tex.
Cannon	Jensen	Rooney, Pa.
Cederberg	Jones, Ala.	Schwengel
Celler	Jones, Mo.	Shelley
Clancy	Kee	Sheppard
Clark	Kelly	Shipley
Clausen,	Kilburn	Short
Don H.	King, N.Y.	Sisk
Colmer	Kluczynski	Sullivan
Curtis	Kyl	Talcott
Davis, Ga.	Landrum	Teague, Calif.
Dawson	Leggett	Teague, Tex.
Diggs	Lloyd	Thompson, Tex.
Duncan	McIntire	Thomson, Wis.
Ellsworth	McLoskey	Thornberry
Evins	Mailliard	Trimble
Flynt	Martin, Nebr.	Vanik
Foreman	Miller, N.Y.	Van Pelt
Forrester	Milliken	Wilson, Bob
Fulton, Tenn.	Moore	Wright
Fuqua	Morris	Younger
Grant	Morse	
Green, Pa.	Moss	

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall 334 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

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

ELECTRIC ENERGY GENERATED AT FEDERAL HYDROELECTRIC PLANTS

Mr. ASPINALL submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (S. 1007) to guarantee electric consumers in the Pacific Northwest first call on electric energy generated at Federal hydroelectric plants in that region and to guarantee electric consumers in other regions reciprocal priority, and for other purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 1063)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 1007) to guarantee electric consumers in the Pacific Northwest first call on electric energy generated at Federal hydroelectric plants in that region and to guarantee electric consumers in other regions reciprocal priority, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have been unable to agree.

WAYNE N. ASPINALL,
WALTER ROGERS,
JAMES A. HALEY,
JOHN P. SAYLOR,
JACK WESTLAND,

Managers on the Part of the House.

HENRY M. JACKSON,
CLINTON P. ANDERSON,
ALAN BIBLE,
THOS. H. KUCHEL,
GORDON ALLOTT,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 1007) to guarantee elec-

tric consumers in the Pacific Northwest first call on electric energy generated at Federal hydroelectric plants in that region and to guarantee electric consumers in other regions reciprocal priority, and for other purposes, report that the conferees have been unable to agree.

WAYNE N. ASPINALL,
WALTER ROGERS,
JAMES A. HALEY,
JOHN P. SAYLOR,
JACK WESTLAND,

Managers on the Part of the House.

MENTAL RETARDATION

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, in accordance with the unanimous-consent agreement heretofore entered into, I call up the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 875) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964, for certain activities of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare related to mental retardation, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that it be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964, namely:

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Office of Education

Educational Improvement for the Handicapped

For grants for training and research and demonstrations with respect to handicapped children pursuant to the Act of September 6, 1958, as amended (20 U.S.C. 611-617), and section 302 of the Mental Retardation Facilities and Community Mental Health Centers Construction Act of 1963 (Public Law 88-164), and for salaries and expenses in connection therewith, \$11,685,000, of which not to exceed \$185,000 shall be for such salaries and expenses, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a): *Provided*, That the unexpended balances of the funds appropriated for "Expansion of teaching in education of the mentally retarded" and "Expansion of teaching in education of the deaf" in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1964, shall be merged with this appropriation.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Chronic Diseases and Health of the Aged

For an additional amount for "Chronic diseases and health of the aged", \$2,277,000, of which \$2,200,000 shall be available for grants under title XVII of the Social Security Act for planning comprehensive action to combat mental retardation.

Hospital Construction Activities

For an additional amount for "Hospital construction activities", \$5,049,000, of which \$5,000,000 shall be available until expended for grants under part B of the Mental Retardation Facilities Construction Act (Public Law 88-164).

Grants for Construction of Health Research Facilities

For an additional amount for "Grants for construction of health research facilities", \$6,000,000, to be available for grants under part D of title VII of the Public Health Service Act.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Grants for Maternal and Child Welfare

For an additional amount for "Grants for maternal and child welfare", \$16,500,000, of which \$5,000,000 shall be available for maternal and child health services, \$5,000,000 for services for crippled children, \$5,000,000 for special project grants for maternity and infant care pursuant to section 531 of the Social Security Act, and \$1,500,000 for research projects relating to maternal and child health and crippled children's services: *Provided*, That \$1,250,000 of the additional amount appropriated herein for maternal and child health services which is available under section 502(b) of the Social Security Act shall be used only for special projects for mentally retarded children, and \$1,250,000 of the additional amount appropriated herein for services for crippled children which is available under section 512 (b) of such Act, shall be used only for special projects for services for crippled children who are mentally retarded.

