

From the Office of
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For Release: Monday P.M.
June 3, 1957

HEALTH VITAL LINK IN 'HUMAN APPROACH' TO INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

A greater people-to-people emphasis on meeting the complicated challenge of world health problems was called for by Senator Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.) today to "humanize" our approach to improved international relations.

Senator Humphrey, member of the Senate's Foreign Relations Committee and himself a pharmacist, outlined a program for greater participation of private enterprise and privately-supported foundations or interprofessional, civic, and religious groups to supplement, support, and expand work of governments and official international agencies toward "wiping out misery and suffering in the world".

His views were expressed in an address before the American Pharmaceutical Advertising Club Luncheon at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York City, in connection with opening of the annual convention of the American Medical Association.

Talking on the topic, "Health, Happiness, Hope -- the Human Approach to Foreign Relations", Senator Humphrey urged the pharmaceutical industry to assert leadership toward rallying interprofessional interest in the international health field.

He declared there is need in the world "for an international professional medical group or foundation...composed of medical and pharmaceutical professions and representatives of the pharmaceutical industry from all parts of the world ...whose aim would be to lift the burden of disease from the shoulders of mankind through research, study, assistance, and information exchange."

He summarized objectives of such a group as:

1. To bring the great benefits of American advances in chemotherapy to more people everywhere.
2. To encourage the development of pharmaceutical research and other facilities in countries less advanced than ours;
3. To encourage the adaptation and application of our medical and pharmaceutical institutions in other countries;
4. To encourage more person-to-person exchange, particularly in the health, medical, and pharmaceutical fields of endeavor;
5. To help alleviate shortages of trained personnel and to focus attention of all governments on aspects of the medical field as developed by the interprofessional group in its studies.

"A vigorous, peaceful, happy, and productive world can arise from abundant health and vitality of men and women," Senator Humphrey said. "It can never grow under the existing burden of sickness, malnutrition, and poverty. No amount of diplomacy or armament can bring peace where the bodies and minds of men are sick.

"I have seen how Communism thrives on misery. Recently the Soviets have moved into the Middle East and the Far East. There on my recent fact-finding mission for the Foreign Relations Committee, I saw poverty and misery provide the fertile ground for the very dissatisfactions that so often make Communism acceptable.

MORE

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"Had Karl Marx never lived, and Lenin and Stalin never come to power in the Soviet Union -- had communism never been heard of -- there would still be great social challenges that we cannot afford to ignore. We ought not to need, as our motivation for doing what we ought to do anyway, the wicked and evil philosophy of communism. Sick people ought to be healed even if a communist never lived. Illiterate people ought to be educated without ever having to receive the inspiration for this noble work out of fear of communist infiltration.

"What we Americans need to do is to be ourselves. Just do what comes naturally -- to be the generous humanitarian and compassionate people that have endeared us in the past to our neighbors and has become the hallmark of our tradition and heritage.

"But I know that the American people have never needed prodding to help others who needed our help. One of the proudest and most cherished traditions in our history is to help those who are suffering or are afflicted.

"By helping suffering people to rid themselves of disease, we can place those people on a firmer foundation. It is up to us, a people with tremendous technical ability and know how, to supply the way for people everywhere to achieve freedom from preventable disease.

"There is a growing awareness of the fact that disease-ridden populations are unproductive and therefore a drain upon national economies and the world economy. This in turn becomes a drain on our own economy.

"The promotion of international health is one of the best means of promoting international cooperation and understanding. Whatever we can do to promote health will also promote peace and will reap for us tremendous dividends in friendship and appreciation of our way of life.

"Just as it is right for us to share our blessings of abundances with victims of hunger, so it is also right for us to share our medical skills, supplies and technical equipment with the victims of disease and ill-health. May I assure you, the sharing of our abundance of food and fiber can be a powerful factor in our foreign policy. We need to look upon our great agricultural production and productive capacity as a source of strength in the world scene -- a source of strength closely linked to the health of people."

prevent that asset from turning into a damaging liability.

In some respects the control of floods and the storage of water for municipal and other uses appear incompatible. Obviously a reservoir standing near to spillway level has little capacity to contain additional waters that might result in flood. But as Tarrant County residents were acutely aware, the lakes above Fort Worth stood nowhere near the maximum level at the beginning of the current rainy season. They were in condition to make their utmost contribution to holding back the heavy runoff that otherwise would have caused even greater floods. Just as obviously, the contribution would have been greater if there had been greater capacity—either in the present reservoirs or in the existence of more dams. So the functions of preventing water scarcity and preventing floods do combine.

