

## EXCERPTS FROM AN ADDRESS AT NASW NATIONAL CONFERENCE SESSION MAY 1 BY SENATOR HUBERT H. HUMPHREY

"Congress is involved in  
what you are thinking about . . ."

"It's time for America  
to be recognized  
throughout the world as pro-people . . ."

*I am pleased to be here at this 88th Annual Forum. . . . I am particularly pleased because there is no other country in the world where this could happen, where so many voluntary organizations could be so closely associated with public policy and public programs. I want to commend you, the professionals, for constantly and continuously improving your own professional standards so that you can do a better job of fulfilling the objectives of the organizations that you are privileged to represent, and do a better job of fulfilling the job of what we call social welfare.*

*I am happy to speak to people that*

*I like. . . . I like you because I like what you stand for and what you do. And I am happy to live at a time when once again we can talk out loud, openly, proudly, about welfare, social welfare. . . . I remember some ten, twelve years ago, when I used to receive hundreds and hundreds of letters from people asking, "Are you for the welfare state?" My answer was, "I am for a state of human welfare that is good." And I believe that it is the duty of public and private agencies, of public and private citizens to have uppermost in their minds human welfare.*

*Let me show you how much of the*

*life, how much of the work of the Congress is involved in what you are thinking about and what you are doing. . . . We are engaged in social security expansion and improvement, unemployment compensation, temporary unemployment compensation, unemployment compensation with better standards and better coverage, aid to the disabled, insurance for our disabled, vocational rehabilitation, aid to dependent children, aid to the dependent children of dependent people—unemployed people, juvenile delinquency assistance and control, youth conservation corps. . . .*

*We need housing. Any nation that has five and a half million able-bodied people unemployed, has only 68 percent of its steel production being used, and has tremendous unused plant facilities in the construction business going idle—don't tell me that that nation can't do something about housing . . . if it wants to do something about it.*

*Now I want to say a few other things on another side called the foreign policy side, because I am talking to people tonight, that were your talents, your creative abilities, your professional skill properly used there wouldn't have been a Castro. Castro didn't come along with Latin American music. Castro is the living manifestation of neglect, of indifference on the part of millions and millions of people all over the world—many of them right here in America. Isn't it interesting how quickly we became concerned about Havana? Cuba was identified . . . with pleasure and sugar. The people of Cuba were illiterate, far too many of them sick, far too many of them poor, over-*



Social workers had an opportunity to learn firsthand about the social welfare attaché program for American embassies abroad from Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (center) at the NASW reception during National Conference. (From left): Fedele Fauri, dean of the University of Michigan School of Social Work; Mrs. Virginia S. Ferguson, Columbus, Ohio; Edward N. Pugh, Waco, Texas; and Robert W. Poole, Springfield, Mass.

"Were your talents properly used, there wouldn't have been a Castro . . ."

"American embassies overseas need welfare specialists . . ."

*whelming numbers of them neglected and ignorant. They never had a good day's wages for a full day's work; and, fellow Americans, we were unconcerned. Finally out of that social ferment and infection came Castro. And now we say, "What are we going to do with him?" . . . Well, may I say that Castro will look like a household pet compared to what else will happen in Latin America unless we learn something from this lesson of Cuba.*

*I am here to tell you that the major war in the world today is not a war in many areas against Communism, it isn't the Communist that is the trouble. It's the poverty, the misery, the sickness, the illiteracy, the frustration, the hopelessness. And when there is enough of that, it seems to attract the Communists or the totalitarian.*

*Now, fellow Americans, all over the world there's trouble. And frequently this trouble relates only to the desire for change. All too often we protect the status quo and when change comes we say the Communists did it. We give Mr. Khrushchev*

*credit for victories when he wasn't even there. We make him look a whole lot stronger than he is.*

*The common enemy of society is poverty. Poverty accompanied by hunger, by ignorance, by disease, and by despair. It's the common lot of two-thirds of the world. And I say that America can and should be the leader in the world's greatest co-operative effort to banish these age-old enemies of mankind. We have the muscle and the wherewithal and the field generals and the staff officers and the troops to win that war. No other country has.*

*I say we can't afford to delay. . . . I say it's time to identify this country in neon lights with . . . economic progress everywhere, with health, with education, and with welfare. It's time for America to be recognized throughout the world as pro-people, not just anti-Communist.*

*In fact, our peace, our freedom, our security are not possible in a world where there is a majority of the hungry and the sick and the illiterate, and where they can see no future. But even if self-interest were*

*not involved, I repeat what our President said, we should help, we should join in this great co-operative effort because it's right. . . .*