Salaries and Expenses, Children's Bureau

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Children's Bureau", \$375,000.

GENERAL PROVISION

Funds for salaries and expenses included in the foregoing paragraphs may be transferred between the appropriations contained herein.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Speaker, I am happy to have been able to present to the House, the bill and committee report on supplemental appropriations for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to carry out the comprehensive program to combat mental retardation. I am especially pleased to give my support to those sections of the appropriations dealing with construction of comprehensive mental retardation research centers and university-based clinical facilities.

It is my opinion that approval of these appropriations represent another big step in bringing about the realization of a dream, long held by many persons in this Nation and in Congress, that of a nationally supported program for a concerted attack on the mental retardation problem.

Under authorization of Public Law 88-164 construction of comprehensive mental retardation research centers and university-based clinic facilities will provide the means of doing adequate research into the many aspects of retardation and quick implementation of findings by medical scientists in clinical facilities. Thus, it can be hoped that the many causes of mental retardation can be discovered and effectively attacked and that eventually these causes can be completely destroyed.

As chairman of the subcommittee concerned with appropriations for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, I have long been aware of the need for the constructive approach to the national problem of mental retardation. Many times in the past our committee has specifically earmarked certain ap-

appropriations for research and other activities related to this problem, but it was not until the current session of Congress that actual legislation focusing particularly on finding the causes, methods of treating and caring for the retarded and ways of preventing retardation was initiated. Now we are giving the tools and building blocks to the scientists, and other professionals that they need to unlock the padlocks on doors containing the many unknowns related to this condition.

That Congress realized the vast magnitude of this problem is evidenced by its overwhelming approval of the legislation presented. Public Law 88-164 was passed by this body by a record vote of 335 to 18 and by the Senate, also by a record vote, 72 to 1. Public Law 88-156, dealing with maternal and child health was unanimously passed by a voice vote in both the House and Senate.

Surely we can all feel pride in our actions regarding mental retardation during this session of Congress for we have contributed in no small part to laying the groundwork for a solution to the mysteries of retardation which have for so long been deemed almost unsolvable. As legislators our part has not been a small one should significant findings be forthcoming, and they surely will be, for as the late President Kennedy told delegates and guests to the White House Conference on Mental Retardation last September:

We have left behind prejudice, superstition and ignorance which since the dawn of time distorted our thinking about the mentally retarded. We have entered a new era of understanding, hope and enlightenment. We are on the threshold of an exciting and great achievement which is a tribute to the skills and devotions of thousands of dedicated scientists, professional persons, and public and private citizens.

As you know, my personal and deep concern for this problem and the concern of my committee has been in evidence for a number of years. My personal interest was brought to focus as long ago as 1955 when the plight of mentally retarded children in my State of Rhode Island and throughout the country was outlined in detail for me by the Parents' Council for Retarded Children of Rhode Island—the group out of which the present Rhode Island Association for Retarded Children has grown.

In hearings on the 1956 appropriations bill for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare it was noted that no Federal funds were set aside to combat mental retardation—though several millions of our citizens were afflicted by this problem. To get a program started our committee appropriated funds over and beyond budget requests made by the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness and the Mental Health Institute, stating specifically that these funds be used for research on mental retardation problems. Since 1956 my committee and Congress have specified increased funds for these programs each year and during fiscal year 1963 nearly \$30 million at the Federal level was earmarked for programs in the field of mental retardation.

With the election of President Kennedy in 1960, the snowball began to roll a little faster and to put on some weight as it gathered momentum. In January 1961 a report was given to then President-elect Kennedy by the Task Force on Health and Social Security which called for the establishment of a National Institute of Child Health within the National Institutes of Health. In February a Center for Research in Child Health was established in one of the divisions at the National Institutes of Health as partial fulfillment of this recommendation, and in July of that year legislation authorizing establishment of the national institute called for in the task force report was introduced into both the House and Senate. In April of 1962 a revised bill calling for the establishment of the new Institute was presented in Congress, this time emphasizing research on problems of maternal health and pregnancy, two items which are closely linked to the causes of mental retardation. In October of that year President Kennedy signed the bill authorizing establishment of the Institute and subsequently it was established and the Center for Child Health, along with the Center for Aging Research were transferred to the fledgling National Institutes of Health component. The National Institute of Child Health and Human Development was given the monumental task of seeking means through support of research for better health of infants, children, and adults, and aged persons by seeking means of gaining additional knowledge and deeper insight into normal growth and development.

