highway traffic did not taper off as normally happens. It kept pace with the economy. It shifted from a positive rate of growth of 10 percent per year even during the depression years to a rate of growth of 1.2 percent in 1933. As the highway traffic was about 4 times as great in 1931 as it was in 1921, highways were about as well equipped to handle the higher volume of traffic in 1931 as they had been equipped to handle the lower volume of traffic in 1921. But highway construction stopped almost completely in 1932. Construction dropped over 10 percent in real terms from 1931 to 1932 and another 30 percent from 1931 to 1933. Roads became congested. Hardening of traffic arteries appeared. When many roads were carrying capacity, an increase in demand for traffic in normal times could no longer be handled by increasing speed. The next chart, No. 2, prepared for me by the Bureau of Public Roads using Public Roads' data on investment in highways and on traffic, may be an index of inadequacy. If it is turned upside down, it becomes an index of adequacy. This chart shows that the capacity needed has been more adequate from 1921 to 1930, that is, we built more capacity in 1921 to 1930 than we added to our traffic growth. We are able to handle traffic up until about 1932. But from then on adequacy dropped. Of course, we have been able to carry the traffic during the war years because we had been equipped to handle the lower volume of traffic in 1921. At the end of the war, the roads were freed again and traffic was allowed to grow. The chart shows what happened. Adequacy, on the basis of 1939-40 equals 100, dropped to 61 in 1955. We haven't been building roads fast enough to keep up with traffic. That is why in part it takes you so long to get across the country.

The next chart, No. 3, was also prepared by the Bureau of Public Roads. It shows also the amount of dollars spent on highways per mile traveled. This was calculated by the number of vehicles miles as estimated by the Bureau of Public Roads. If we look at the figures for the beginning of the twenties we spent almost 1.2 cents for each mile traveled in 1928, that is, about 9 tenths of a cent per mile. Then we increased again and traffic roads construction was revived. Expenditures rose to about $1 billion. In 1931, as you may remember from the index of the Hoover regime, expenditures were a dollar or thereabouts by 1935. Then in 1933 we checked our spending back up to something like 6.6 and now they are something less than 0.7 compared to 1.2 in 1920's. In spite of all we spent last year, we are still far below what we spent even in 1933 and far less than we spent back in 1925-29.

The 18 percent decline in the death rate, which will permit traffic growth of a billion miles by 1970. Those who would suggest that we restrict the economy to grow and the unemployment to persist as a sacrifice of useful endeavor millions of persons a year will have to look elsewhere for their gains—and assimilation of the gains made by those of other nations—will free for useful endeavor millions of persons from their present condition of unemployability, and destined to a premature death because of cures that now lie beyond medical understanding.

The 18 percent decline in the death rate represents a saving of over 3 million lives. If the 1957 death rate had prevailed from 1937 through 1955, this many more people would have died.

These statistics, compiled by the National Health Education Committee, the American Public Health Association, and other organizations, is from data available through the National Office of Vital Statistics, reveal the magnitude of medical research progress in the United States and the rewards in terms of human lives. Estimates of the relief of nonfatal but crippling diseases in the United States indicate similar massive steps forward. Eighty percent of all epispidies now lead normal lives due to neurological research. Salk vaccine has drastically reduced the incidence of paralytic polio. Because of the discovery of certain antibiotics, many of the previously untreatable diseases have virtually disappeared in the United States.

RESEARCH BENEFITS WORLDWIDE

Benefits of research have spread to other countries. For example, the incidence of yaws in Haiti was reduced from 1 in 6 of the populace to 1 in 3,000—about 99 percent. In some parts of the world two-thirds of those people infected have trachoma; the antibiotic aureomycin can provide dramatic improvement within a few days. From 1942 to 1949, Greece re-
Mr. President, recently a respected and eminent former Member of this body, Senator Herbert H. Lehman, delivered an address before the American Social Hygiene Association in New York City which vividly describes the challenge to the United States. I should like to read a portion of that address today. Senator Lehman said:

I would like to see the day and soon, when the largest single item in our national research budget would be for study of the ways and means of saving rather than of destroying life.

Our Government should make appropriations for medical research, mostly through the National Institutes of Health. These appropriations are still far from enough. But the chief bottleneck, the principal shortage today is not of money but of trained research scientists and technicians.

There is a similar shortage in most countries where research is going on. Yet at the same time, there is a great duplication of research effort, as between this country and other countries. The world supply of its most precious scientific resources—brains and skills—is being wastefully expended.

