

Remarks by  
Senator Hubert H. Humphrey  
before the  
Pharmaceutical Society of the State of New York  
June 18, 1958

Mr. Chairman, distinguished guests, members of the  
  
Pharmaceutical Society of the State of New York.

I can imagine no finer tribute to any man than the one you  
are proposing to Mr. Nicholas S. Gesoalde, whom you are honoring  
at this dinner here tonight.

Some men, I gather, hope for marble busts, or bell towers  
that will stand in conspicuous places to keep their names in  
public view. But others, who have devoted their entire lives  
to service, as has Mr. Gesoalde, would rather find a way to  
continue to serve their fellow man. Such men are best memorialized,  
it seems to me, by the establishment of an institution that will  
continue to serve humanity long beyond one's lifetime. That  
is why it is so singularly appropriate that your association  
has determined to provide the Gesoalde laboratory for the School

of Pharmacy at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem.

For myself, I am honored to have a small part in this tribute to Mr. Gesoalde here tonight.

I feel more at home here with you pharmacists than with almost any other group of friends. As all of you know, my Dad was a pharmacist, and pharmacy was my first love. I studied it and worked behind the prescription counter. So I always look forward to the opportunity, if not to don a white jacket again myself, at least to be with those who wear that uniform.

And a uniform it is -- a uniform of a service that is becoming as vital in our national defense and foreign relations as those of the Marines, the Navy, or the Army. For our battlefields with communism around the world are becoming more and more within individual human beings -- within their minds against ignorance and fear and hate; within their bodies against hunger and disease. So that when we speak of waging total cold

war against communism we must enlist more than our mechanical technology and our young men to man the missile sites. We must enlist also the best brains, the best hands, and the best voices of education, of culture, of religion, of agriculture, and most particularly, of medicine and its allied fields such as your own -- pharmacy.

We cannot expect to live peacefully in a world slum overflowing with disease, tension, and hate.

Neither can we impose peace by bombs and ICBM's. Therefore we must share the blessings of our medical and pharmaceutical research with more than two-thirds of the world that is sick. This will be one of the best means of promoting international cooperation and understanding.

Just as scientific and technological research and development are causing stupendous revolutions in our military weapons systems, the same processes can be credited with an equally fantastic revolution in surgery, and especially

in chemotherapy.

Right through the sulfas, broad-spectrum antibiotics, hormones, poliomyelitis vaccine, a series of breath-taking 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 million prescriptions. Today the figure I am told is beyond a half a billion.

And the pharmaceutical industry has grown immensely. From a scientific industry of two or three hundred <sup>million</sup> 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 -- 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 the statement I made earlier 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. 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 every day 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 ten to twelve 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, trachomas 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 pre-school 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 diseases, running into additional hundreds of millions. These are diseases 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.

I am particularly pleased that the Senate recently adopted two amendments to the Mutual Security bill which I proposed in the Foreign Relations Committee. These aimed to broaden our

efforts of international cooperation in the fields of medical research.

One of these amendments declares it to be the policy of the United States:

"To continue and strengthen mutual efforts among the nations for research against diseases such as heart disease and cancer."

To further this aim, the World Health Organization is invited to:

"Initiate studies looking toward the strengthening of research and related programs against heart disease, cancer, and other diseases common to mankind or unique to individual regions of the globe."

Another of my suggestions which the Senate adopted would provide funds derived from the sale of surplus agricultural products abroad for collecting, collating, abstracting, and translating of scientific information overseas. Such activities

will include programs and projects of scientific cooperation between the United States and other countries, such as coordinated research against the common diseases."

The purpose of my amendments was to provide a Congressional declaration of intent and a source of funds in order to get started on a cooperative program. President Eisenhower in his State of the Union address this year offered to engage with the Soviet Union in cooperative international research and action to reduce the great scourges of mankind.

To implement the plan, the Administration, through Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare Marion Folsom, speaking at the Tenth Anniversary Commemorative Session of WHO in Minneapolis, offered to provide a grant of \$300,000 to support a study "to search out new and more effective ways of fostering medical research on an international basis."

