



# The Journal of the International College of Surgeons

FOUNDED BY DR. ANDRE' CROTTI

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Three hundred years after the death of William Harvey the world of science, medicine, and surgery pays tribute to his memory at his statue in the Speidel Hall of Immortals, the International College of Surgeons' Hall of Fame.

## Senator Humphrey Convocation Speaker



Senator Hubert H. Humphrey

Dr. Curtice Rosser introduced the Convocation Speaker, the Honorable Hubert H. Humphrey, United States Senator from Minnesota.

"It is indeed an honor," began Senator Humphrey, "to be speaking before this great assembly of surgeons, men whose whole careers have been devoted to the service of humanity. It is all the more fitting that you have asked me to discuss international affairs because the goal of our foreign policy must quickly become what the objective of this great profession has always been—the service of humanity."

Then he went on to say, "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 four persons out of five.

"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.

"Now one thing is clear. 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 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.

"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 do is to be ourselves—just do what comes naturally—to be generous, humanitarian, and compassionate, the hallmark of our tradition and our heritage."

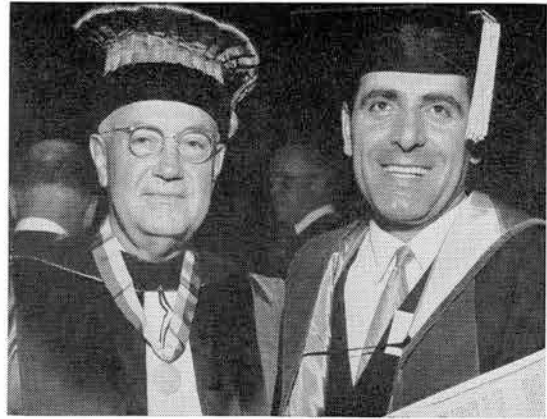
"The promotion of international health," observed Senator Humphrey, "is one of the best means of promoting international co-operation and understanding. Whatever we can do to promote health will also promote peace and will reap for us tremendous dividends in friendship."

The Senator then discussed our participation in the World Health Organization and the great network of voluntary organizations which are co-operating on an international basis to solve the world's complex health problems. He spoke of the United Nations Children's Fund and the universal appeal it makes to the hearts of men. The United States government agencies, such as the Fulbright Fellowship Award Committee, the U. S. Public Health Service, the National Institutes of Health, and the Voice of America, work in close formal or informal collaboration not only among themselves but also with foreign agencies. Non-Governmental groups, such as the Rockefeller Foundation, frequently not only lend their support but actually point the way. The Senator particularly cited among the American Voluntary agencies those supported by the three great faiths.

"My friends," he said, "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."

Senator Humphrey suggested the establishment of an 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.

Senator Humphrey paid tribute to those who seek international understanding



Dr. Percival Bailey, Ph.D., Sc.D., Distinguished Professor of Neurology and Neurological Surgery at the University of Illinois, with Dr. Raul F. Matera, neurosurgeon of Buenos Aires, Argentina.



John Charnley, M.B., F.R.C.S. (Eng.), Orthopedic Surgeon, Royal Manchester Infirmary, being invested with the hood of Honorary Fellowship.



Frederick Baron von Lupin, Consul General of Germany, representing Dr. Nicolai Guleke.

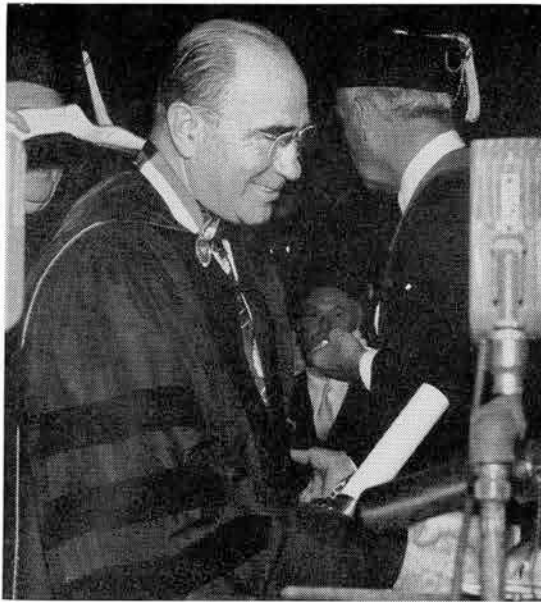




TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL BANQUET  
OF THE  
*International College Of Surgeons*  
Palmer House — Chicago — September 11, 1957