The exchange of medical research information between this country and other countries is tragically inadequate. I have heard it said that if all the existing bits and pieces of information bearing on cancer to be found in the various laboratories of the world could be pooled, sifted and correlated, a major breakthrough with regard to this disease would be virtually assured.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the portion of Senator Lehman's address dealing with international cooperation in medical research be included in the Record at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the extract was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

EXCERPTS FROM AN ADDRESS BY THE HONORABLE HERBERT H. LEHMAN BEFORE THE AMERICAN SOCIAL HYGIENE ASSOCIATION

In my country, a specific program which I could think, among other necessary steps, is the establishment of a major research program on cancer which would bring together the efforts of the best researchers and resources of the country. This program could and should be developed by pooling the resources of the country and the other countries involved.

The exchange of medical research information and the pooling of medical resources is necessary in order to progress in medical research.

I am asking you to support this program which I believe is essential to the progress of medical science and to the welfare of the people.

I hope that Senator Hill will support this program when it is introduced in the Senate.
The President of the United States would be united to the nations of the world through the World Health Organization, an invitation to the nations of the world to designate representatives to explore the feasibility of such a Health and Medical Research Year, which might, if approved, occur at some indefinite time in the future. In addition, alternative methods would initially be explored, looking toward intensified international cooperation in the field of health.

In January of 1958, in his state of the Union message, President Eisenhower conveyed a recommendation for "works of peace" including a pickup of efforts with the Soviet Union "against the diseases that are the common enemy of all mortal—such as cancer and heart disease."

At the Eleventh World Health Assembly, held in Minneapolis in May-June 1958, a United States offer of $300,000 was accepted for the purpose of exploring expanded health research efforts.

The Executive Board of the World Health Organization will be devoting one of the possible phases of which the Sanitary Year, as contemplated under these resolutions, would be the question of a Health and Medical Research Year, as an organization for the benefit of the population of the United States and other nations. It might be comparable in some respects to the current successful International Geophysical Year.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, on February 3, 1959, the Senate approved a resolution presented by the Senator from Minnesota which will permit the Committee on Government Operations to continue its study of international activities of the executive branch in the field of medical research. This study has already revealed valuable information. During the coming year publication of further findings will provide guidelines for necessary congressional and executive action as we seek to insure fullest efficiency in international cooperation in the fields of medicine.

Mr. President, the war against disease is not an abstract principle for me. In August I underwent surgery for cancer. Only a few weeks ago I ended presentation of a global medical research year.

Congressional Record — Senate 3329

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

The President of the United States would be united to the nations of the world through the World Health Organization, an invitation to the nations of the world to designate representatives to explore the feasibil

The United States has a long and honored record of achievement in the field of medical research. This record is a monument to the efforts of scientists, doctors, and technicians of all countries who have contributed to the advancement of medical science. The United States has a long and honored record of achievement in the field of medical research. This record is a monument to the efforts of scientists, doctors, and technicians of all countries who have contributed to the advancement of medical science.

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On the 9th day of February, 1959, the Senate passed Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 38 urging the President to initiate action leading to U.S. participation in a world Medical research year, which might be comparable in some respects to the current successful International Geophysical Year.
I recall, for example, being in the Radium Institute in Paris, in the presence of a very great doctor, who later became the President of this Institute, Dr. L. Ditterjet, an excellent scientist who headed the Radium Institute. While I was there the seven Yugoslavs who were the first to isolate radium were brought in for treatment, and we were able to observe the importance of more progress in the field of what we might call radioactive medicine or medical treatment and medical research in the field of radioactivity. We know very little about that.

Other doctors to whom I talked were keenly concerned in the problems of air pollution.

I visited the children’s hospital in Paris, where Dr. Minkowsky, an eminent specialist in children’s diseases, took me through all the laboratories and all the experimental wards to show me what was going on, particularly with respect to the care of children born prematurely.

I was a little excited about that.

In Moscow we visited the Soviet Academy of Sciences and the great Cancer Institute, where we visited with the top specialists in the field of cancer research and treatment. Dr. Bloch is one of the leading specialists in Russia, and has been the same in the United States, under the American Cancer Institute.

I want to say to the Senator that his support of this great endeavor currently being sponsored by the Senator from Alabama [Mr. Hill] and others—the Senator from Oregon is a cosponsor—will be of inestimable value, because the Senator speaks not only with the mind of a great legislator but with a heart which is filled with experience in this field of medicine and knowledge of what medical research can provide for us.

I want to associate myself with the remarks of the Senator from Oregon, and I am very appreciative of the Senator’s very generous comment relating to my activities.

