

REMARKS OF THE HONORABLE JOHN E. FOGARTY, REPRESENTATIVE, SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF RHODE ISLAND, AT GROUND-BREAKING CEREMONY, UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN, MADISON, WISCONSIN, OCTOBER 13, 1962

---

This ground-breaking ceremony is a link with the past and the future.

The past holds a record of brilliant work produced here at Wisconsin by some of the world's most eminent cancer investigators.

The future holds the promise of a better arena in which these scientists can continue to wage their fight against cancer and can train others who would join the battle.

Naturally, this is an occasion for local civic pride. Those of you who live in this area or are connected with this great institution are aware of the achievements of such men as Dr. Rusch, Dr. Potter, Dr. Miller, Dr. Heidelberger and Dr. Mueller. They are your fellow citizens; but they are also world figures in medical research. They follow in the path of such men as your late great president, Dr. Conrad A. Elvehjem.

The impact of cancer research conducted at McArdle Memorial Laboratory has been felt far beyond your college walls--or even the boundaries of this State. My position as Chairman of the Congressional sub-committee recommending appropriations for programs of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare has alerted me to the accomplishments of our nation's biomedical scientific community, and I often heard reports of the research program in progress here.

I am glad that financial support of this research has been, at least in part, nation-wide and Congressman Laird and I take a

certain amount of personal pride in the fact that Federal money will make possible the construction of your new facilities for future research.

For a number of years I have enthusiastically endorsed legislation increasing Federal funds for medical research and research facilities. I believe the American people are more than ready to have their tax money spent for these purposes. Every year chronic killers, such as cancer, are reaching into more American homes. In 1961, 270,000 Americans died of cancer. This year an estimated 275,000 will die of this disease.

Only the results of research can halt the upward trend of these statistics. And my years of experience on the Appropriations Committee have convinced me that medical research takes money.

But an important corollary to money is manpower. Each year the nation's leading scientists, as well as the administrators of Government health agencies, tell our Committee what they feel is needed to advance the search for the means to longer life and better health. I have been particularly impressed by the continuing emphasis these experts place on the need to increase the nation's pool of trained manpower if we are to make advances in our fight against disease. Dr. James A. Shannon, Director of the National Institutes of Health, reported to our Committee last Spring that whereas in 1954 there were about 19,000 professional workers in medical research and in 1960

about 40,000, by 1970 we will need about 80,000 to mount the \$3 billion research program which is projected for that time.

It would seem that we would have to double the current number of professional medical research investigators. As a matter of fact, we shall probably have to do more than that. It has been estimated that we will have to add a total of about 45,000 in the remaining years of the present decade to provide for the necessary increase and to allow for deaths, retirement, and shifts to other activities.

We cannot accomplish this by maintaining our present pace. During the period 1954-60 this country increased its crop of trained biomedical investigators by an average of 3,500 a year. In the period 1960-70 we shall have to add an average of 4,500 a year--which is nearly a 30 percent increase in the average annual rate.

I spoke earlier of the high quality of work produced by your scientists. Possibly in no other institution has a more vigorous group of cancer investigators been congregated than here at McArdle Laboratory and in the Cancer Research Unit of Wisconsin General Hospital. But these men have also played another important role. They have been training just such biomedical investigators as Dr. Shannon and others have indicated are desperately needed.

Statistics show that McArdle has provided a fertile training ground for young investigators since the year it was established, 1954. Approximately 75 graduate students began their training at McArdle and of these 58% have gone on to receive the Ph.D. degree. Over 100 Postdoctoral Fellows have spent one or more years at the Laboratory.

All of McArdle's students who received the Ph.D. degree and 87 percent of the Postdoctoral Fellows are now engaged in teaching and research at universities or at first-rate research institutes. This is an impressive record.

I am informed that your senior staff has never numbered more than nine. It is evident, therefore, that, over the years, McArdle has contributed far more than might have been expected to the nation's pool of scientists. It is my understanding that, with completion of the new building it will be possible to double your present staff. I am confident that these new facilities will also enable you to train nearly twice as many young investigators.

I would not presume to predict the research interests of these future investigators or the turn that present work may take in ferreting out the answer to cancer's riddle. I have been told that there are many new ideas in cancer research which McArdle's staff has not been able to test due to limitations

of laboratory or animal space. I understand, for example, that the enlargement of staff and facilities will enable you to include the study of tumor viruses in your program. Chemotherapy is a second area of research in which your past successes should certainly encourage future expansion.

But from whatever area future research leads may come, all will be welcome. Cancer's cost to the nation now runs into the billions annually in loss to society in goods, services and income. Its cost in personal suffering and sorrow cannot be estimated. In the light of these facts, Congress' most recent appropriation of \$155.7 million to the National Cancer Institute seems almost small.

But 25 years ago, when the Institute was established, its appropriation was the magnificent sum of \$400,000.

Last winter I had the privilege of introducing in the House a resolution designating 1962 as Cancer Progress Year. You scientists have made progress in the past quarter-century in your search for a better understanding of the causes of cancer and ways to prevent or treat it. Those of us in Congress have likewise made progress in deepening our understanding of the tremendous cost of medical research. Perhaps before another quarter-century passes by, we will together witness a complete victory over our common enemy, cancer.

I salute your past here at Wisconsin. I look forward  
with optimism to your future.