Dr. Virgil S. Counseller, Professor of Surgery at the University of Minnesota Graduate School, Mayo Foundation, in Rochester, smilingly accepts congratulations.

through voluntary and professional co-operation in what he called "People to People Exchange."

"Closely related to problems of health and hunger," continued the Senator, "is the basic issue of economic development for the underdeveloped countries — the major issues of capital investment and technical assistance.

"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.

"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.

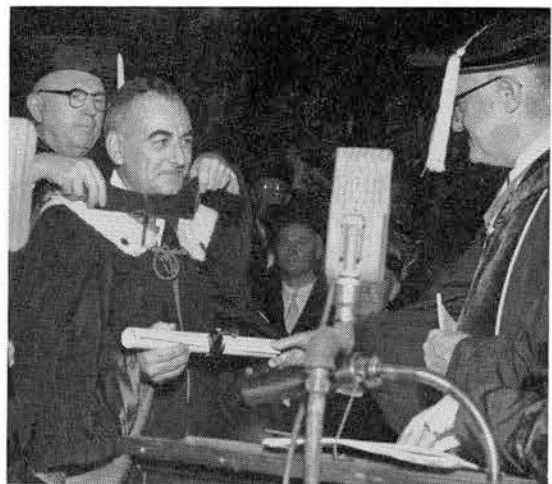
"We must join in this all-out attack on poverty, disease, hunger and illiteracy. We must share our technical assistance—the scientific know-how—in food production, industrial development, health services, and education. Such a program will increase the wealth and welfare of the underdeveloped countries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

"Moreover, such a program is true Americanism. I am confident that this is what you had in mind when you asked me to speak to you on the topic *Our International Policy—for Humanity.*"

Senator Humphrey quoted Woodrow Wilson:

"The idea of America is to serve humanity. Every time you loose the Stars and Stripes to the wind, it is in itself a message that you are . . . not on an errand of conquest, but an errand of service.

"You are serving a government, Gentlemen, you are serving a people. There have been other nations as rich as we. There have been other nations as powerful. There have been other nations as spirited. But I hope we shall never forget that we created this nation, not to serve ourselves, but to serve mankind. No other nation



Dr. Wilrod Bonin, Dean and Head of the Department of Histology and Embryology, University of Montreal, Canada, receiving diploma while Dr. Ross T. McIntire adjusts the hood of honor.



was ever born into the world with the purpose of serving the rest of the world just as much as it served itself."

"I myself," concluded Senator Humphrey, "can have no better theme than this tonight. In essence this goal is the goal of the surgeon written large on a world-wide scale. In pursuing that goal the statesmen of America, in all walks of life, will have to achieve the same heights of daring which have long characterized the surgeon in saving life and health."

Dr. Ross T. McIntire, Executive Director of the International College of Surgeons, spoke on "Retrospect and Prospect."

The ceremony of conferring honorary degrees and the induction of members began with the administering of the Pledge of the International College of Surgeons to the inductees by Dr. Curtice Rosser.

The honorary degrees were conferred by **Dr. Henry W. Meyerding, F.A.C.S., F.I.C.S. (Hon.)**, President-Elect of the International College of Surgeons; **Dr. Max Thorek**, Founder and Secretary General; and **Dr. Ross T. McIntire**, the Executive Director.

Candidates from abroad were introduced



Dr. William Mengert, Professor and Head of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, University of Illinois, graciously accepting congratulations from Dr. Meyerding.