Within the Institute of Child Health and Human Development various programs have been set up which will yield valuable knowledge as to the nature of the phenomenon of mental retardation. Specifically, the mental retardation program will support research into the causes, treatment, and possible prevention of mental retardation, and will also seek to train research personnel. Under this program area, the administration of research conducted in the complex mental retardation research centers, for which the appropriations to be voted on by this House today will supply the funds, will be guided and molded to fit into the complex search for solutions to the mental retardation puzzle.

In a report made in 1963 by the Chairman of the President's Panel on Mental Retardation, appointed by President Kennedy in the fall of 1961, Dr. Leonard Mayo said:

The task confronting society insofar as mental retardation is concerned is twofold: (1) to push basic and clinical research, seek to improve methods of diagnosis and evaluation, and stress preventive measures insofar as present knowledge permits; and (2) to substantially improve teaching and curricula and methods of rehabilitation to the end that the retarded may realize the highest degree of independence and productivity possible for them.

The construction of research centers to study this problem will allow for the research push which must take place before a solution can be reached, and the initiation of a program for university-

based clinical facilities will allow for implementation of knowledge gained and will help educate medical personnel in treating and caring for the mentally retarded.

Truly, today if we pass this bill, as I know we will, we have seen a milestone reached in the search for solutions to the many health problems facing this Nation. Already the fruits of research instigated by my committee and this House in past years, under general legislative authority, have seen significant advances made into unraveling the many threads around the mystery of mental retardation.

As examples: Chromosomal abnormalities which have a bearing on mental retardation have been discovered and research in this area is surging forward and it is expected that by doing chromosomal studies and correlating some of the abnormalities found with children's mental and physical defects that a determination of which chromosomes are responsible for specific aspects of human development will in time become possible. When such determinations are made then means of correcting the problem will be that much nearer to a solution.

Also for a small percentage of mental retardation cases, metabolic and genetic defects causing this disability have been found to be preventable. Phenylketonuria—PKU—and galactosemia are two specific examples of metabolic diseases resulting in mental subnormality which can be effectively treated by dietary means.

Prematurity has also been found to be a significant factor in "brain damage," mental retardation and death among infants. Although the mortality for premature infants has declined, permanent brain damage in premature infants is still very strongly with us, as many children in this low birthweight group who survive are damaged for life. Studies involving animals are being carried on to seek better methods of preventing asphyxia which is a major cause of "brain damage" and death in prematures. Even though research is progressing in this area, if 1,000 babies were born today, prematurely, it is estimated that perhaps 10 percent of this group would be retarded to the extent that some degree of long-term specialized care and services would be necessary for these infants. This is rather a staggering number of defective infants and more research must be conducted so that this number will be cut down, thus effectively lowering the number of children who would suffer from mental retardation in future years.

I firmly believe that with the research tools and resources which we have been able to supply through the legislation passed during this session, we can be proud that we have had the foresight, justice and humanity to consider the many millions of unborn children who may be born retarded, and those who are already here who must be adequately cared for, treated, and trained. As a result, we may someday see many individuals now in homes, institutions and special schools take their rightful and

productive places in the social and community life of this Nation.

In a letter to Dr. Stafford L. Warren, special assistant to the President on mental retardation sent to the White House Conference in Virginia, President Kennedy said:

Society for too long has closed the door against the mentally retarded. Too often many have been hidden in attics, locked up in institutions, shunned and neglected in their communities.

We have, in the past, forfeited a unique opportunity to develop an otherwise wasted human resource. In 1961, less than 50,000 mentally retarded individuals were served in our psychiatric outpatient clinics and other federally supported, community based programs.

It is my belief that here today we are taking a giant step to open the door to the mentally retarded and release them from the attic, and to strive for the day when the opportunity to take their place in the Nation will no longer be denied to the retarded individual.

The words of Sargent Shriver, Peace Corps Director, and executive director of the Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr., Foundation, delivered at the same White House Conference in September, could have been directed to this House, when he said:

You have the privilege to be in on the ground floor, to be the pioneers in putting to work, for the benefit of all mankind, the fruits of the finest flowering of human genius. On you, and others like you, lie the responsibility for assuring that future generations will have cause to bless—and not curse—the light being shed on the nature of man.