Another dam, or series of dams, on the Trinity River above Fort Worth or on principal tributaries could not have been expected to contain the tremendous runoff resulting from the recent unprecedented rainfall. But any such dams would have helped to regulate the flow and lessen its damaging effect and would have been a valuable addition to the capacity to catch and hold water for future use. In more than one way the people of the county, and particularly those whose homes have been under water, would have been thankful for their existence.

More than incidentally, to the Corps of Engineers the people of the hard-hit watersheds of Texas owe a vote of commendation for the judicious way in which the dams under its control have been operated. The coordinated release of water from all dams on a watershed, and the timing of this release in accordance with an overall view of conditions, has done much to prevent and reduce flooding and flood damage. Though the engineers control only one dam above Fort Worth—that at Benbrook Lake on the Clear Fork—it is operated in close coordination with those of the Tarrant County Water Control and Improvement District No. 1 on the West Fork.

That one lake built and controlled by the Army engineers on the city's immediate watershed is important. It is a major addition to the area's flood protection system and a sizable emergency water supply reserve. Along with the new Arlington Lake, it is an essential element in harnessing the water resources of the upper Trinity watershed and in any adequate system for control of floods.

The experience of the last few weeks suggests that there should be more such dams. How many and where is a matter for engineering study to determine. During the anxious years of drought there has been a natural tendency to discount the watersheds of the Clear Fork and the West Fork as producers of water. In light of recent conditions, it seems clear that thinking in this regard must undergo some revision.

In the inseparable planning for water supply and flood control, what has happened in April and May of 1957 will have to be taken into account. The conditions of the present are without exact previous parallel. But there have been periods of excessive runoff in the past—as in 1922, 1932, 1941-42, 1945-46 and 1949-50—and these can be expected to recur in the future. The need of the countywide area for water, and the need of built-up lowland areas for protection, demand attention to efforts to save as much of the water yield as possible and to guard against flood as far as is reasonably possible. This applies not only to the main forks of the river but to such principal tributaries as Mary's Creek and Big Fossil Creek. In the minds of many at the moment, flood protection may even take precedence over considerations of future water supply.

Tarrant County's problem is one of water scarcity followed by devastating flood. It is plain that the two parts of the problem must be solved together.

The Human Approach to Foreign Relations

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HUBERT H. HUMPHREY

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, June 5, 1957

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, it was my privilege to speak to the American Pharmaceutical Advertising Clubs of New York, the Middle West, and Montreal, Canada, in joint session on the noon of June 3, 1957, in New York City. Also in attendance at this meeting were members and officers of the American Medical Association; the AMA is now holding its convention in New York City.

The subject matter of my address was entitled "The Human Approach to Foreign Relations." I ask unanimous consent that the text be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

HEALTH, HAPPINESS, HOPE—THE HUMAN APPROACH TO FOREIGN RELATIONS

(Address by Senator HUBERT H. HUMPHREY, American Pharmaceutical Advertising Club luncheon, Waldorf-Astoria, New York, June 3, 1957)

It is indeed an honor to be speaking before this great assembly of representatives of many pharmaceutical firms and of the professions of pharmacy and medicine today, on the opening day of the American Medical Association annual convention.

I am even more pleased because there is a special personal element in my appearance before you. As many of you know, I am still a registered pharmacist and a part owner of our family drugstore in Huron, S. Dak.

My dad was a pharmacist and pharmacy was my first love. I studied it and worked behind the prescription counter. So this setting is warm to my heart.

How true to our national tradition are you research and manufacturing pharmacists. Less than 20 years ago, the United States was dependent on our European cultural parents, hanging on to the skirts of their pharmaceutical chemistry and industry, just as we were in several other scientific and industrial fields.

With the Second World War we learned we had to produce not planes and tanks alone, but new medicines. And we did it. We produced a stream of fantastic new chemicals and biological armaments against infection.

And it is heartening to report that our creativity in biotherapy and chemotherapy has never left us. Right through the sulfas, broadspectrum antibiotics, hormones, poliomyelitis vaccine, a series of breathtaking developments have taken place which I hardly need to mention here. We can take pride that these developments have enabled our physicians and people to face courageously the problems of degeneration, disease, and death.

