

pointed to the need for more opportunities for scientists to meet and to discuss freely their work and their 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 health 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 definitive 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 extends across India and Southeast 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, representing the 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 triumphant 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 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 comprehension of what we are, as people who are interested in our own people and all the people of the world.

In Geneva, as a member of the United States delegation, I found within the Assembly itself a friendliness among the delegates that recognized no boundaries of nation, race, or color. The World Health Assembly, I am sure, outranks all other international bodies in creating lasting international friendships. First names are common in the halls of the World Health Assembly. Mutual respect; interest and concern in each other's problems; constructive help; a sharing of ideas and of friendship characterizes these great assemblies.

Even where international relations are darkest—our relations with the Soviet Union—we find in the World Health Assembly an active and constructive relationship. I am told that in Minneapolis the Soviet delegation and our own delegation worked very closely together on such knotty problems as the peaceful uses of atomic energy and its relationship to the dangers of fall-out. Even here, in this touchy area, it was possible for the United States and the Soviet Union to present a joint resolution which was adopted unanimously. Any field that can build such an atmosphere and mood among high officials of all nations of the world, cries for our support in these troubled times. Here is a school of diplomacy which can lead us onward into cooperation in bigger and broader fields if we nurture it well.

The President, in his recent speech before the United Nations on the Middle East problem, called the world's attention to disease in the Middle East and assured United States support in an all-out joint attack upon it. The President was right to recognize preventable infectious disease as a major and manageable problem of the Middle East. I was glad that he referred to the World Health Organization as the vehicle through which control should be effected.

Aid will be welcome from the W.H.O. At the assembly in Minneapolis, the Minister of Health of the United Arab Republics made a plea for WHO help in dramatic language. He said:

In the name of every sick, undernourished or disabled man, woman, or child in the four corners of the world I appeal to you all to spare no effort in extending all possible moral, technical, and material assistance to the World Health Organization in the years to come, because, if such cooperative assistance was essential in past decades, I am sure it is a must in the decades ahead. If, in the past, diseases observed no boundaries and required international cooperative work for their control, I am sure that, in the era of atomic energy and control of outer space, the alleviation of human sufferings should be the immediate concern of us all. Let us hope for a day, in the not too distant future, when all countries will realize this responsibility and will join in mobilizing even a part of their resources under the leadership of the World Health Organization for attaining the highest possible standard of health for all mankind.

The great potential markets of the underdeveloped areas of the world cannot be fully opened to us until the econ-

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 18 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

omies of these areas are expanded and purchasing power increased. This economic advance cannot take place unless the manpower is vigorous and productive. Sick people are net consumers, not producers. And a high percentage of the people of the Middle East and much of Asia, as well as large parts of South America and most of Africa, are chronically sick. They suffer from chronic preventable disease and from under-nutrition. They cannot build the type of world that makes for the realization of their dreams and hopes, nor can they 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 under-nourished.

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 tsetse fly 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 those 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? Here is a great 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 blazing signs of service, 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 befall 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 whole world. If we are going to get the breakthroughs that we all yearn for and if we are going to get them soon, it is necessary to develop every resource, human or otherwise that is at our disposal.

We tend to forget, I think, that the great discoveries of medicine constitute no monopoly of any Nation or any cul-

ture. The sulfa drugs, the antibiotics, the modern insecticides which are changing the face of the world through the conquest of infectious disease, came from Western Europe. The first tranquilizer, which opened up the whole area of drug treatment in the control of mental disease, came from India. The history of medicine shows that every part of the world has made major contributions to the progress that has brought us to where we are today. You, I am sure, have no great interest in who it is who finds the key to cancer or heart disease. We do not care where he is. But we do want to be sure that he has an opportunity to exercise the full scope of his imagination and has the facilities he needs to unlock these great mysteries.

The bill that I am introducing provides an opportunity to develop the latent medical research potential on a worldwide basis. It further provides that this shall be done under the leadership and guidance 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 nationwide 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 technical direction of the WHO.

Through the International Cooperation Administration we conduct cooperative bilateral programs in health in some 40 nations. The program is important and is having wide effect, but I have been startled to find that it accounts for only 1 percent of the total expenditure of the International Cooperation Administration. The field of health, which has so much to offer, which reaches into the very homes of people throughout the world, should, in my view, be the largest single element in the whole foreign-aid program. And gentlemen, we find it to be 1 percent. We should ask ourselves if this is right. We

should ask ourselves indeed, if we are putting ourselves before the world in a true light. As for me, it is wrong. Inexcusably wrong. How has this come about? Health, which is a great weapon of friendship, has been overwhelmed in a program conducted by administrators who have no comprehension of the significance and opportunities of health. Those who speak for health in this agency are placed so low in the hierarchy that their screams are not even heard as squeaks at the levels that determine policy. I submit, gentlemen, that if health is to make its great contribution—the contribution that I have tried to hint at in my remarks but which is greater than I have been able to describe—it can do so only with understanding direction. The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and particularly the Public Health Service and its great institutes have demonstrated over and over again that they understand and can cash in on the potentials that are inherent in health. I submit that our international health program should be in the hands of those who know the health business. The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, chiefly through the Public Health Service, should be giving the technical direction, the guidance, and leadership 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 technical agency should have the scope, opportunity, and resources to carry out the program that can so uniquely build up 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 our Government who are most competent to give it such leadership. The agency that has been given the responsibility for health leadership in our Government and which has developed the people and facilities that know how to do this kind of job is the Public Health Service.