There is no doubt in my mind, nor should there be in one's here, that this light spoken of by Mr. Shriver will not illuminate the dark corners wherein the secrets of mental retardation lie. For we have supplied the tools to the scientists, of whom Dr. Allen C. Barnes, gynecologist-obstetrician in chief of the Johns Hopkins Hospital said in a recent Harper's article:

Contemporary medical scientists hold in common one faith. . . . The medical researcher is guided by one tenet which has no shred of evidence to support it. That is the faith that for every disease there is somewhere a cure or a prevention. As we turn to look into the future, the light of this faith must illumine our crystal ball. The hazards of birth have already been somewhat reduced in the past 30 years; one could hope that the medical research of the next 30 years will lead to a still greater safety in the process of being born.

Mr. Speaker, before I close I want to bring up one more point. The parliamentary situation, as we approach adjournment of the 1st session of the 88th Congress is such that we likely could not have brought this bill before the House without the cooperation of Members on both sides of the political aisle. And with regard to the other side from where I am speaking, the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LAIRD], in his capacity as ranking minority member of the subcommittee handling this bill, has been one of the strong supporters of this program for many years. He has worked for this bill and has helped to make it possible to get it before this House today.

I believe he plans to make a few remarks about it which will be well worth listening to in just a moment when I have finished.

Mr. Speaker, the appropriations contained in this bill will represent one of the greatest forward steps we have taken in establishing a really effective program to combat mental retardation and will hasten the day when we will win this battle.

I hope that the bill is agreed to unanimously.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last two words.

(Mr. LAIRD asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Speaker, the supplemental appropriation for certain activities relating to mental retardation now before this House is an important appropriation. The chairman of my subcommittee, the gentleman from Rhode Island and I cosponsored House Joint Resolution 875 which was reported to this House by the full Committee on Appropriations without amendment.

I urge that the House pass House Joint Resolution 875 with the full appropriation of \$41.8 million. The problem of mental retardation has been with us a long time and the incidence has grown rather than decreased over the years. Nineteen hundred and sixty-four is the year to begin a comprehensive assault on this national problem and the resolution before us provides adequate tools with which to begin.

Mr. Speaker, there are an estimated 5 to 6 million mentally retarded persons in the United States. It is further estimated that about 3 percent of the more than 4 million children born each year are, or will be, classified as mentally retarded. More than 700,000 mentally disabled patients are currently in institutions in the United States—some 500,000 for mental illness and some 200,000 for mental retardation. We all know that the cost to the taxpayer of caring for these mentally disabled persons is staggering. It comes to something over \$2.4 billion per year in direct public outlays. An effective program to combat the cause of this illness will result in the long run in reducing this cost to the American taxpayer. The resolution before us is a good beginning toward this end.

This Congress last October enacted two major pieces of legislation that deal with this problem. These programs now need funds. This new legislation—the maternal and child health and mental retardation planning amendments of 1963—Public Law 88-156—and Mental Retardation Facilities and Mental Health Centers Construction Act of 1963—Public Law 88-164—represents a wholly new emphasis and approach based on prevention and therapeutic restorative and rehabilitative services. To combat mental retardation, this new legislation calls for action on a broad front, including more research aimed at prevention, additional research facilities, improved maternal and child health care to reduce the incidence of mental retardation through preventive measures, provision for the construction of facilities in which a va-

riety of badly needed services can be made available, and assistance in the training of additional teachers of handicapped children.

Mr. Speaker, the supplemental appropriation for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare provided in this resolution will permit an action program to reduce the tragic effects of mental retardation—effects that are perhaps measurable with respect to cost in dollars but totally immeasurable in terms of human suffering.

The action program that will be made possible through the passage of this appropriation will be accomplished through a number of coordinated and complementary steps. I would like to describe some of these for this House.

The first step is to assure that each State has a coordinated, properly integrated plan for a comprehensive program to attack the problems of mental retardation. This action is authorized in Public Law 88-156 and the amount appropriated in this bill for this activity is \$2.2 million. This is a one-time appropriation which will be used to assist the States in determining what action is needed, in assessing the resources available, and in coordinating State and local activities relating to prevention, treatment and amelioration of mental retardation.