To the practicing pharmacist, what a difference the last few years have made. He has to know and keep up with all the potent and specific new agents. Comparisons are odious, but sometimes interesting. For instance, in 1929, our pharmacists filled 166 mil-

lion prescriptions. Today the figure, I am told, is beyond half a billion.

And the pharmaceutical industry has grown immensely. From a scientific industry of two or three hundred million dollars a year, it has grown to almost a billion and one-half dollars.

If you like to play around with averages, as I do, you might be interested to know that since 1947 alone a new compound has been made available to physicians every day.

Among the people working together in fields associated with you, are more than 188,000 practicing physicians, 50,000 pharmacists, 500 pharmaceutical firms, 9,000 hospitals, 600 distributors of ethical preparations, 300 leading medical and pharmacy journals, and 15,000 "detail" men who help to inform physicians.

This biochemical confederation has helped to save almost a million lives in recent years through the use of pharmaceuticals that were unknown a generation ago. Our pharmaceutical industry is not taking a back seat and gloating over past achievements. It continues to pour more and more of its financial and scientific resources into research. From a research expenditure of \$10 million two decades ago, the amount has increased to \$100 million a year. This is one of the most intensive research programs throughout American industry. I am proud to be associated with this whole intensive pharmaceutical endeavor, however small my contribution may be.

But while there is this personal element, I want to speak to you as a United States Senator who is concerned with the problems of world health and how they influence our foreign relations. I know that you—the pharmacists, the physicians, the drug manufacturers, the pharmaceutical chemists and the students of medicine—that you are as vitally concerned as I.

Living here in the United States—in this prosperous country of ours and in light of our technical accomplishments—it is difficult for us to believe that more than two-thirds of the world is sick. There are those who would say the figure is closer to 4 persons out of every 5. This is serious food for thought.

Millions of suffering people are bound by the oppressive chains of disease. In large sections of the world, malnutrition, illiteracy, and inadequate shelter are still part of the everyday life of many millions of our fellow men.

Drugs are playing a major role in freeing these people.

For example, the World Health Organization reports that there are still 10 to 12 million lepers in the world. In Nigeria alone, the estimate for 1956 was 195,000. But this high incidence has a new outlook. Lepers are no longer ashamed as they have been for thousands of years. They report to health authorities. And they report largely because of the growing confidence in new drugs to treat this old scourge.

In many parts of the world, trachoma has been a terrible, disheartening enemy of the people. As an American travels, he is deeply affected to see children blinded by this eye disease. Now, many countries are organizing their people against it. In one effort in Egypt, for example, an antibiotic ointment was used to treat 2,500 school children twice a day for 60 days. Five thousand preschool children received sulfa drugs. One can see how drugs enable and inspire society to organize itself against disease. More needs to be done—these are but beginnings.

There are an estimated 300 million annual cases of malaria. There are an estimated 50 million cases of tuberculosis. There are, as well, an unestimated number of cases of other preventable disease, running into additional hundreds of millions. These are dis-

eases which strike in the productive years of life—or before life has barely begun.

I am happy to say there seems unanimous support in Congress this year for President Eisenhower's proposal to fight malaria. The United States under the President's program would pay one-fifth of the \$500 million that would eradicate the disease. The antimalaria project has engendered much good will for America.

A vigorous, peaceful, happy, productive world can arise from abundant health and vitality of men and women * * * it can never grow under the existing burden of sickness, malnutrition, and poverty. No amount of diplomacy or armament can bring peace where the bodies and minds of men are sick.

I have seen how communism thrives on misery. Recently the Soviets have moved into the Middle East and the Far East. There on my recent factfinding mission for the Foreign Relations Committee, I saw poverty and misery provide the fertile ground for the very dissatisfactions that so often make communism acceptable.

Faced as we are with a new Soviet approach in those areas where the greatest doubt and misunderstandings as to our way of life exist, we are now, more than ever, challenged to help the starving and disease-ridden people of the world to raise themselves up out of their misery.

Had Karl Marx never lived, and Lenin and Stalin never come to power in the Soviet Union—had communism never been heard of—there would still be great social challenges that we cannot afford to ignore. We ought not to need, as our motivation for doing what we ought to do anyway, the wicked and evil philosophy of communism. Sick people ought to be healed even if a Communist never lived. Illiterate people ought to be educated without ever having to receive the inspiration for this noble work out of fear of Communist infiltration.

What we Americans need to do is to be ourselves. Just do what comes naturally—to be the generous humanitarian and compassionate people that have endeared us in the past to our neighbors and has become the hallmark of our tradition and heritage.

