

country and a certain drug is given to them for their use. That is one of your suggestions at the top of page 17, and I think we ought to follow through on that suggestion.

Thank you very much, Dr. Lee. I appreciate your testimony.  
Dr. Wegman?

**STATEMENT OF DR. MYRON E. WEGMAN, JOHN G. SEARLE PROFESSOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN AND DEAN EMERITUS OF THE SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH**

Dr. WEGMAN. Mr. Chairman, I am Myron E. Wegman, John G. Searle professor of public health at the University of Michigan and dean emeritus of the school of public health.

I have a prepared statement, Mr. Chairman, which I have submitted for the record. I should like to elaborate on it orally.

Let me explain, first, that my presence here has two bases. In the first place, I have spent a great many years in the international health field. Before coming to Michigan I was for almost 9 years a full-time staff member of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, which serves as the regional office for the Americas of the World Health Organization. During the last 4 years I was Secretary-General and have traveled throughout Latin America.

The other base is that I am chairman of an ad hoc seminar group in Ann Arbor, which is attempting to bring together a group of people from a number of fields—medicine, dentistry, nursing, law, pharmacy, psychology, and ethics—to work on ways of achieving rational use of medicine. The stimulus for bringing of our group together was a tragedy that was suffered by Professor and Mrs. Zander of our faculty, whose daughter, while traveling in Spain, was given a drug for a completely irrational use. She came back to Ann Arbor, and despite many, many blood transfusions, died of aplastic anemia. The Zanders have devoted themselves to preventing recurrences of this tragedy and a good deal of my own knowledge comes from the efforts of Mrs. Zander and Professor Zander in providing information.

Our committee has gone into many of the problems involved—one having to do with the ethical values. We have also tried to look at commercial aspects, educational aspects, professional education, and education of the public.

I ought to point out, however, Mr. Chairman, that my presence here is as an individual because our seminar has not reached conclusions or formulated its recommendations yet.

I want first to call attention to something perhaps already known to most people in this room. Latin America is an area of the world that is particularly sensitive in regard to drugs. There are a number of reasons for this. The pharmaceutical industry is very poorly developed, so most of Latin America is particularly susceptible to imported drugs. There is, however, some promise for change. Recently, as you may know, the Andean Pact countries—the six countries along the range of the Andes—have come together in a variety of ways; among them Peru is trying to take the lead in providing a center for manufacturing generic drugs and drugs that will be more readily available.

There is one other important fact. In most of the countries of Latin America, as has been brought out in previous testimony, the analog