specialization would hinder the eye research development rather than promote it, and I think this is the principal objection we have.

Mr. KYROS. You have undoubtedly studied the bill that has been proposed.

Dr. STEWART. Yes, I have.

Mr. KYROS. As I read this bill, beginning with section 452, actually enormous control is vested in you as Surgeon General, starting with section 452, on page 2 of the bill. You are authorized to establish an advisory council which consults with you. After you do that in subsection c of 452 you specify the duties and functions of this so-called council.

You specify any duties and functions and powers of any other advisory council that it may adopt. It goes on further and says that you decide in what areas and to what extent it will carry out the purposes.

So, what comes to my mind is accommodation.

Naturally, emotionally and rationally and from the interest indicated by all of our colleagues and from the statements we have heard this morning, there is enormous interest in eye research.

Isn't it possible that you could have some kind of a program within this neurological and blindness board that you have?

Dr. STEWART. Let me say first that the powers granted in this bill are the powers that are the same or very similar to those relating to the existing institutes.

We do have and are moving to an eye program which has a great deal of emphasis. The problem of implementing more eye research is really the shortage of able, good people, to move into research in the eye area. There is also some limitation on research space.

In regard to the administrative decision to establish a new eye institute, such a decision would create serious problems relative to the allocation of various special research programs. Would I transfer the toxoplasmosis program from the NINDB or the aging process from the National Child Health Institute? We can go on down the line like this forever. We would have to have some arbitrary decision.

I think we could make the arbitrary decisions and I think we could administer it afterwards but I don't think it would have the effect of augmenting the eye research program of the country. In fact, I think it would be more likely to set it back.

Mr. KYROS. If I understand your testimony this morning, it is not a national institute, no new administrative body or council is needed. No new money just to be pumped into the Institute is needed. What is needed is to be training people to go into ophthalmology and the related fields of the eye?

Dr. STEWART. We don't think the Eye Institute as outlined in the bill is the administrative mechanism to increase eye research in this country.

Certainly, more research is going to have to be done and supported and we are going to have to expand the Neurological Disease and Blindness Institute to do this but I don't think this will be augmented by creating a new Institute. In fact I think it would cause some troubles and in the transition stage of x number of years, even interfere with the ongoing programs and the developments we have underway.

Mr. JARMAN. Dr. Carter.

Mr. CARTER. You have a very interesting statement, Doctor. I notice in your statement you state that an additional $800,000 will be required