*I do not think that you have to be motivated by the Devil to do the Lord's work—and that is about what's been happening in these recent days. Every time anybody wants to do anything that's worthwhile, you have to prove that there is a Communist coming somewhere around or you can't do it. I think that we should follow the compassionate teaching of our own Judaic-Christian tradition. A tradition that tells us in the Book of Isaiah or the Book of Luke to feed the hungry, to heal the sick, and to clothe the naked. . . .*

*So long as downtrodden peoples . . . are ignorant and illiterate, they cannot lift themselves to build a better society. I want the nations of the world—particularly of Asia and Africa and Latin America—to look upon us as partners in the common goal of expansion of freedom and human dignity. But before we can preach freedom we have to teach these people to help themselves.*

*I realize that you are already deeply immersed in welfare problems in your own communities. . . . You are already helping people to help themselves. After all, modern social welfare is not just handing out packages of food. It's rehabilitation, it's training, it's guidance. And you may wonder about social welfare activities and projects in other lands. Well, let me say that we cannot have a split personality about domestic policy and foreign policy. We cannot be for co-operatives in Brazil and against them in America, and that's what we've been doing. We cannot be unconcerned about our own and have people think we are going to be concerned about them when they live 10,000 miles away. We cannot effectively advocate freedom and brotherhood and social progress to a new African nation when we permit and*

*(Continued on page 31)*

Three prominent NASW members greet Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) at reception following his address at NASW meeting during National Conference in Minneapolis May 16. (From left) incoming National President Norman V. Lourie, Senator Humphrey, Wilbur J. Cohen, assistant secretary for legislation, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and outgoing National President John C. Kidneigh.





## HUMPHREY

(Continued from page 17)

*indulge ourselves in racial discrimination and bigotry at home.*

*Let me say to you, my fellow Caucasians, you are a minority, not the majority. And let me say that no amount of money, no amount of weapons, no amount of material power can compensate for social injustice and for our unwillingness to accept people as our equals. Yes, civil rights are important to national security. I don't happen to think that everybody is a jolly good fellow. There are good and bad in all groups. But this I know: in the world in which we live any type, form, or manifestation of racial intolerance and bigotry and discrimination is as dangerous as the most powerful megatron, hydrogen weapon.*

*Our foreign policy would be a lot more effective if we had welfare officials, experts, attachés serving in every American embassy overseas and particularly in the new and emerging nations. We assign commercial attachés; . . . they don't need commercial attachés. They need education, welfare, health, medical specialists to*

*teach and to guide and to counsel. It would do those countries a lot more good to establish a school of social work than it would to open up another mine or put in a steel plant. We need to have our officials interpreting American welfare policies and advising American officials on the significance of welfare programs in foreign countries.*

*Now, we had a small beginning of this. . . . And then these welfare experts were removed. . . . Now these welfare experts proved their ability and proved their worth. And the reason I speak of it is that we're asking that it be re-established in the government.*

*We have the beginnings—in India three welfare experts are helping to set up six schools of social work; in Korea three consultants are training child care workers and vocational rehabilitation workers; in Peru we have one ICA worker. In Northern Rhodesia, Africa, we have two welfare experts who are preparing to set up a multiracial school of social work. . . . By the end of the year this great America will have thirteen welfare workers around the world—thirteen*

*welfare workers, my friends, yet we're going to send 1,000 more military officers to South Vietnam. . . . My recommendation is that we send a few social workers, too! A few more teachers, and a few more doctors, too!*

*I am happy to cite tonight that the President of the United States has asked for a new assistant secretary for international affairs in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. . . . We ought to remove from the cold war context health, education, and welfare. And we should step up our mercy missions, too! . . .*

*A revolution sweeps this world. Revolutions are not always good, but they're always disorderly. The question is, will we guide and ride this revolution, or will we let it ride over us? The answer is not in the hands of generals. . . . The answer is in the hands of the citizens. I call upon you, not as social workers, but as citizens to give of your talents, your time, your mind, and your spirit to promote better understanding between peoples and countries in the endless search for a better life. . . .*

## CHAPTER NEWS

(Continued from page 7)

Mennen Williams, wife of the Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, and twenty-three students from twelve foreign countries studying at the social work schools of Howard and Catholic Universities were honored at a tea given by the Committee on International Social Welfare of Metropolitan Washington Chapter.

Mrs. Williams, an NASW member, presented professional observations from her recent trip to Africa with her husband. Students described their plans for practicing social work upon returning home—plans which ranged from starting a marriage counseling service in Canada, to helping children in industry in India, to working in a Cuban refugee center in Miami.

## Omaha

Recruitment activities kept Omaha Chapter members busy in April.

