INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL RESEARCH

(Mr. FOGARTY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record.)

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, in all of my 15 years of service in this House, I have labored to insure adequate support by the Congress for medical research, particularly through the National Institutes of Health of the Public Health Service in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. In these labors I have been inspired by the deep conviction that through research the health of our people will be enhanced and that premature deaths due to disease, and crippling of minds and bodies, will be reduced.

In my efforts, I have held no narrow views limiting the benefits of research to our Nation. I have always recognized, as has my distinguished colleague in the Senate, that just as disease knows no national boundaries so also the benefits of medical research and indeed research itself can know no boundaries.

Although we in the United States do not suffer from the devastating illnesses which plague populations in other parts of the world, we nevertheless stand to gain from the new knowledge to be gained from an international effort in medical and biological research.

Just as medical benefits know no geographic boundaries, the desire for these medical and health benefits knows no partisan boundaries. I am happy to note that the President's brother, in his appearance before the World Health Assembly in Minneapolis last spring, called for more rapid exchanges of ideas and information between laboratories and scientists in various nations. He pointed to the need for more opportunities for scientists to meet and to discuss freely their work and problems and the need to develop research workers and to give them scope and opportunity. He said that we must examine those materials and ideas that have persisted through the centuries as traditions and superstitions in the folklore of the world in our efforts to bring to all peoples the benefits of all medical and biological knowledge accumulated throughout the world.

The time has now come in my opinion to implement a greatly expanded endeavor in the field of international medical research. I therefore introduce to this House a bill now before the Senate which aims to establish machinery for mobilization of the maximum international health and medical research resources.

As my illustrious colleague in the Senate has recognized, there are some points that need to be discussed in more detail, so I do not present this as a definite proposal but I can assure you that these details can and will be worked out in future discussions.

I have had an interest in the international aspects of health for some time. Health cannot exist in a vacuum. We are continuously exposed to dangers from abroad. As some of the well known infectious diseases are brought under control such as smallpox, yellow fever, and malaria, new viruses appear and create new threats. Japanese B encephalitis, which extended across India and Southern Asia is an excellent example. We cannot find health security for ourselves unless we make others secure, as well. There can no longer be such a thing as a purely domestic health program. We cannot isolate ourselves, healthwise, from the realities of the world of which we are a part.

Furthermore, in health, we have a great tool of diplomacy. The DDT sprayer has replaced striped pants. I have had the rare privilege of attending a meeting of the World Health Assembly in Geneva, represented by Congress as a member of the United States delegation. It was my further privilege to extend on behalf of the Congress to the World Health Organization, from the rostrum of historic Assembly Chamber of the Palais des Nations, an invitation to hold its 10th anniversary session and the 11th Assembly, in the United States. As you are aware, this invitation was accepted and the meetings were held here in the city of Minneapolis. They were a triumphal success. The work of the World Health Organization was moved many steps forward. But of greater importance, a warm, sincere, and homey welcome was given by the people of Minnesota and elsewhere to the delegates from 85 countries.

They left, I am told, with a new-found appreciation of what public health in the United States means, a new respect for our leaders and the people of the world, a new understanding of and deep friendship for the American people. They took home with them, too, a new respect for our institutions. They had an opportunity to visit hospitals, research institutes, health centers, medical schools, and other facilities in New York, San Francisco, Minneapolis, Rochester, Washington, and elsewhere.

The top leaders of public health in 85 countries left our shores with a new appreciation of what public health means, a new understanding of what public health is all about, an understanding of and deep friendship for the American people, a new respect for our institutions. They left, I am told, with a new-found appreciation of what public health in the United States means, a new respect for our leaders and the people of the world, a new understanding of and deep friendship for the American people. They took home with them, too, a new respect for our institutions. They had an opportunity to visit hospitals, research institutes, health centers, medical schools, and other facilities in New York, San Francisco, Minneapolis, Rochester, Washington, and elsewhere.