But I know that the American people have never needed prodding to help others who needed our help. One of the proudest and most cherished traditions in our history is to help those who are suffering or are afflicted. By helping suffering people to rid themselves of disease, we can place those people on a firmer foundation. It is up to us, a people with tremendous technical ability and know-how, to supply the way for people everywhere to achieve freedom from preventable disease.

There is a growing awareness of the fact that disease-ridden populations are unproductive and therefore a drain upon national economies and upon the world economy. This in turn becomes a drain on our own economy.

The promotion of international health is one of the best means of promoting international cooperation and understanding. Whatever we can do to promote health will also promote peace and will reap for us tremendous dividends in friendship and appreciation of our way of life.

Just as it is right for us to share our blessing of abundance with victims of hunger, so it is also right for us to share our medical skills, supplies, and technical equipment with the victims of disease and ill health. May I assure you, the sharing of our abundance of food and fiber can be a powerful factor in our foreign policy. We need to look upon our great agricultural production and productive capacity as a source of strength in the world scene.

Health is intimately associated with man's cultural, emotional, social, and economic problems. And I recognize, as you do, that pharmaceuticals of both chemical and bio-

logical types are fundamental factors in the health field. So I feel I can talk to you and make suggestions for the usefulness of your particular specialty in this battle.

Now all this is not to say that nothing is being done. Far from it. In fact the record is quite impressive.

One of the leaders in the field is the World Health Organization. WHO is participating in 700 health projects in 102 countries. It is this invaluable work which is paying off in terms of a lowered mortality rate throughout the world. This organization is certainly to be commended for its tremendous achievements.

It was my privilege in the last session of Congress to sponsor the joint resolution which authorized an appropriation to enable the United States to extend an invitation to the World Health Organization to hold the 11th World Health Assembly in the United States in 1958. The Assembly will afford another invaluable opportunity for nations of the world to pool their knowledge and line up forces in the fight against ill health in the world.

The World Health Organization, with a membership of 88 nations, was established shortly after World War II as one of the organs of the United Nations. It has the responsibility to serve governments in building up the health and vitality of their people. As you know, WHO welcomes the interests of private and voluntary agencies who want to help humanity everywhere.

In recent years, more and more voluntary agencies have given material help and have cooperated with the World Health Organization in establishing hospitals and clinics.

There are 43 nongovernmental organizations with whom WHO maintains official relations. The World Medical Association, which stemmed from the American Medical Association, is among these. Among others is the International Pharmaceutical Federation, the International Council of Nurses, and the League of Red Cross Societies.

WHO is collaborating with 1,800 scientific institutions in the world, including laboratories research units and scientific studies. Most of these institutions are devoting time and energy on a voluntary basis in the interest of the advancement of science. I understand that only 40 of the 1,800 organizations get any funds from WHO at all. Research is being coordinated in more than 50 laboratories in the field of influenza. Another large number are busy in polio research.

Projects approved by the United Nations Children's Fund, known as UNICEF, bring food, medical care, and other aid to more than 32 million children, annually. Impressive as these figures are, they represent only a small proportion of the critical needs of so many children. How many will forget the heartwarming television presentation by Danny Kaye earlier this year in which the dramatic role played by UNICEF in children's health was so well depicted?

Work on the treatment of leprosy in French Equatorial Africa and Gambia and Thailand; on yaws in the Gold Coast and Nigeria among others; on trachoma control in Morocco and Indonesia; on tuberculosis to children in Cambodia, Ceylon, and Vietnam—these are the dramatic attacks on ancient diseases still prevalent in the 20th century. UNICEF is out to eradicate these ancient enemies of mankind.

Keep in mind that UNICEF is a voluntary, cooperative program of self-help. Each country desiring assistance must first request aid and must be able to give satisfactory evidence that it will be able to develop and continue the program on its own initiative after the UNICEF part of the work has been terminated. In addition, each assisted country must agree in advance to contribute in goods or services an amount equal to the UNICEF contribution. Being the only pro-

gram devoted solely to children, this work supplements the broad objectives of United States assistance.

Under the Fulbright Act, the United States currently has 27 students, lecturers, and specialists in the field of medicine, including 1 pharmacist, in Europe in post-graduate study. There are 166 foreign students, lecturers, and specialists, including 13 pharmacists, in the United States for study on the graduate level.

