

In our Klung dialyzer, 36 sheets of cuprophane are used. They cost four cents each. Because of its fragility and possible assembly errors, we calculate cost at forty sheets per dialysis. In our Center, where over 1500 dialyses per year are carried out, 60,000 sheets or more are used. A reduction of cost of even 10% would be significant. To the family which finds itself spending \$40.00 per week to keep the breadwinner alive, the reduction to \$39.50 is worth while.

Cuprophane membranes are used by at least two-thirds of all patients on maintenance hemodialysis, amounting to a total of about 200,000 square meters of cuprophane per year. It is not used in America for any purpose other than hemodialysis, and its medical use may easily be guaranteed by sale limited to licensed physicians, hospitals, or on a physician's prescription. Suppliers now must have prescriptions for these materials before selling to individual patients; otherwise, they would assume responsibility for the treatment carried out.

With protection from abuse and documentation of need, it seems to me indefensible to sustain this increase in the already high cost of maintaining productive life in an individual who has lost his kidney function.

If the tariff remains, it is unlikely that it alone will prevent treatment of a single patient. However, the attitude that small excesses are unimportant will keep all costs high, and thereby many patients will be kept out. A small evil is no less evil for being small. These people have earned all the assistance we can give them.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much, Dr. Sadler. Are there any questions? Thank you, sir for coming to the committee. We appreciate your doing so.

Dr. SADLER. Thank you, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Our next witness this morning is the Honorable Clement J. Zablocki, of Wisconsin. You are recognized, sir.

STATEMENT OF HON. CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF WISCONSIN

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Chairman, I want to commend the Ways and Means Committee of the House for conducting these extensive hearings on our tariff and trade problems.

This is a critical period for our domestic economy of adjustment to world market conditions, a period when accurate analysis of the problems of international trade and finance and the formulation of appropriate Government positions relating to these problems are vitally important to the entire Nation.

The difficulties encountered by certain types of our domestic industries are undeniable. Frequently, they are required to compete with a virtually unobstructed flow of foreign goods produced under favorable cost circumstances—sometimes including Government subsidies. The seriousness of some of these cases was recently highlighted by the President's proclamation regarding dairy imports. In accord with this proclamation, certain dairy imports have been completely suspended pending the results of a Tariff Commission study of the effects of these imports on our dairy industry.

Mink ranchers in Wisconsin have expressed to me their concern that the unrestricted flow of low-price mink imports will force many of them out of business.

None of these spokesmen for adversely affected domestic industries is demanding a renewal of the tariff walls and protectionist policy which this country once knew. They are merely asking, and surely deserve, due consideration and appropriate Government assistance in making the transition to the conditions of a greatly expanded world trade.