

you have received a plethora of material dealing with.... that's a lot, Howard....dealing with cancer registry systems. Some 30 states have centralized registry systems. One of the early states was that of New York. In 1940 New York established a centralized cancer registry and reporting system, and in New York State all cancers have got to be reported by physicians and hospitals to the registrar. That's a central registrar. In addition, there is an annual follow-up on the cancers. Now from the New York system there has been invaluable information gained in our constant war on cancer. The New York system, for example, noted the higher incidence of cancer in those areas where asbestos was produced, and researchers began to take a hard look at who had the cancers in those areas and had to conclude that it was some of the workers in the asbestos producing plants. As a result, cancer researchers focused in on asbestos as a possible cancer producing agent and finally has had to conclude that asbestos truly is a carcinogen. The New York registry discovered that in women cervical cancer was relatively common. They discovered further that if cervical cancer was detected at the earliest stage, it could be corrected in toto. However, if cervical cancer was not detected in the earliest stage, it was not always correctable and, in fact, oftentimes was fatal. So the question then arose, how can we detect cervical cancer early on? As a result of that question being asked, Dr. George Papanicolaou developed the Pap smear to be used on women which would show whether or not a woman had incipient cancer disease in her cervix. As all women know and a lot of men now know, women need to go to obstetricians and gynecologists annually for a Pap smear, the sole purpose of which is to determine whether or not they have an incipient form of cervical cancer. Now under the New York registry system the registrar may look at community after community and determine...(gavel)

SENATOR CLARK: Could we have it just a little quiet so we can hear Senator Johnson.

SENATOR V. JOHNSON:and determine if there is a higher incidence in a given community of advanced cervical cancer. And if the registrars discover a higher incidence in a community of advanced cervical cancer, they conclude that some of the women in that community are not going to their obstetricians and gynecologists regularly for the Pap smear. So public health officials may then go to that community with a widespread information program to the residents of that community advising women of the necessity of going in for the Pap smears. And as a result of that, fatalities with