A second step deals with the research efforts in this field. They must be expanded and strengthened. To accomplish this, increased resources and facilities are an essential prerequisite. This bill will provide \$6 million to initiate a program of grants for construction of centers for research on mental retardation. The objective of increased research is, of course, obvious. The causes and means of preventing or reducing the effects of mental retardation must be found. The way to find them is through research. Significant progress has been made in recent years. Substantial problems still remain, however. Only continued research in numerous and diverse scientific disciplines can uncover the interrelated factors affecting the origin and development of mentality. Although a number of specific conditions that produce retardation have been identified, by far the largest number of cases result from incompletely understood physical, psychological, environmental, or genetic factors. These many unknowns deserve the attention of the Nation's medical research talents and skills.

The establishment of a number of new centers for research in mental retardation will lead to an increase in the store of basic knowledge about the functioning of the human brain and the development of man's capacities. These centers will provide the fundamental prerequisites for a successful attack on the complex and many-sided problems of mental retardation.

In addition to research, however, experience has demonstrated that significant reductions in the incidence of this affliction can be accomplished through adequate care of expectant mothers.

To this end, an appropriation of \$5 million will initiate a program of grants

to public health agencies to provide necessary health care to expectant mothers who are unlikely to receive such care for economic or other reasons. The prevalence of mental retardation is higher in those population groups where maternity care is inadequate. This stems largely from the fact that the rate of mental retardation is substantially higher among premature births, and premature births are more common in this population group than in others. For the women who fall into this group—normally, from low-income families—it is of critical importance that good maternity care be provided in the prenatal and immediate postdelivery period. Many of these babies, especially if premature, will require intensive nursing care in hospitals. The project grants provided in this appropriation will enable State and local health agencies to provide comprehensive maternity care to selected high-risk patients. Adequate treatment of these high-risk patients should help to reduce the incidence of mental retardation caused by complications and should decrease the number of premature births among which there is a notably larger number of damaged and retarded infants.

Still another step is provided in this legislation which is aimed at those already afflicted rather than those who may be in the future. An additional \$5 million is provided for project grants for the construction of university-affiliated facilities for the mentally retarded. About 96 percent of the Nation's 5.4 million mentally retarded persons are cared for outside of residential institutions. Few of the mildly retarded require institutional care, but a great number of the moderately retarded and almost all of the severely retarded ultimately require care in a facility that provides not only educational and training programs but also medical treatment for complicating physical problems.

Only those portions of homes for the mentally retarded which provide an active diagnostic, treatment, or nursing service are eligible for aid under the Federal-State hospital construction program. Relatively few projects of this nature have received Hill-Burton aid in the past, and even this limited assistance has not helped with the improvement and expansion of the educational, training, and residential services provided in these institutions.

These \$5 million in project grants will be used in the construction of public and other nonprofit facilities for the mentally retarded which are associated with a college or university. These facilities will include, as nearly as practicable, a full range of clinical services, both inpatient and outpatient, for the mentally retarded. They will also aid in demonstrating the provision of specialized services for diagnosis and treatment, education, training, or care of the mentally retarded. In addition, they will assist in the clinical training of physicians and other specialized personnel needed for such work or for research in connection with the mentally retarded.

This bill will provide an increase of \$5 million in funds for maternal and

child health services and an increase of \$5 million for crippled children's services under authority of the recently enacted legislation.

The Social Security Act authorizes grants to State health agencies for services for promoting the health of mothers and children, especially in rural areas and in areas suffering from severe economic distress. The States must provide matching funds for one-half of the amount appropriated; the remainder is not matched and is distributed to the States on the basis of the financial need of each State for assistance in carrying out its State plan.

Mr. Speaker, the increases in available Federal funds for this program will permit strengthening and expanding basic services to mothers and children. By improving health supervision of children, some primary and secondary prevention of mental retardation can be accomplished. At the same time, earlier and more effective detections of retarded children can be achieved. Most important, however, is that these increases would permit an expansion and extension of the special clinics for mentally retarded children, the development of new clinics where none exist at present, and the demonstration of ways of providing new types of services such as chromosome analysis and genetic counseling of mothers who have given birth to Mongoloid babies.

The Social Security Act also authorizes grants to State crippled children's agencies for services for locating crippled children and for providing medical, surgical, corrective, and other services and care, and facilities for diagnosis, hospitalization, and aftercare for children who are crippled or who are suffering from conditions which lead to crippling.

