

The **SPEAKER**. On this rollcall 307 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

Without objection, further proceedings under the call will be dispensed with.

Mr. **DINGELL**. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object.

The **SPEAKER**. The Chair has announced that without objection further proceedings under the call will be dispensed with.

Mr. **DINGELL**. Mr. Speaker, I was on my feet at the time seeking recognition.

Mr. **ALBERT**. Mr. Speaker, I move that further proceedings under the call be dispensed with.

The **SPEAKER**. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. **DINGELL**. Mr. Speaker, I still reserve the right to object.

The **SPEAKER**. The gentleman from Michigan reserves the right to object.

Mr. **DINGELL**. Mr. Speaker, I wish to ask whether or not it is the intention of the leadership to adjourn.

Mr. **ALBERT**. Yes; we have only two or three unanimous-consent requests.

Mr. **ARENDS**. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Michigan yield to me?

Mr. **DINGELL**. I yield.

Mr. **ARENDS**. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Michigan has yielded to me. I move that the House do now adjourn.

The **SPEAKER**. If the gentleman from Illinois will withhold that for a moment—

Mr. **ARENDS**. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Michigan has yielded to me.

The **SPEAKER**. I do not think the gentleman yielded for that purpose.

Does the gentleman from Michigan yield for that purpose?

Mr. **DINGELL**. Yes, I do.

Mr. **ARENDS**. Mr. Speaker, I make the motion that the House do now adjourn.

The **SPEAKER**. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Illinois.

The question was taken; and the Speaker announced that in his opinion the "noes" had it.

Mr. **ARENDS**. Mr. Speaker, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered; and the Speaker appointed as tellers Mr. **ALBERT** and Mr. **ARENDS**.

The House divided, and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 58, noes 104.

Mr. **HALL**. 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** (after counting). 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—ayes 89, nays 204, not voting 139, as follows:

[Roll No. 318]

YEAS—89

Adair	Ayres	Buchanan
Andrews,	Bell	Byrnes, Wis.
Glenn	Berry	Callaway
Andrews,	Bray	Carter
N. Dak.	Brock	Chamberlain
Arends	Broyhill, N.C.	Clawson, Del.
Ashbrook	Broyhill, Va.	Cleveland

Collier	Hall
Conable	Hansen, Idaho
Corbett	Harvey, Mich.
Cramer	Hutchinson
Cunningham	Johnson, Pa.
Curtin	Jonas
Curtis	Jones, Mo.
Dague	Keith
Davis, Wis.	Laird
Derwinski	Langen
Devine	Lipscomb
Dickinson	McClory
Dingell	McCulloch
Dole	McDade
Duncan, Tenn.	MacGregor
Edwards, Ala.	Mailliard
Ellsworth	May
Fulton, Pa.	Michel
Gathings	Moore
Griffin	Morse
Gross	Neisen
Grover	Pelly
Gurney	Pirnie
Haley	Quie

NAYS—204

Abbitt	Green, Oreg.
Adams	Green, Pa.
Addabbo	Greigg
Albert	Grider
Anderson,	Hagan, Ga.
Tenn.	Hagen, Calif.
Annunzio	Halpern
Ashley	Hamilton
Bandstra	Hanna
Beckworth	Hansen, Iowa
Bennett	Hardy
Bingham	Hathaway
Boggs	Hawkins
Boland	Hays
Brademas	Hechler
Brooks	Helstoski
Brown, Calif.	Henderson
Burke	Horton
Burleson	Howard
Burton, Calif.	Hull
Cabell	Hungate
Callan	Huot
Carey	Ichord
Chelf	Irwin
Clevenger	Jacobs
Cohelan	Jarman
Conte	Jennings
Conyers	Johnson, Calif.
Cooley	Jones, Ala.
Corman	Karsten
Craley	Karth
Culver	Kastenmeier
Daddario	Kee
Dantels	Keogh
Davis, Ga.	King, Utah
Dawson	Kluczyński
de la Garza	Kornegay
Delaney	Krebs
Donohue	Long, La.
Dorn	Love
Dow	McCarthy
Downing	McDowell
Dulski	McFall
Duncan, Oreg.	McGrath
Dyal	McVicker
Edmondson	Madden
Evans, Colo.	Mahon
Everett	Marsh
Farbsteln	Mathias
Fascell	Matsunaga
Feighan	Matthews
Fisher	Meeds
Flood	Mills
Flynt	Minish
Foley	Mink
Ford,	Morgan
William D.	Morrison
Fountain	Multer
Friedel	Murphy, Ill.
Fuqua	Natcher
Gallagher	Nedzi
Gettys	O'Hara, Mich.
Giammo	O'Konski
Gibbons	Olsen, Minn.
Gilbert	O'Neill, Mass.
Gilligan	Ottinger
Gonzalez	Patman
Grabowski	Patten
Gray	Pepper