The Soviets appear to have reorganized the tremendous appeal of such a program. For on May 19 of this year, a note from the

Soviet Embassy in Washington indicated a positive response to invitations to cooperate in medical research.

This bilateral discussion is, of course, an important phase of multilateral efforts. If the two largest powers in the world can agree on bilateral efforts, then the state will have been set for multilateral action by WHO..

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 <sup>poverty</sup> ~~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 <sup>z</sup>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 knowhow, 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.

A perfect example of such an effort is provided by your society. Your pledge to provide \$250,000 toward the School of Pharmacy at the Hebrew University shows what can be done if private groups will recognize the great needs that face us in lands across the sea.

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 biological 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 speciality 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 Eleventh World Health Assembly in the United States in 1958. I was privileged to serve as a delegate to that convention in Minneapolis just a few weeks ago. The Assembly afforded 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 non-governmental 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 heart-warming television presentation by Danny Kaye <sup>last</sup> ~~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 <sup>N</sup>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 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, 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 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 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.

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 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 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 are performing 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 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 and pharmaceutical professions and the pharmaceutical industry from all parts of the world. As I have tried to indicate, there are many areas of ~~the~~ 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 other industrial experts from 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 of 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 U.S. Pharmacopeia, the educational curricula 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:

Your association is helping to establish pharmacy training facilities in Israel. Such a solution to the shortage of pharmacists is ideal -- for a nation to train, on its home soil, the professionals it needs.

But in other less advanced countries, pharmacy

students could, if they wanted to, 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 shortages 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 sixth and final aim might well be for the private foundation 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 belief that this objective can be more readily obtained if we integrate with the federal government's effort, the potential of the nation's private economy -- the professional people, investors, civic, 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've 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 a 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've 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 the American delegation to the United Nations, or to the WHO, 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.

6/18/58

Press Release for Address by Senator Hubert H. Humphrey  
at  
80th Annual Convention of Pharmaceutical Society of the  
State of New York, Concord Hotel, Kiamesha Lake, New York,  
June 18, 1958, evening.

"We cannot expect to live peacefully in a world slum overflowing with disease, tension, and hate," according to Senator Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.) in an address before the 80th Annual Convention of the Pharmaceutical Society of the State of New York, meeting at the Concord Hotel at Kiamesha Lake, on June 18, 1958.

"Neither can we impose peace by bombs and tanks," Senator Humphrey insisted. "Therefore we must share the blessings of our fantastically expanding medical and pharmaceutical research with the more than two-thirds of the world that is sick. This will be one of the best means of promoting international cooperation and understanding, and help to eliminate the social and economic causes of war."

Senator Humphrey paid tribute to Nicholas S. Gesoalde, Executive Secretary of the Association of New York State Pharmacists, who was honored by the group for leadership for over half a century. The Association's project of raising \$50,000 for a special laboratory bearing Gesoalde's name as a part of a School of Healing at Hebrew University in Jerusalem, was termed by Senator Humphrey an example of a necessary supplement by private groups to the efforts on governmental levels to promote health around the world.

"I am greatly encouraged," Senator Humphrey told the New York pharmacists, "that our Government appears to be recognizing more and more the great opportunity it has in pursuing its international aims through cooperation with other nations in health activities. The following up of the President's offer by the United States to join with the Soviet Union and other nations in a big-scale research effort to eliminate such common scourges as heart disease and cancer is surely one of the most significant developments in the past year."

Senator Humphrey called attention to the provisions he sponsored in the Mutual Security Act of 1958 as it passed the Senate, dealing with greater United States efforts in cooperative international health programs.

Among his recommendations, Senator Humphrey urged increasing efforts to bring the benefits of American chemotherapy to other countries, promotion of international research, encouragement of more contacts among health professionals in various countries, and adaptation of American medical and pharmaceutical institutions abroad.

-----



# Minnesota Historical Society

Copyright in this digital version belongs to the Minnesota Historical Society and its content may not be copied without the copyright holder's express written permission. Users may print, download, link to, or email content, however, for individual use.

To request permission for commercial or educational use, please contact the Minnesota Historical Society.



[www.mnhs.org](http://www.mnhs.org)