The increases under this program will permit the States to accept more of the doubly handicapped children who are also mentally retarded for corrective surgery and treatment of the physical handicaps. At present many States because of limited funds cannot serve the severely retarded. Some 16 States report that they are unable to make their crippled children's services available to patients in institutions. In an additional 24 States the institutions can refer patients for service but use of the services are limited by available clinics, and by funds and resources in the institutions for followup care. The increase in funds would also permit sufficient expansion of these services so that they could be offered more freely to mentally retarded children with physical handicaps who are in State institutions for the retarded.

The Office of Education under this bill will be provided \$11.6 million to start a program to meet the urgent need for more and better qualified teachers to instruct handicapped children. At the present time only about one-fourth of the estimated 1.5 million school-age mentally retarded children are receiving the special education essential to their development. One of the greatest obstacles to expansion of special education programs is the extreme shortage of qualified teachers. The estimate is that an additional 50,000 teachers are needed in the field of mental retardation alone.

The funds provided in this supplemental will provide for about 3,500 fellowships and traineeships and some 40 grants to institutions for the strengthening of teacher training programs. About \$1 million of this money will be used for research and demonstration projects.

Mr. Speaker, appropriation of the money contained in this supplemental for the purposes I have partially outlined will provide a giant step forward in this Nation's continuing struggle against the incidence of mental retardation. I urge passage of the resolution as it was reported by the Committee on Appropriations.

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

Mr. LAIRD. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. GROSS. I note that by title this is a supplemental appropriation bill and it is dedicated to one purpose. I join with the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LAIRD], in hoping that when this bill emerges from the other body it will not come back to the House as a catchall deficiency appropriation bill containing amendments and spending items wholly ungermane to the bill. I trust this measure will go to the other body and be treated for what it is, an appropriation to implement a specific program and for no other purpose.

Mr. LAIRD. I thank the gentleman from Iowa. That is the hope of our committee.

Mr. ST GERMAIN. Mr. Speaker, the problem of mental retardation in the United States is a matter of deep national concern. Since 1955 the Federal Government has taken a much greater interest in this field under the leadership of my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Rhode Island, JOHN E. FOGARTY.

The gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] has left no stone unturned in exploring every possible way in which effective help could be given. The legislation before us today represents another effort on his part, not only to promote research and treatment to benefit the mentally handicapped, but also to focus public attention on the great need which exists.

The supplemental appropriations provided for in this joint resolution will allow the U.S. Office of Education to assist the mentally retarded through a program of grants to States and institutions of higher learning for work in the area of educational improvement.

The funds will also make it possible for the U.S. Public Health Service to assist the States in planning comprehensive State and community actions to combat mental retardation. In addition, a program of university-based mental retardation clinics would be set up with moneys provided by this measure. Appropriations for construction grants to assist universities and other nonprofit institutions to construct and equip facilities for research on mental retardation are also included in the joint resolution.

The remaining allocations will enable the Children's Bureau to provide grants for maternal and child welfare and for administrative expenses and consultative services to the States.

Passage of this joint resolution will make possible the continuation of Federal interest and assistance in the struggle to aid our fellow citizens who are mentally handicapped. To do less would be to turn our backs on those who desperately need the help which this legislation provides. In the interest of the Nation and for the sake of humanity, I urge favorable action on this vital measure.

Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN. Mr. Speaker, having visited many of the mental hospitals in my congressional district, I have seen firsthand some of the pitiful cases. I believe it is urgent that we consider this problem in the interest of humanity.

Mr. MCINTIRE. Mr. Speaker, I supported the mental health bill authorization, and I want to establish that I heartily endorse the appropriation which would implement the various aspects of that authorization.

This legislation is, of course, designed to combat mental illness and mental retardation through expanded research and community treatment centers, and I feel that this measure poses as one of the prime achievements of the current legislative session.

The basic authorization legislation provided for a 3-year program during which time \$150 million would be extended by the Federal Government to the States as grants to effect the construction of community mental health centers for treatment of the mentally ill.

Mr. Speaker, this sort of assistance would provide great relief for our presently hard-pressed State mental institutions, for the community mental health centers that would come into being would draw off some of the patient pressures that are now pressing down on our State institutions. As a matter of fact, there are some authorities who state that such community centers would—over an extended period of time—drain off just about 50 percent of the mentally-ill individuals presently at State institutions.