The United States Public Health Service is in the field of international activity, cooperating with other nations in tackling world health problems of concern to us and to others. It also participates in programs in which we give a helping hand to friendly nations on a country-to-country basis to remove disease and build national strength.

At the National Institute of Health, there is at all times a small group of research projects which require that individual scientists conduct research in foreign countries or that they work in close formal collaboration with foreign investigators.

The Voice of America and the Public Health Service cooperate closely in preparing broadcasts on international health activities. The Voice interviews trainees from abroad who come to the United States under ICA fellowships. The Voice also broadcasts programs on the activities of the World Health Organization and on United States participation in WHO.

I cannot stress too strongly the cooperation which exists between the various Government agencies and private interests in combatting world health problems. Permit me to cite only a single example of scores that can be made.

A number of agencies were jointly concerned with helping the Greek Government in its malaria-eradication program. The Rockefeller Foundation came in first, and later the United Nations Recovery and Rehabilitation Administration came in, followed by the assistance given by the World Health Organization and the United States bilateral program. At one time or another these agencies all worked hand in hand to help Greece tackle various aspects of the malaria problem.

There is cooperation between governmental groups. Tuberculosis, for instance, is still a serious world problem though virtually licked in the United States. WHO and UNICEF continue to cooperate with governments on mass-vaccination campaigns, and on studies of diagnostic and control procedures that might be usefully adopted for antituberculosis programs under primitive conditions. As a result of pilot projects administered by UNICEF and WHO in the field of trachoma, it is now clear that mass treatment with antibiotics has given hope of eventually controlling this serious eye disease which often leads to complete blindness.

The more I have visited various places in the world, the more I have witnessed what we have done in our aid programs, the more I am convinced that it isn't only the money, but rather the people who really count. It is the people * * * their attitudes * * * all over the world that are important in putting across a program. Among the best instruments of this method are the American voluntary agencies, including those supported by the three great faiths. They have been active in 78 countries and areas of the world giving not only first aid, but planful care to the most dispossessed of humanity.

I could relate for hours the work these organizations have done in the field of health, but time will permit me to only give you an idea of their work.

The Jewish American Joint Distribution Committee gives generous support to medical institutions, schools, and children's institutions not only in Israel, but throughout north Africa. * * * In cooperation with an advisory committee of both French and American doctors, the Unitarian Service

Committee assisted in the placement of nine French interns in United States hospitals. Also under sponsorship of the Unitarian Service Committee, five American medical scientists shared their knowledge of anesthesiology with Japanese physicians. The American Friends Service Committee runs a surgery and pathology wing in the Kunsan, Korea, provincial hospital and has hope that during this year medical specialists will be sent to Kunsan to give special training to Korean doctors. Incidentally, under this scheme a gynecologist already has been sent.

The American Bureau for Medical Aid to China's overseas program is conducted along various lines—training personnel for all branches of medicine and surgery, providing financial support, medical supplies, and supervisory services for a nurses' training program, supporting nine medical and nursing fellowships for training in America.

My friends, in breaking the vicious circle of poor health, low productivity, and low-living standards leading again to poor health, these voluntary groups, the world organizations, our Government, and some private interests, are helping to eradicate the social and economic causes of war. The goals are not beyond reach: in those places where project goals have been reached, complete cooperation has been assumed by local governments.

Yet despite these recent improvements in health conditions, there are major problems still to be solved. It will be many, many years before the incidence of malaria, sleeping sickness, yaws and the numerous parasitic infections are reduced to minor proportions.

Forward-looking groups such as yours can and should perform a service in advancing ideas and establishing a favorable climate for a new world health leadership. Science has given us the tools with which to wipe away disease from the face of the earth. What we need is the personnel and research to carry out the work and the funds with which to operate.

There is a need in the world today for a nonpublic, international, professional medical group or foundation whose aim would be to lift the burden of disease from the shoulders of mankind through research, study, assistance, and information exchange.

This foundation could be composed of representatives of medical and pharmaceutical professions and the pharmaceutical industry from all parts of the world. As I have tried to indicate, there are many areas of world health where private enterprises are much more effective than governmental units. And we must keep in mind that the more we can do on a private scale, the less a government is required to do.

The aims of such an interprofessional organization can be generally outlined as follows:

First, to bring the great benefits of American advances in chemotherapy to more people everywhere.

Many countries are extremely backward when it comes to new drugs. If all peoples everywhere were made aware of all the antibiotics, insecticides and new vaccines which are available, it would be possible, not only to control disease, but to eradicate it in many areas. Work with these drugs could be the inspiration for new discoveries, new applications.