NOT VOTING—139

Abernethy	Barrett	Bonner
Anderson, Ill.	Bates	Bow
Andrews,	Battin	Broomfield
George W.	Belcher	Burton, Utah
Ashmore	Betts	Byrne, Pa.
Aspinall	Blatnik	Cahill
Baldwin	Bolling	Cameron
Baring	Boiton	Casey

Quillen
Reifel
Reinecke
Rhodes, Ariz.
Rouison
Roudebush
Rumsfeld
Saylor
Schneebeli
Shriver
Skubitz
Stafford
Tupper
Walker, Miss.
Watkins
Watson
Whalley
Williams
Wilson, Bob
Wyatt
Wydler
Younger

Cederberg
Celler
Clancy
Clark
Clausen,
Don H.
Colmer
Dent
Denton
Diggs
Dowdy
Dwyer
Edwards, Calif.
Erlenborn
Evins, Tenn.
Fallon
Farnsley
Farnum
Findley
Fino
Fogarty
Ford, Gerald R.
Fraser
Frelinghuysen
Fulton, Tenn.
Garmatz
Goodell
Griffiths
Gubser
Halleck
Hanley
Hansen, Wash.
Harris
Harsha
Harvey, Ind.
Hébert
Herlong
Hicks
Hollifield

Holland
Hosmer
Joelson
Johnson, Okla.
Kelly
King, Calif.
King, N.Y.
Kirwan
Kunkel
Landrum
Latta
Leggett
Lennon
Lindsay
Long, Md.
McEwen
McMillan
Macdonald
Machen
Mackay
Mackie
Martin, Ala.
Martin, Mass.
Martin, Nebr.
Miller
Minshall
Mize
Moeller
Monagan
Moorhead
Morris
Morton
Mosher
Moss
Murphy, N.Y.
Murray
Nix
O'Brien
O'Hara, Ill.

Olsen, Mont.
O'Neal, Ga.
Passman
Poff
Powell
Price
Reid, Ill.
Resnick
Reuss
Rooney, Pa.
Roosevelt
Rosenthal
Scheuer
Schweiker
Scott
Senner
Sickles
Smith, Calif.
Smith, N.Y.
Smith, Va.
Springer
Stalbaum
Stanton
Stephens
Sullivan
Talcott
Teague, Calif.
Thomas
Thompson, N.J.
Thompson, Tex.
Thomson, Wis.
Toll
Udall
Ullman
Utt
Walker, N. Mex.
Whitten
Widnall
Yates

So the motion was rejected.
Mr. **TEAGUE** of Texas changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

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

The **SPEAKER**. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. **MULTER**].

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

[Mr. **MULTER** addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The **SPEAKER**. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. **ASHBROOK**] is recognized for 5 minutes.

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

[Mr. **ASHBROOK** addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

TEACHING FACILITIES FOR VETERINARY MEDICAL PERSONNEL

The **SPEAKER**. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. **FOGARTY**], is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. **FOGARTY**. Mr. Speaker, I rise to introduce a bill that will provide grants for the construction of teaching facilities for veterinary medical personnel and establish loan funds for veterinary students. Although in the past we have provided support for training physicians, dentists, nurses, and other health personnel, for too long we have neglected the needs of the veterinary

student—a no less important member of the public health team.

Perhaps this oversight has occurred because too many of us still regard the veterinarian only as a horse doctor or as someone we call on when the family pet is sick. Of course, many veterinarians remain true to this traditional function. However, today's veterinarian is also engaged in a wide range of other activities which directly serve the cause of public health, safeguarding the well-being of our Nation's human—as well as animal—population.

Veterinarians work as meat inspectors, assuring us of wholesome meat and poultry. They are concerned with the health inspection of imported animals, the development and testing of drugs and biologics for both human and animal use and the care of experimental animals used in medical studies of air pollution, pesticides, radiation, space travel, and the effects of biological warfare on living organisms.

Certainly then, as specialists in animal health, well-trained veterinarians are essential to the life of any modern nation. And it is estimated that twice as many veterinarians as are practicing today will be needed in this country by 1980. This means a total of approximately 44,000 in 15 years. Veterinarians are needed in so many research and preventive medical areas that the present rate of graduation from schools of veterinary medicine must be substantially increased.