It also has been announced that under this program the Office of Education will set up a new division for handicapped children and youth, thereby putting into operation the teaching and research program provided for in the authorization.

The authorization that has already been signed into law additionally provides \$179 million over 3 years for construction of treatment and research facilities for the mentally retarded. Under this approach a program for training of teachers for mentally-retarded children also will be carried out.

I want to again establish that I heartily endorse legislation providing funds to advance these various mental health facilities—the merits of these programs and the legislation that supports them are radiantly obvious.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the joint resolution.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

(Mr. FOGARTY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the joint resolution.

The question was taken; and the Speaker announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Speaker, in view of the fact that some of my colleagues have expressed a desire to have a record vote, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present, and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 324, nays 4, not voting 106, as follows:

[Roll No. 248]

YEAS—324

- | | | |
|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Abele | Corbett | Gurney |
| Adair | Corman | Hagan, Ga. |
| Addabbo | Cramer | Haley |
| Albert | Cunningham | Halleck |
| Anderson | Curtin | Halpern |
| Andrews, Ala. | Daddario | Hansen |
| Andrews, | Dague | Harding |
| N. Dak. | Daniels | Hardy |
| Arends | Davis, Ga. | Harvey, Ind. |
| Ashley | Davis, Tenn. | Harvey, Mich. |
| Ashmore | Delaney | Hawkins |
| Aspinall | Dent | Healey |
| Auchincloss | Denton | Hechler |
| Ayres | Derounian | Hemphill |
| Baker | Derwinski | Henderson |
| Baldwin | Devine | Herlong |
| Baring | Dingell | Hoeven |
| Barrett | Dole | Holland |
| Barry | Donohue | Horan |
| Bass | Dorn | Horton |
| Bates | Dowdy | Hosmer |
| Battin | Downing | Huddleston |
| Beckworth | Dulski | Ichord |
| Bell | Duncan | Jarman |
| Bennett, Fla. | Dwyer | Jennings |
| Berry | Edmondson | Joelson |
| Betts | Edwards | Johansen |
| Blatnik | Elliott | Johnson, Calif. |
| Boggs | Everett | Johnson, Pa. |
| Boland | Fallon | Johnson, Wis. |
| Bolton, | Farbstein | Jonas |
| Frances P. | Fascell | Karsten |
| Bolton, | Feighan | Karth |
| Oliver P. | Findley | Kastenmeier |
| Bonner | Finnegan | Keith |
| Bow | Fino | Kilgore |
| Brademas | Fisher | King, Calif. |
| Brock | Flood | Kluczynski |
| Bromwell | Fogarty | Knox |
| Brooks | Ford | Kornegay |
| Broomfield | Fountain | Kunkel |
| Brotzman | Fraser | Laird |
| Brown, Calif. | Frelinghuysen | Langen |
| Brown, Ohio | Friedel | Lankford |
| Broyhill, Va. | Fulton, Pa. | Latta |
| Bruce | Gallagher | Lesinski |
| Burleson | Garmatz | Libonati |
| Burton | Gary | Lindsay |
| Byrne, Pa. | Gathings | Lipscomb |
| Byrnes, Wis. | Gialimo | Long, La. |
| Cahill | Gibbons | Long, Md. |
| Cameron | Gilbert | McClory |
| Carey | Gill | McCulloch |
| Chamberlain | Glenn | McDade |
| Chelf | Gonzalez | McDowell |
| Chenoweth | Goodell | McFall |
| Clark | Gooding | McMillan |
| Clawson, Del | Grabowski | MacGregor |
| Cleveland | Green, Ore. | Madden |
| Cohelan | Griffin | Mahon |
| Collier | Gross | Marsh |
| Conte | Grover | Martin, Calif. |
| Cooley | Gubser | Martin, Mass. |