Dr. Henri-Marie Laborit, F.I.C.S., resplendent in his evening full dress military uniform with deep red velvet cuffs to indicate his medical status, being given his diploma as Honorary Fellow.

by Dr. Meyerding and Dr. Thorek.

Canadian candidates were introduced by **Dr. Richard Power**, President of the Canadian Section, and by **Dr. E. N. C. McAmmond**, Secretary.

Dr. Rosser and Dr. McIntire presented the candidates from the United States Section.

The benediction was pronounced by **G. George Fox, M.A., Ph.D.**, Rabbi Emeritus, South Shore Temple, Chicago.

Music was provided at the Convocation as well as at the social hour preceding the banquet through the courtesy of **Mr. James C. Petrillo** and the Chicago Federation of Musicians.

The Recessional took place to the stirring tempo of Sousa's "Stars and Stripes Forever," and "Semper Fidelis," thus marking the formal close of the Twenty-Second Annual Convocation and the Twenty-Second Annual Congress of the Canadian and United States Sections, North American Federation, International College of Surgeons.



# Honorary Fellows

## INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS

1957



**Percival Bailey, M.D., Ph.D., Sc.D.**

**Percival Bailey, M.D., Ph.D., Sc.D.**, Distinguished Professor of Neurology and Neurological Surgery, University of Illinois. Director, Illinois State Psychopathic Institute. Recipient of the Alumni Medal, University of Chicago; the Abraham Jacobi Prize, American Neurological Association; the Otfried Foerster Medal, German Neurosurgical Society. Officier de la Legion d'Honneur de France (1956). Awarded Honorary degrees by the University of Paris, University of Chicago and Southern Illinois University. Honorary member of numerous scientific societies. Author of many books and articles.

Presented by **George F. Lull, M.D., F.A.C.S., F.I.C.S. (Hon.)**, Chicago, Illinois.



**M. A. Van Bouwdijk Bastiaanse, M.D.**

**M. A. Van Bouwdijk Bastiaanse, M.D.**, Professor and Head of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands. Doctor of Laws HONORIS CAUSA, University of Leeds, England. Knight, Order of the Dutch Lion (1957). Honorary member of many scientific societies. Noted for research and numerous contributions to the literature in the field of obstetrics and gynecology—particularly malignancies, describing new operations, caesarean sections and anesthesia.



**Mario Battezzati, M.D., F.I.C.S.**

Presented by **Mr. Philip J. C. Tissen**, Chancellor, Consulate General of The Netherlands.

**Mario Battezzati, M.D., F.I.C.S.**, Director and Surgeon-in-Chief, Institute of Surgical Pathology, University of Parma, Italy. Research with Prof. R. Leriche of Paris, and Profs. H. Olivecrona and C. Crafoord of Stockholm. Formerly, Surgical Clinics of the Medical School of the University of Genoa and the Medical School of the University of Torino. Author of more than 120 articles treating primarily with the physiology and surgery of vascular and cardiac diseases.

Presented by **Dr. Augusto Borselli**, Public Relations Officer, Italian Consulate.

**I. Boerema, M.D.**, Professor of Surgery, University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands. Originator of many surgical technics. One of the two original pioneers of hypothermia. Introduced a new basic principle in surgery by operating in a tank under 3 atmospheres of pressure. Author of numerous scientific contributions to the surgical literature. Member of many surgical societies in the Netherlands and throughout the world.

Presented by **Mr. Philip J. C. Tissen**, Chancellor, Consulate General of The Netherlands.

OUR INTERNATIONAL POLICY -- FOR HUMANITY

An Address by  
Senator Hubert H. Humphrey

International College of Surgeons  
Chicago, Illinois - Thursday, September 12, 1957

*Dr McIntire*  
*Dr Thorne*  
*Dr Rosser*

It is indeed an honor to be speaking before this great  
*and women*  
assembly of surgeons, men whose whole careers have been devoted

to the service of humanity. It is all the more fitting that

*Goal of our Policy - Service to Humanity*

you have asked me to discuss international affairs because the  
goal of our foreign policy must quickly become what the objective  
of this great profession has always been -- the service of  
humanity.