Mr. NEUBERGER. I thank the Senator from Minnesota, who should not be belittle or deprecate his own role, because it is a very important role. I have often thought, particularly since my own serious illness, how much disease and health problems are the levitra which unite all mankind. We may disagree on ideologies, economic systems, politics, military problems, international borders and rumors of war, hopeful tidings often come true in the realm of politics, where Cus- sandra-like walling can become an occupa-

Yet, I would certainly declare that one of the truly auspicious events of our era is the ever-increasing support of research on the frontiers of medical science by the U.S. Government. Indeed, it is little short of miraculous that Congress has been able to allocate funds for this great cause. And by the executive branch of Government is headed by a President whose budget actually has increased more than the Federal tax rate, for funds for the 1-million-kilowatt John Day Dam on the Columbia River. Indeed, I reply: “The vast increase in appropriations for medical research generally and cancer research in particular, is my first

This reveals why Senator Hill is my first choice to be American chairman of IMY. Few people outside the inner citadel of med-

Shamefully enough, the budgets of the Executive administration nationally, on occasion, have recommended reductions in appropri-

Britain, New Zealand, Israel, Norway, Swe- den, Germany, Greece. Medical education is quite a bit less thorough than ours, Russia today is producing four times as many doctors annually as we are. Russia has 20,000, Russia has 164 doctors for each 100,000 people as contrasted with our 130 per each 100,000 people. I am afraid we cannot afford to ignore the increasing number of deaths in this country each year from cancer, from 212,000 in 1950 to 250,000 in 1957.

Furthermore, I believe the political cli-

matically, the Hitler concept, is right in the United Nations, in Russia, in France, in Italy, or in Turkey—is heir to the same life. The hearts of mankind everywhere have been stirred by the heroic fight for life of our Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles. I feel cer-

Limited to the international field, they pray and hope for his re-

covery, and they are stirred by the valor and bravery with which he is facing his illness.

I should like to say further that it is my hope that when we pass the joint resolution of the Senator from Alabama [Mr. Hill], of which the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. Humphrey] and I are sponsors, and which was introduced internationally, perhaps we can dedicate the passage of that measure to the ultimate recovery of our distinguished Secretary of State.

Mr. NEUBERGER. I ask unanimous consent that there appear at the conclusion of these remarks an article which I prepared for the Progressive magazine, and which appeared in the October 1958 issue of that publication, together with editorials from the Eugene Register-Guard, the Arizona Star, and the New York Times endorsing an International Medical Year project, to mobilize all the world’s skills, knowledge, and facilities for medical treatment and medical research in areas hardest hit by disease. This ranged from outer space to caves and crevasses, from Antarctica to the steaming jungle of the Amazon and Congo. We were encouraged, to say nothing of 40 percent more lives, to say nothing of 40 percent more than anybody thought existed in the polar regions.

Now, what of an International Medical Year, to be held beginning early in 1961, under the auspices of the newly inaugurated President of the United States? This would afford time to prepare for the undertaking. It would provide an opportunity to mobilize all the world’s skills, knowledge, and facilities for an all-out onslaught against heart disease, against the grim series of malignant diseases which menace man, against the blindness which plagues the Orient, and against all the other sinister maladies that torment and undermine the human race.

An International Medical Research and Health Year was proposed by Adair E. Stimson, a former member of the President’s cabinet, as a means of achieving this goal during a period when the budgets of the extramural branch of Government is headed by a President whose budget actually has increased more than the Federal tax rate, for funds for the 1-million-kilowatt John Day Dam on the Columbia River. Instead, I reply: “The vast increase in appropriations for medical research generally and cancer research in particular is the outstanding legislative achievement of the Congress of the United States, jettisoned, perhaps, only in the realm of politics, where Cus sandra-like walling can become an occupa tional disease.

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for the 4 fiscal years since I came to the Senate; 1955 1959

Mental health 84.1 $52.4

Heart 16.2 46.6

Cancer 21.7 78.5

Dental health 1.6 7.4

Arthritis 6.9 31.2

Allergy, etc. 6.1 24.0

Neurology and blindness 7.6 39.4

Million Million

...
served in Congress since 1932 and whose greatest claim to fame before his death was that his efforts on behalf of cancer research led to his being known as a pioneer in the fight against cancer. His father, Dr. Luther L. Hill, was the first American surgeon to perform a leg transplant. As a result, he was often cited as a pioneer in the field of plastic surgery.

He had studied in London under the great British scientist, Sir Joseph Lister, and this is how he became known as a pioneer in the fight against cancer. He worked successfully with other people, for a humorous and kindly disposition that made him a favorite among his patients. He was a dedicated worker, always pushing himself to the limit for human suffering. He had a rare bit of humor that helped him to cope with his problems. He was a man of great talent and was a valuable asset to his profession.

His work on the subcommittee on National Cancer Institute Union membership was pried loose for geophysical research. Some of this money might not have been spent in such a way if there had not been a more organized effort to bring the climactic victory.

The IGY did help in focusing public attention on fields that often fail to make headlines. It is likely that some money was not spent as it should have been. Some of this money might not have been forthcoming had not the year been organized. The International Geophysical Year was a project whose success, in a methodical scheme, not greatly different from the present U. S. efforts, the only men who could make it work. The IGY was pried loose for geophysical research. Some of this money might not have been spent in such a way if there had not been a more organized effort to bring the climactic victory.

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