- | | | |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Mathias | Reuss | Snyder |
| Matsunaga | Rhodes, Ariz. | Springer |
| Matthews | Rhodes, Pa. | Staebler |
| May | Rich | Stafford |
| Meader | Rivers, Alaska | Staggers |
| Michel | Rivers, S.C. | Steed |
| Miller, Calif. | Roberts, Ala. | Stephens |
| Mills | Roberts, Tex. | Stinson |
| Minish | Robison | Stratton |
| Minshall | Rodino | Stubblefield |
| Monagan | Rogers, Colo. | Taft |
| Moore | Rogers, Fla. | Taylor |
| Moorhead | Rooney, N.Y. | Thomas |
| Morgan | Roosevelt | Thompson, N.J. |
| Morrison | Rosenthal | Toll |
| Morton | Rostenkowski | Tollefson |
| Mosher | Roudebush | Tuck |
| Multer | Roush | Tupper |
| Murphy, Ill. | Roybal | Tuten |
| Murray | Rumsfeld | Udall |
| Natcher | Ryan, Mich | Ullman |
| Nix | Ryan, N.Y. | Utt |
| Norblad | St. George | Van Deerin |
| O'Brien, N.Y. | St. Germain | Vinson |
| O'Hara, Ill. | St. Onge | Waggoner |
| O'Konski | Saylor | Wallhauser |
| Olsen, Mont. | Schadeberg | Watson |
| Olson, Minn. | Schenck | Weaver |
| Ostertag | Schneebell | Weltner |
| Passman | Schweiker | Westland |
| Patman | Schwengel | Whalley |
| Pelly | Scott | Wharton |
| Pepper | Secrest | White |
| Perkins | Selden | Whitener |
| Philbin | Senner | Whitten |
| Pike | Sheppard | Wickersham |
| Pillion | Shriver | Widnall |
| Pirnie | Sibal | Williams |
| Poage | Sickles | Willis |
| Poff | Sikes | Wilson, Bob |
| Quie | Siler | Wilson, Ind. |
| Quillen | Skubitz | Winstead |
| Randall | Slack | Wyder |
| Reid, Ill. | Smith, Calif. | Wyman |
| Reid, N.Y. | Smith, Iowa | Young |
| Reifel | Smith, Va. | Zablocki |

NAYS—4

- | | | |
|----------|----------|------|
| Alger | Beermann | Pool |
| Ashbrook | | |

NOT VOTING—106

- | | | |
|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| Abbitt | Hanna | Nedzi |
| Abernethy | Harris | Nelsen |
| Avery | Harrison | O'Brien, Ill. |
| Becker | Harsha | O'Hara, Mich. |
| Belcher | Hays | O'Neill |
| Bennett, Mich. | Hébert | Osmers |
| Bolling | Hoffman | Patten |
| Bray | Hollifield | Pilcher |
| Broyhill, N.C. | Hull | Powell |
| Buckley | Hutchinson | Price |
| Burke | Jensen | Pucinski |
| Burkhalter | Jones, Ala. | Purcell |
| Cannon | Jones, Mo. | Rains |
| Casey | Kee | Riehlman |
| Cederberg | Kelly | Rogers, Tex. |
| Celler | Keogh | Rooney, Pa. |
| Clancy | Kilburn | Shelley |
| Clausen, | King, N.Y. | Shipley |
| Don H. | Kirwan | Short |
| Colmer | Kyl | Sisk |
| Curtis | Landrum | Sullivan |
| Dawson | Leggett | Talcott |
| Diggs | Lennon | Teague, Calif. |
| Ellsworth | Lloyd | Teague, Tex. |
| Ewins | McIntire | Thompson, La. |
| Flynt | McLoskey | Thompson, Tex. |
| Foreman | Macdonald | Thomson, Wis. |
| Forrester | Mailliard | Thornberry |
| Fulton, Tenn. | Martin, Nebr. | Trimble |
| Fuqua | Miller, N.Y. | Vanik |
| Grant | Milliken | Van Pelt |
| Gray | Montoya | Watts |
| Green, Pa. | Morris | Wilson, |
| Griffiths | Morse | Charles H. |
| Hagen, Calif. | Moss | Wright |
| Hall | Murphy, N.Y. | Younger |

So the joint resolution was passed. The Clerk announced the following pairs:

- Mr. Hébert with Mr. Harsha.
- Mr. Murphy of New York with Mr. Avery.
- Mr. Abernethy with Mr. Mailliard.
- Mr. Fulton of Tennessee with Mr. Becker.
- Mr. Rooney of Pennsylvania with Mr. Short.
- Mr. Hull with Mr. Don H. Clausen.
- Mr. Moss with Mr. Riehlman.
- Mrs. Sullivan with Mr. Bennett of Michigan.
- Mr. Hollifield with Mr. Thomson of Wisconsin.
- Mr. Pilcher with Mr. Cederberg.