A second aim, to encourage the development of pharmaceutical research and other research facilities in countries less advanced than the United States, always with the help of professional, scientific, and industrial experts from other countries with modern technology.

This could be achieved through agreements between a needy country's government and American pharmaceutical firms or those in other countries. Here we see the possibilities of a program designed around

private group to government—a relatively new concept.

As we move into countries with preventative medicines, we should realize that this is the only type of health program which is reaching mass populations. In many instances, it is the first contact of modern medical attention these people have had. This mass preventative program lays the foundation for acceptance of curative drugs. Pharmaceutical research could be a vital link in this chain.

A third aim would be to encourage the appreciation, adaptation, and application of our medical and pharmaceutical institutions in other countries.

Many countries and their professional organizations have already shown their interest in studying American institutions and methods such as the Food and Drug Administration, the United States Pharmacopeia, the educational curriculums and many others.

These suggestions and recommendations could be made acceptable through a broader application of person-to-person contact through exchange, hence—

A fourth aim, to encourage many more contacts among physicians, pharmacists, pharmaceutical scientists and industrialists, hospital people and other medical specialists.

Let me give you an example:

Recently a representative of Israeli pharmacy was in the United States seeking assistance for pharmacy colleges there. Through the new group I have suggested, young men and women from pharmacy colleges in Ceylon, Israel, Chile, if they wanted to, could come here. They could become acquainted with our colleges, our pharmacies, our pharmaceutical laboratories, our physicians.

On the other hand, American pharmaceutical firms might organize teams of research chemists, pharmacologists, clinical investigators, to visit other countries to help in problem analysis and the establishment of professional schools.

It is hardly surprising that person-to-person contacts are coming to play a still larger role in international affairs than they have in the past. Experience has indicated the desirability of this expansion, and the ease of arranging international travel in recent years has made it possible.

The opportunities are readily apparent: a growth in understanding on the part of visitor and visited alike, and deeper insights and more lasting impressions than other means of communication usually permit.

We should remember that numerous governments and hundreds of private groups already are supporting programs to exchange students, teachers, and scholars between this and other countries. A few also are enabling persons who are leaders in other walks of life to travel for study or observation. I already have mentioned the Fulbright program. The World Health Organization has 1,000 grants a year in its fellowship program. Foreign governments have invited our doctors to their hospitals, and we have reciprocated. However, there still exists a need for expansion if the people of the United States and other nations are to understand each other better and work together for world health and understanding.

A fifth aim, to help alleviate the shortage of trained pharmacists, chemists, and other related specialists in many countries, including ours, by encouraging students through scholarships to enter the various fields, and by subsidizing the professional institutions either directly or through research projects.

A final, and sixth aim might well be for the private foundations to focus the attention of all governments on such related questions as the status of pharmaceutical development and the standards of education in medicine and pharmacy, through

close liaison with such organizations as WHO and UNICEF.

It is my relief that this objective can be more readily obtained if we integrate with the Federal Government's efforts, the potential of the Nation's private economy—the professional people, investors, civil, religious, and educational establishments.

Sometimes any kind of intervention—whether to alleviate hunger or to alleviate ill health—may be misunderstood or resented. People who may be wary of accepting aid from the United States will more readily accept the assistance of an international organization to which they themselves belong. The world professional foundation, of which I have talked, could be one such organization through which professional and industrial members can work to help each other and to help themselves.

Permit me to summarize the aims of this plan once again: They are to bring the great benefits of American advances in chemotherapy to more people everywhere; to encourage the development of pharmaceutical research and other facilities in countries less advanced than ours; to encourage the adaptation and application of our medical and pharmaceutical institutions in other countries; to encourage more person-to-person exchanges; to help alleviate shortages of trained personnel and to focus attention of all governments on aspects of the medical field as developed by the plan.

Through official and private channels, the foundation could offer help with public health education, distributing visual and literal aids.

Meetings could be held in major cities of the world to discuss the pharmaceutical challenges in relation to world health problems. The group could encourage the dissemination of knowledge through publications and, as I have said, person-to-person contact.

Unless I have overlooked limitations of a highly resistant nature, I think the American pharmaceutical industry will not shirk its humanitarian obligations. Again and again it has demonstrated that it cares by shipping needed drugs abroad to help their fellows overcome emergency.