Your own International College of Surgeons has now grown  
to a worldwide membership of 12,000 in 63 countries. For the  
American surgeon who has lived through this tremendous process  
of growth, this development itself is significant. *two* generations  
ago in surgery as in *many* other professions, the United States was



dependent upon our European cultural parents -- dependent upon them in large part for education, training, and leadership. The same could be said of the medical and chemical fields and of the industrial and scientific areas generally.

*the challenge of world war I and*  
L With ~~the~~ second World War, however, we quickly learned that we needed not only planes and tanks, but new wonders of medicine and surgery. And we produced them! It is heartening to report that our war-born creativity has never left us.

L Right through the sulfas, broad-spectrum antibiotics, hormones, poliomyelitis vaccine, vascular surgery, thoracic surgery and traumatic surgery, a series of breath-taking developments have taken place which I hardly need to mention here.

L We can take pride that these developments have enabled not only physicians and surgeons, but people everywhere, to face courageously the problems of degeneration, disease and death. *disability*

As one American, I rejoice to see our financial and scientific resources poured into research. Indeed, I should like to see an even greater emphasis and greater intensity in the professions and throughout American industry. I myself am a pharmacist and I am proud to be associated with this whole research endeavor, however small my own 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 surgeons of the world -- 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 four persons out of every five.



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 every day life of many millions of our fellowmen.

Now one thing is clear. 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 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.

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. — *More than arms needed!*

X { 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.

L 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 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, and to apply surgical skills where necessary.

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. #

L 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.

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 Eleventh World Health Assembly in the United States in 1958. The Assembly, which <sup>*we hope*</sup> will be held in Minneapolis, 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 assistance of private and voluntary agencies.

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 non-governmental organizations with whom WHO maintains official relations. The International Federation of Gynecologists and Obstetricians, the World Federation of Societies of Anesthesiologists and the International Hospital Federation are among these. Among others are the World Medical Association, which stemmed from the American Medical Association, the International Pharmaceutical Federation and 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 heart-warming 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 <sup>Cambodia</sup> ~~Bamb~~bia and Thailand ...on yaws in the Gold Coast and Nigeria  
among others...on trachoma control in Morrocco 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 of 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 program devoted solely to children,  
this work supplements the broad objectives of the U. S. assistance.

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

✓ The U. S. 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 Institutes of Health, <sup>Bethesda Md.</sup> 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 the 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

TD  
1  
15

or another these agencies all worked hand in hand to help

Greece tackle various aspects of the malaria problem.

L There is cooperation between governmental groups. Tuberculosis, for instance, is still a serious worldproblem 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 anti-tuberculosis 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. #

ATTITUDE  
L The more I have visited various places in the world, and the more I have seen of our aid programs, the more I am convinced that it is not only the money, but rather the people who really count. It is the people...their attitudes... and ours...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. Let me give you one or two examples.

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 the U. S. 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 Pusan ~~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.

Voluntary  
Groups



Incidentally, under this scheme a gynecologist already has been sent.

*Catholic, Protestant & Jewish welfare.*

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.

*Vol Groups*

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.

*More to do!*

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 parastici infections are reduced to minor  
proportions. It will be even longer before the basic requirements  
of widespread surgical skill can be reasonably met.

Forward-looking groups such as yours <sup>do,</sup> 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 <sup>the training,</sup> personnel and research to carry out the work  
and the funds with which to operate.