At Omaha University's Career Day April 7, Richard Guilford, dean, and John Eichenberger, assistant professor of social work, Graduate School of Social Work, University of Nebraska, spoke before one hundred potential social workers. At the West Side High School Career Day April 19, Mary Catherine Neugent explained social work to 138 students—of which two were men. All took kindly to the idea of two years' graduate training, she reported.

## San Mateo

During the first year as a chapter, the Social Work Practices Committee surveyed the membership to determine something about practice in

the chapter. Questionnaires, requesting information about education, present employment, private practice, and social work interests, were sent to 130 members; 116 (89 percent) were returned.

*Results:* Twenty-nine schools of social work are represented, 112 members have graduate degrees, 85 percent took undergraduate work in the social sciences, 73 percent received degrees in the last 15 years. Seventy-two (62 percent) are employed by public agencies, 16 are in private agencies. Fifty-nine serve in a worker capacity, 19 as supervisors, 10 as administrators, 4 as consultants, 9 as teachers, students, or private practitioners. Fifteen are retired. Sixteen are in private practice, full or part time.

President, John C. Kidnigh

"Concern for Human Welfare: unifying  
force for Survival"

SOCIAL WELFARE AND THE NEW FRONTIERS

88th  
Annual Forum

Excerpts of Remarks by  
Senator Hubert H. Humphrey

Wilbur Cohen  
ASST Sec

National Conference on Social Welfare  
Minneapolis, Tuesday, 8 p.m., May 16, 1961

National Association of Social  
Workers!

In his inaugural address, President Kennedy  
offered a promise which has special meaning for  
those of us here at the National Conference on  
Social Welfare for a report on "Social Welfare  
and the New Frontier."

The President declared:

"To those peoples in the huts and villages  
across the globe struggling to break the bonds  
of mass misery, we pledge our best efforts to  
help them help themselves, for whatever period

Soc Security  
unemploy Corp  
Disabled  
Rehabilitate  
Dependent  
children  
Juvenile Delinq  
Youth C. C.  
Housing  
Depressed  
areas  
Minimum  
wage  
Education  
Health  
Hospitals  
old Age  
Hosp Care  
Recreation  
& Conservation

Dept  
Urban  
Affairs

Pediatrics  
to  
Geriatrics

is required -- not because the Communists may  
be doing it, not because we seek their votes, but  
because it is right. If a free society cannot help  
the many who are poor, it cannot save the few  
who are rich."

The common enemy of all societies is poverty --  
poverty accompanied by hunger, ignorance, disease,  
and despair. America can be -- and should be the  
leader in the great cooperative effort to banish  
these age-old enemies of mankind.

"War on  
Poverty  
the Enemy!"

We cannot afford delay. The revolution of  
rising expectations is moving faster and faster  
in the uncommitted and underdeveloped nations  
of the world.

In our own country, we consider a family  
with an income of less than \$2,000 a year to be



~~close~~ to poverty. Can we imagine a world in

which more than one and one-half billion people

have incomes less than \$200 a year?

— many 50 yr

and The gap between the rich and the poor is

tremendous. But the gap is not getting smaller.

On the contrary, it is growing bigger.

and It is time to start narrowing this gap.

~~It is time for this great country, along  
with other more fortunate and prosperous nations,  
to accept our responsibility to help the awakening  
peoples in the underdeveloped areas.~~

It is time to identify America with economic  
progress, with health and education, with human  
welfare.

It is time for America to be recognized

throughout the world as "pro-people" -- instead

Pro-people!

of being known simply as anti-communist.

Peace and security for the United States

are not possible in a world where the hungry,

the sick, and the illiterate can see only hopeless

frustration of their aspirations for a better life.

~~for themselves and their children.~~

But even if <sup>q</sup> self interest <sup>q</sup> were not involved,

we should help the impoverished peoples of Asia,

Africa, and Latin America. *because it is moral and just.*

We should follow the compassionate teachings

of our own Judeo-Christian tradition -- a

tradition which tells us to feed the hungry,

heal the sick, and clothe the naked.

*the marching  
orders of the Social  
Workers"*

To these age-old commandments, we have added

a new one -- the obligation to teach the illiterate,

yes, to help banish ignorance, so that long downtrodden peoples can lift themselves and build a better society.

L These emerging nations desperately need education. They need teachers and teacher training programs. They need to expand opportunities for education at all levels.

need Educ.  
need Health!  
need food!

L I want ~~these~~ <sup>the</sup> nations of Asia, Africa, and Latin America to look ~~upon us as a nation of~~ <sup>upon us as a nation of</sup> ~~teachers,~~ as partners in a common goal -- the expansion of freedom and human dignity.

But, Before we can preach freedom effectively, we have to teach these people to help themselves.