Yours is an industry that has thrived on the challenge and the excitement of creating new medicines. You sometimes even "live dangerously" as business goes, by making a maximum financial effort to find an elusive aid against a disease, with no assurance of success and return to your stockholders.

Such a plan as I have outlined, cannot and should not be achieved solely by the efforts of governments working either independently or together. We need the coordination of private interests and private investments—we need the sharing of skill and experience—we need the helping of the weak by the strong.

The underdeveloped countries, especially those in Asia and Africa have acquired a new importance to the United States and the free world. No one privileged to serve on our American delegation to the United Nations, as I have been at the current session, can fail to grasp that these new and developing nations of Asia and Africa, now numbering 27, control more than a third of the votes in the General Assembly. Almost all future additions to the family of free nations will likely be in Asia and Africa. The outcome of the great struggle between freedom and communism will unquestionably be decided by the turn of events in these countries. Our future is tied in with theirs.

People can only start thinking of freedom and the rights of the individual when they are freed from the day-to-day concern of trying to eke out a bare survival and are in good enough health to turn their attention to matters other than sheer subsistence. In helping others to help themselves, we are

achieving in a practical way a means for these people to live fuller lives.

It is through an increasing coordination of endeavor within nations and between nations—on a people-to-people basis—that the modern need of worldwide health can, will, and is being transformed from a hope into a reality * * * resulting in happy relationships between people. This sort of security can be the basis for a lasting world peace.

But the requirements of a just and enduring peace are exacting and difficult.

Clearly we cannot expect to live peacefully in a world slum overflowing with disease, tension, and hate. Nor can we impose peace by bombs and tanks.

As former President Truman said: "The only kind of war we seek is the good old fight against man's ancient enemies * * * poverty, disease, hunger, and illiteracy."

We must join in this all-out attack on poverty, disease, hunger, and illiteracy. We must share our technical assistance—the scientific know-how—in food production, industrial development, health services, and education. Such a program will increase the wealth and welfare of the underdeveloped countries and bring greater opportunities to their people.

All of us—through consistent practical, concrete action, must demonstrate in unmistakable terms our genuine concern for the rank and file of humanity, and our willingness to help them build a better life.

Such a program will take time. The poverty and insecurity that beset the majority of the world's people were centuries in the making, and they will not be erased overnight. But delay cannot be tolerated. We must march ahead with confidence, hope, imagination, and boldness.

Commencement Address by Hon. Lister Hill, of Alabama, at the University of Kentucky

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. JOHN SHERMAN COOPER

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, June 5, 1957

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, on May 27, 1957, the senior Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL] delivered an address at the commencement exercises of the University of Kentucky, at Lexington. The senior Senator from Alabama is held in high regard in Kentucky, and the people of my State were glad to welcome him.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of the very aspiring address he delivered be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ADDRESS BY HON. LISTER HILL, UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM ALABAMA, COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES, THE UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY, LEXINGTON, KY., MAY 27, 1957

May I express my deep appreciation for the honor that Dr. Dickey has done me in asking that I speak to you today. It is always a privilege to speak in Kentucky, so glorious in her history and so rich in her contributions to our Nation. But this is a particularly auspicious day—auspicious because you, our young friends of the graduating class, go forth to launch your careers and to begin your life's work; auspicious because the University pays tribute to a great

son of Kentucky and of the Nation, my cherished friend, the late Alben W. Barkley. Today you receive his personal papers—intimate and priceless record of so much of the history of our time. Here these papers will be preserved and studied for our benefit and the benefit of future generations.

Alben Barkley was truly a citizen of this century. His political life began literally in the horse and buggy days. It ended in the nuclear age.

Alben Barkley's time overlapped four historic periods in the development of our Nation:

First, America's coming of age with Woodrow Wilson, when a people became conscious of their destiny and their leadership in the family of nations.

Second, the days of the great depression, when it was demonstrated that in time of domestic crisis a vigorous, determined Government can act to protect the people from stagnation, and despair, and needless suffering.

Third were the years of World War II and after, when America used her might to beat down the totalitarian enemies of the free world and then to hold back those who sought world domination by infiltration, subversion and cold war.

And finally, he lived into the age of nuclear energy, of flight faster than sound, of man's first tentative thrust into outer space with the building of the earth satellite.

Alben Barkley was at home in all these times. He retained always the resilience of youth, the zest for new things, the willingness to try uncharted paths. He looked always to the future.