*Proposal*  
I have recently proposed the establishment of a non-public  
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 <sup>and</sup> ~~and~~ surgical 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:

1. To bring the great benefits of American advances in chemotherapy to more people everywhere;

2. To encourage the development of <sup>medical, surgical and</sup> pharmaceutical research and other facilities in countries less advanced than ours;

3. To encourage the adaptation and application of our medical and pharmaceutical <sup>advances</sup> ~~institutions~~ in other countries;

4. To encourage more person-to-person exchanges;

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 plan.

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.

H

The healthiness of their societies will in large measure determine our state, too. We can contribute to the healthiness of these societies.

#### FOOD POLICY

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

The United States has an abundance of one resource unequalled,  
as yet, by any other world power. That resource is our food and  
fiber -- and our ability to produce it in abundance. We have  
either failed to grasp the full significance of this advantage,  
or lacked the imagination and boldness to make the most of it.

Commies  
don't have  
this

Franklin  
speech

It is becoming ever more apparent that <sup>the</sup> Soviets recognize  
the advantage we hold, and is deliberately setting out to offset  
it. It would be tragic if we allowed our own eyes to remain  
closed to some obvious facts of life to which the Soviets have  
shown they are alert-- the basic necessity of people getting  
food, and the vital impact on international relations involved  
in fulfilling that basic need.

From my own personal observations, I am convinced that  
our Government policy has been far too shortsighted about how  
powerful food and fiber can be in our international policy. Food

is the common denominator of international life. Lack of adequate food is the underlying factor in many of the economic and political problems of the Middle East, Africa, Asia and South and Central America.

The stocks of food and other agricultural commodities which the United States is fortunate enough to possess, over and above its immediate domestic requirements, are a grossly underrated national asset. American food and fiber are vital to the very existence of millions of undernourished people. Utilizing this asset could provide a ray of hope for building stronger economies and greater political stability in most of the countries I visited.

But the full extent of this asset cannot be realized as long as it is regarded, not as an asset, but as a liability. We have cheapened the spirit behind our humanitarian food contributions abroad, and weakened our own bargaining power in negotiating trade agreements for food and fiber, by continually proclaiming that our food reserves are something for which we have no use, and want to get rid of at any cost.

In a recent comprehensive report on the Middle East which I made to the Senate following my return from that area, I set out at some length specific proposals for improvement, expansion and re-invigorating our so-called food surplus program under Public Law 480. Here is an area where we can combine humanitarianism with one of our most precious national assets. I urge you to think about the tremendous opportunity which this challenge presents.

#### PEOPLE-TO-PEOPLE EXCHANGE

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. One obvious example is the Fulbright program. In the health field alone, 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.

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In what I have said tonight I have concentrated on some of the obvious and immediate issues of health and hunger. Closely related to these problems is the basic issue of economic development for the underdeveloped countries -- the major issues of capital investment and technical assistance.

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

Mid-East.

MEOA

UN Arms  
control

UN Good  
Office

Sanctions

UNEF

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.

Moreover, such a program is true Americanism. I am

confident that this is what you had in mind when you asked me to speak to you on the topic ""Our International Policy -- For Humanity".

Woodrow Wilson had the same thought in mind when he once made a momentous speech to the graduating class at Annapolis.

In that speech he said:

"The idea of America is to serve humanity. Every  
time you loose the Stars and Stripes to the wind, it is  
in itself a message that you are on an errand which other  
Navies sometimes have forgotten -- not an errand of  
conquest, but an errand of service.

President Wilson went on to say:

"You are not serving a government, Gentlemen, you  
are serving a people. There have been other nations as rich  
as we. There have been other nations as powerful. There have  
been other nations as spirited. But I hope we shall never forget



that we created this nation, not to serve ourselves,  
but to serve mankind. No other nation was ever born  
into the world with the purpose of serving the rest of  
the world just as much as it served itself."

I myself can have no better theme than this tonight. In  
essence, this goal is the goal of the surgeon, written large on  
a worldwide scale. In pursuing that goal the statesmen of America,  
in all walks of life, will have to achieve the same heights of  
daring which have long characterized the surgeon in saving life  
*protecting*  
and health.

9/10/57



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