The great potential market of the underdeveloped areas of the world cannot be fully opened to us until the econ...
Purchasing power increased. This economic advance cannot take place unless producers. And a high percentage of food is nourished. Masses of land. It has been estimated that the world cannot accommodate a reasonable level of living 2 billion people, almost the total population of the world at the present time. It has only some 150 million people and most of them undernourished.

Why is this? Is it because of the ravages of preventable disease. It is impossible to raise the cattle to provide the protein requirements of the population, because of the trypanosomiasis that transmits trypanosomiasis to the cattle.

One of the great facts of our time, then, is that the world cannot accommodate, economically and socially, the expanding populations, unless these populations are healthy, vigorous producers who can use the land and resources that God has given us and unless those lands are available for use to man without endangering his life and health.

In what field could the United States show its great concern for human beings and their happiness—no matter who or where they are—better than in helping them gain a healthier life through modern technology? Is there a greater opportunity, the greatest of all, to show the people of the world that we are concerned with them for their own sake—not to master them but to master their great enemy, disease. Let us tell the world, in great terms of what we are and what we stand for and what we want them to be. Let it be said of us in the corridors of history that we helped our brother when he was sick.

War will not bestall us if the peoples of the world know us for what we are. I could, of course, say a great deal more about health and its importance in the world scene. Senator Lister Hill, that great spokesman of health in the Senate, in introducing his bill recently, spoke clearly, forcefully, and knowingly on this subject.

I have introduced the same bill which I consider to be of the very greatest importance. It greatly increases the scope and the opportunity of medical research. It provides for the fullest development of the medical research potential of the world. If we are going to get the breakthroughs that we all yearn for and if we are going some day to build the base upon which a sound and expanding economy can be built, nor can they be good customers. And disease prevents the development of great masses of land. It has been estimated that the vast continent of Africa could accommodate at a reasonable level of living 2 billion people, almost the total population of the world at the present time. It has only some 150 million people and most of them undernourished.

The bill that I am introducing provides an opportunity to develop the latent medical research potential on a world-wide basis. It provides that this shall be done under the leadership of the world's greatest medical research center—the National Institutes of Health of the Public Health Service. The scientists of those institutes have demonstrated in dramatic fashion what they can do in providing leadership and guidance to our own national medical research effort through the grant programs, as well as by conducting research of the highest order—standard-setting research—In their own facilities.

A National Institute of International Medical Research working within the framework of the National Institutes of Health and under the direction of the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service and the Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, could give unique leadership and stimulation to the development of the whole world's research potential.

As my earlier remarks indicated, this is only part of the opportunity that presents itself in the field of health in its international aspects. Research is one of the important aspects of any health program but there are also important aspects of services rendered to people. The United States is engaged in an international health program which has a number of facets. We participate as the major member of the World Health Organization and of the Pan American Sanitary Organization. We contribute to the UNICEF and the U. N. Technical Assistance Program, each of which has a large program component in the health field under the leadership of those who know the health business. The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, through the Public Health Service, could be given the technical direction of this program, and then the technical direction of this program in all its aspects—bilateral as well as multilateral. It would work, of course, within the framework of the foreign policy of the United States as laid down by the Secretary of State. With this one proviso, the competent international agency should have the scope, opportunity, and resources to carry out the program that can so uniquely build the human resources throughout the vast populations of the underdeveloped areas; open huge new tracts of land so that they can produce the food and raw materials that are so badly needed; develop the great research potential that lies latent for lack of opportunity and facilities, and last but not least, present to the whole world the interest of the American people in the welfare of our fellowman everywhere.

In submitting a bill that would mark a great step forward in one area of the total field of international health, I have taken the opportunity of directing your attention to the importance of the problems and scope of the total program. I hope these problems may be met squarely and in short order and that our international health program may be developed vigorously and forcefully as a single program under the direction and leadership of those in the Government who are most competent to give it such leadership. The agency that has been given the responsibility for health leadership in the United States and which has developed the people and facilities that know how to do this kind of job is the Public Health Service.