

# Prayer debate continues

**United Press International**  
WASHINGTON — The Senate is edging closer to breaking a liberal filibuster against a school prayer measure but its chances for passage by Congress remain in considerable doubt.

The Senate's second vote on cloture to halt the debate was scheduled Tuesday and Senate Republican leader Howard H. Baker Jr., anticipating it might fail, filed a petition for a third vote today.

A Senate source predicted 56 to 58 senators would vote to stop the filibuster Tuesday, and the third vote probably would top the required 60.

The initial vote Monday was 50-39: 10 short of the needed amount of votes, but it was a considerably better first try than the initial 41-47 vote 10 days earlier on an attempt to break another filibuster against an anti-abortion proposal. That filibuster succeeded in killing the anti-abortion measure.

"If we get cloture (on the prayer amendment), we will press to conclusion," Baker said. He held out the possibility of night sessions or Saturday sessions to push the Senate business ahead.

But Sens. Lowell P. Weicker Jr., R-Conn., and Max Baucus,

D-Mont., leaders of the filibuster, said they would do everything they could to stop passage of the measure.

Weicker said that even if cloture is voted, he would continue his delaying tactics because he believes the measure is an attempt at "an end run" around the Constitution and would "limit Supreme Court jurisdiction."

The prayer measure, sponsored by Sen. Jesse Helms, R-N.C., would stop the Supreme Court from prohibiting voluntary prayer in public schools and institutions.

It is being considered as an amendment to the debt ceiling bill, which Congress must pass by Oct. 1 to keep the government operating.

# Man-made blood now being tested

**United Press International**  
CHICAGO — A bioengineer is testing miniature, artificial red blood cells he says could some day solve blood transfusion problems and might make it possible to convert animal blood for use in human veins.

Irving Miller said the new cells can be used with any blood type, ending the need for cross-matching blood transfusions to prevent potentially deadly reactions. The new cells also can be stored indefinitely, he said.

Miller outlined his finding Monday during an American Medical Association conference for science writers.

The experimental cells were made from natural blood, which was broken down in a kitchen blender. The artificial cells are only about one-tenth the size of natural cells.

He said perfecting the artificial cells could avoid the risk of hepatitis from transfusions, a problem in many parts of the world, and make possible the temporary replacement of a patient's entire blood supply during surgery.

Ultimately it even may be possible to turn oxygen carrying hemoglobin from the blood of slaughtered cattle into artificial cells for humans because all hemoglobin is the

same, Miller said. Miller, associate vice chancellor for research at the University of Illinois, is working on the new blood cells with Dr.

*Ultimately it even may be possible to turn oxygen carrying hemoglobin from the blood of slaughtered cattle into artificial cells for humans because all hemoglobin is the same, said Dr. Irving Miller, a researcher at the University of Illinois.*

Ljubomir Djordjevich at Chicago's Rush-Presbyterian-St. Luke's Medical Center. The research started seven years ago.

Miller says test animals have recovered fully from having up to half their blood replaced by the artificial cells, although rats who received total transfusions of artificial cells eventually died of shock.

"Assuming we run into no major problems, we'll probably be ready for human trials

within the next decade," Miller said.

Miller said protein in natural blood cell walls can trigger tissue rejection in a transfusion, much as donated organs may be rejected after they are transplanted.

He said his process should get around that problem by stripping away the natural cell walls, getting rid of the protein with its tissue rejection threat and ending the need for crossmatching.

The remaining hemoglobin and most other normal cell contents then are wrapped with a new skin of lecithin and cholesterol, fatty substances like those in the original skin. The process eliminates such bloodborne diseases as hepatitis, although that has not yet been proven, he said.

"We create a bag of hemoglobin, but it's not a living cell," Miller said.

Because the artificial cells are not living tissue, he said, they can also be stored indefinitely. Blood banks must now discard blood that remains in storage for more than 35 days.

Miller said his tiny artificial cells represent an improvement over fluorocarbon blood substitutes, which have been used in experiments but carry only one-sixth as much oxygen as normal blood.

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# Defense experts urge shifting missile tactics

**United Press International**  
WASHINGTON — A group of defense experts concluded in a study released Tuesday the United States should shift its emphasis on strategic nuclear deterrence from land-based missiles to atom-powered submarines and bombers armed with cruise weapons.

The recommendations in the two-year study by the Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies depart from the decades-old stress the United States has placed on maintaining a "triad" of strategic nuclear forces — land-based missiles, submarines

and bombers — to thwart a Soviet attack.

The institute released its study as the Reagan administration plans to invest tens of billions of dollars in deploying the MX missile in a basing plan still under examination. The Pentagon favors densely packing 100 MXs in a field of superhardened capsules designed to survive a Soviet first strike.

The "dense pack" method is estimated to cost upwards of \$23 billion.

The experts recommended virtual abandonment of reliance on land-based missiles because

of their vulnerability to an attack and investing more heavily in "relatively invulnerable" submarines and bombers. The planes could launch cruise missiles before encountering Soviet surface-to-air missile defenses.

"This triad approach, a strategic planning has been overtaken by technological advances and a new reality that several key weapons systems, the lead has passed from America to Soviet hands," the study group said.

The administration has pursued deployment of MX to do what it perceives as the "window of vulnerability" opened by technological gains that could lead the Soviets to wipe out an American missile field in a first strike, thus eliminating the US ability to retaliate and making nuclear war more likely.

"Super-hardening silos to increase their resistance to nuclear blasts would not assure the survivability of ICBMs against missiles with the accuracies predicted for the end of the decade," the group said.

A member of the group, Dr. William Perry, the assistant defense secretary for research and development in the Carter administration, told reporters "dangerous situation" has been created because the most destructive nuclear weapons are also the most vulnerable since they are based on land.

"Survivability depends on mobility and deception," he said, disagreeing with any basing method for the MX that would leave the missile undefended in its capsule.

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