This man lived for us in our time the sturdiest, the most romantic tradition of American political life—the rise from humble and unlovely beginnings to power and international fame. He was born in a log cabin. He worked long and hard on the farm. As he said, he "did man's work at a boy's age." He put himself through college. He became successively county prosecutor, county judge, Congressman, Senator, and Vice President. Like that other immortal Kentuckian, Henry Clay, his name outshines many of those who have held the office of President of the United States.

Alben Barkley had his moments of disappointment and sorrow. But he knew that only the stream impeded has a song. To him, the test was not that he always should win, but that he should carry on. When he lost, he never complained. He met disappointment with determination, and defeat with renewed vigor. His sense of justice, of the eternal fitness of things, never failed him.

In his autobiography, Alben Barkley declares:

"For my part, every time I get to taking myself too seriously, I remind myself of several stories.

"One was told me by a prominent Englishman, who was explaining to me why governmental problems are more complex in the United States than in his country. 'There are at least 57 varieties—like those famous pickles—of you Americans, and every one of you has different ideas,' he said. 'In my country there are only 4 kinds of people with 4 ideas. There are the Scots, who won't wear rubber heels because they give. There are the Welsh, who pray on their knees—and prey on everyone else. There are the Irish, who don't know what they want and are willing to fight for it. And finally, there are the English, who are self-made and worship their creator.'

"The moral, so far as I am concerned, is that every time I get to thinking of myself as a self-made man, I remember not to get too enthusiastic about my 'creator.'"

Thus did Alben Barkley laugh at himself. But he did not laugh at other men. He was too sensitive of the feelings of others, too

understanding of human nature, too loving of his fellow man. He laughed with people. He broke their tensions. With his rich fund of stories and his inimitable humor he brought joy and delight to their hearts.

Sir James Barrie tells us that courage is the lovely virtue—the rib of Himself that God has sent down to His children.

Of all the great qualities of Alben Barkley, perhaps the most notable were his courage and his integrity. Throughout his life there runs the shining thread of his courage, his deep sense of personal integrity.

Alben Barkley's courage carried him to a place among the leaders of our Nation. And where he felt his integrity was at stake, Alben Barkley with courage put aside all personal considerations.

During much of his life in Washington, Alben Barkley was the staunch ally and confidant of Franklin D. Roosevelt. In his autobiography he tells the story of his break with President Roosevelt over the tax bill in the spring of 1944. He tells of the President's veto of the tax bill. And of his stinging reply on the floor of the Senate to the veto message, which he felt was a calculated assault upon the legislative integrity of the Members of Congress.

Alben Barkley's courage led him into the break with Franklin Roosevelt. His integrity led him to follow it through, whatever the cost.

In his reply to the veto message, Alben Barkley declared: "There is something more precious to me than any honor. This is the approval of my own conscience and my own self-respect. That self-respect and the rectitude of that conscience I propose to maintain."

The speech may well have cost Alben Barkley the Presidency of the United States. For these words were spoken a few short weeks before the 1944 Democratic National Convention. Alben Barkley knew that the time was too short to heal a breach and open the way for his nomination as the Vice President, the nomination which led to the Presidency. Above this honor he placed his integrity, his self-respect.

But Alben Barkley did not have it in his heart to harbor ill will toward any man. The old friendship for President Roosevelt was still in his heart, and throughout the war years and up to the time of Roosevelt's death he continued to be the President's strong right arm on Capitol Hill.

The lessons we learn from the life, the character and the service of Alben Barkley are many. But one central fact stands out.

In a sophisticated age, he was not afraid to be himself. He treasured the homely virtues of truth and honesty, of courage and forthrightness, of humility and love of his fellow man. Because of his belief in these old and homely virtues, Alben Barkley was at home in any time and any place. Seated on a rock for Thanksgiving dinner with the GI's in Korea, in the company of princes and heads of state, in the bosom of his family, this man bore always the sterling stamp of his pioneer Kentucky folk.

We know that Alben Barkley left the company of living men while addressing the students of Washington and Lee University. This was most fitting. He loved young people, for he was ever young in mind and spirit. He saw in the young the hope and promise of the future. As a true patriot, he went to that great source of patriotism—the enthusiastic spirit and idealism of young men and young women.

As you young people today go out into the great adventure—life—you feel, perhaps, like many other young people that you have missed something exciting by being born in the 20th century. The frontiers, you feel, have disappeared and with them—adventure.

True, there is scarcely a spot on the globe that has not been discovered and charted. But the days of adventure are not past. Never has there been a time in our history



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