The American Veterinary Medical Association estimates that between 1975 and 1980 the number of veterinarians will increase by 1,211 or only 242 a year—a rate declining in pace with the needs of the rising population. In 1980 even the absolute number of veterinarians will begin to decline. As the association has said:

With the continued growth of the population, incomes, livestock, products, and small animal numbers, the outlook for the veterinary profession appears to be one of rapid change and increasing complexity in the nature of veterinary medical service.

The association suggested, and I quote:

Stronger and more effective efforts than in the past will be needed to enlarge and expand veterinary education facilities in order to increase the number of veterinary medical graduates and to encourage veterinarians to avail themselves of programs of continuing education so as to increase their efficiency and achieve a higher output of services per veterinarian.

The bill I place before you today is a measure designed to help meet this need. In its first part the bill would authorize the appropriation of \$2 million for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1965 and for each of the two succeeding fiscal years for grants to assist in the replacement or rehabilitation of existing teaching facilities for the training of veterinary medical personnel; and \$15 million for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1965, and for each of the 2 succeeding fiscal years, for grants to assist in the construction of new or expanded teaching facilities for the training of veterinary medical personnel.

In a project for a new school, or new facilities in an existing school where such

facilities are of particular importance in providing a major expansion of training capacity, the amount granted may not exceed 66⅔ percent of the cost of construction. In any other grant such amount may not exceed 50 percent of the necessary cost of construction. An additional sum of not more than \$25,000 may be granted for the cost of preparing initial plans.

Applicants for these grants must be accredited public or other nonprofit schools of veterinary medicine or if a new school there must be reasonable assurance that the school will meet accreditation standards. The bill also outlines certain other restrictions and considerations in the awarding of grants under this part.

The second part of the bill would authorize the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to enter into agreements for the establishment and operation of student loan funds with an accredited public or other nonprofit school of veterinary medicine. Each school receiving Federal funds for this purpose will be required to allocate an additional amount from other sources equal to not less than one-ninth of the amount deposited by the Federal Government. Loans not to exceed \$2,000 per student for any academic year may be made only to students needing such funds in order to pursue a full-time course of study at the school leading to a degree of doctor of veterinary medicine. According to provisions of the bill, loans shall be repayable in equal or graduated installments over the 10-year period which begins 3 years after the student ceases to pursue a full-time course at a school of veterinary medicine.

To establish these loan funds the bill further provides that the Secretary be authorized \$510,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, \$1,020,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, \$1,540,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, and such sums for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, and each of the two succeeding fiscal years as may be necessary to enable students who have received a loan for any academic year ending before July 1, 1967, to continue or complete their education. The bill outlines certain other conditions, exceptions, and consideration in establishing these loan funds.

In considering the adoption of the provisions of this bill, one fact should be remembered—animal and human health are inseparably and fundamentally linked together. Throughout history man has shared with animals the disastrous effects of epidemic diseases. Animals are also stricken with much the same genetic and degenerative diseases as man, and therefore any finding that may contribute to a solution of these animal problems may be directly beneficial to man.

I wonder how many of my colleagues in the House are aware of the medical advances of the past that were based on veterinary medical discoveries. These include the development of the drug used against human hookworm; the development of a potent anticoagulant drug which has helped save many

coronary victims; the perfection of a method of anesthesia; and the observation that insects may transmit disease between animals and between animals and humans—a discovery that laid the groundwork for the conquest of yellow fever.

Today, veterinarians are working in at least 25 major research centers and many smaller laboratories with other specialists, seeking similarities between animal and human disease. Many grants from the Public Health Service and other Federal agencies support veterinary research in cancer, heart disease, gastric ulcer, and other chronic diseases in an effort to throw light on human pathology. Veterinarians are also on the forefront in space medicine and bioengineering.

These few examples serve to illustrate the scope of activities in which veterinarians participate. Because the achievements of the veterinarian are not familiar enough to all of us, the education and training of this valuable professional has been passed over in previous assistance bills.

The provisions of the bill I introduce here today are a sensible approach to a significant manpower shortage we have overlooked for too long. I have often in the past come before this assembly to seek its support for health manpower training, and have subsequently been proud of the fine record Congress has made in acting on these proposals.

Today, I urge each of my colleagues in the House to provide the veterinary profession with the same opportunities we have already provided for others in the health fraternity. With the public health team, the stakes are too high to warrant anything but full support of all its members. In the era of modern medicine, veterinary science has come of age in realizing and developing its wide-ranging potential. It is time for us, too, to acknowledge the vital role of today's veterinarian and to act swiftly to help meet his needs.

(Mr. GALLAGHER (at the request of Mr. ALBERT) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

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

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PRICE SCHEDULES OF GENERAL MOTORS

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

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Speaker, I have not seen all the details, but it appears that the General Motors Corp. in its announced price schedules for the 1966