L I realize that you ~~are already~~ are already deeply immersed in welfare problems in your own



communities. You are already helping people to  
help themselves, and you may wonder why there is  
a connection between your own activities and  
social welfare progress in other lands.

modern welfare  
worker, seeks  
to rehabilitate  
to guide, to  
teach

Let me say this. We cannot have a split  
personality about foreign policy and domestic  
policy.

Domestic  
and  
foreign Policy

~~Ignorance and~~ indifference toward the welfare  
of people overseas encourages ~~ignorance and~~  
indifference toward the welfare of our neighbors  
at home. *and Vice Versa!*

We cannot effectively ~~promote~~ <sup>advocate</sup> freedom, brotherhood,  
and social progress to a new African nation when  
we allow racial discrimination and poverty to  
exist in this country.

Race  
Relations

✓ Social reform and human welfare are ~~important~~ essential to ~~the~~  
~~important~~ economic progress in newly developing

nations. <sup>And</sup> ~~We~~ Americans must stand on the side of

the reformers, not on the side of the status quo.

"Join the  
future"

and, Our foreign policy will be more effective with

welfare attaches serving overseas -- just as we

have labor attaches, commercial attaches and

agricultural attaches -- interpreting American

welfare policies and advising American officials

on the significance of welfare problems in foreign

countries.

✓ We had a very small program <sup>of</sup> ~~welfare~~ welfare  
<sup>officers</sup> ~~attaches~~ in Paris and New Delhi from 1949 to 1952.

✓ These welfare experts proved their value many

times over, but the program died for lack of funds, ~~lack of~~

⊙ official indifference,

and lack of public support.

Here is a field where you, ~~my friends~~, have  
special knowledge and special competence to press  
for revival and expansion of an important program  
which should be a vital part of American foreign  
policy. — *we have the beginning!*

✓ | *h* At present, the International Cooperation  
Administration sends <sup>*a limited number of*</sup> welfare experts overseas  
*h* to train local people in community development  
and welfare work.

*h* In India, three welfare experts are helping  
to set up six schools of social work.

*h* In Korea, three consultants are training  
child care workers and vocational rehabilitation  
workers to help the large number of orphans



left after the Korean War.

L In Peru, one I.C.A. worker is training  
medical social workers.

And in Northern Rhodesia, <sup>Africa</sup> two welfare experts  
are preparing to set up a multi-racial school of  
social work to train whites, Indians, and Africans.

L However, by the end of this year, there will  
be only 13 welfare experts overseas in seven  
different countries.

L We should expand this program to ~~help guide~~  
~~the revolution of rising expectations~~ to help  
meet the irrepressible demand for social reform  
in the underdeveloped nations.

need  
training!

L I want to see vigorous American participation  
in international welfare activities, sparked by

a new Assistant Secretary for International

Affairs within the Department of Health, Education,  
and Welfare.

L President Kennedy has asked Congress to  
authorize this new post, and Congress will act  
promptly on his request.

L We can and should remove health, education,  
*Context of the*  
and welfare from the Cold War.

~~Instead of relying on military and diplomatic~~

~~missions to fight a Cold War,~~ We should step up  
our "mercy missions" -- our war on misery, poverty,  
disease, and despair.

L We must accelerate our efforts to help  
nations struggling for economic progress and  
social reform -- not because we are fighting a  
Cold War against Communism, but because we are

Be Known  
as the  
Teachers,  
the Healers,  
the people  
of Compassion.

fighting a noble war for the progress of all mankind.

*New Frontiers*  
What are the ~~new dimensions~~ of our foreign

policy?

An expanded Food for Peace program, using

America's great agricultural abundance to save

lives of the world's hungry peoples and speeding

*social &c*  
new progress in underdeveloped areas.

A massive grassroots Education for Peace

program to help awakening peoples overcome

illiteracy and ignorance. *a vast* ~~And we should~~ increase

the number of scholarships available for students

from underdeveloped countries. Such programs

can restore the image of a great nation dedicated

to human dignity, human welfare, and social

progress.



Medicine

International cooperation on medical research  
and disease control offers great new opportunities  
to literally billions of people to escape premature  
death and to prevent unnecessary suffering.

United States sponsorship of <sup>is</sup> regional Inter-  
American Institutes of Health would strengthen  
in this Hemisphere  
American prestige and help to win the universal war  
against disease.

Another visible symbol of America's concern  
for people would be a great White Fleet of mercy

ships, stocked with food and medical supplies, Staffed with  
Doctors, Nurses, & Technicians  
ready to speed to coastal cities struck by natural  
disaster.

Such a White Fleet could also give training  
in medicine and public health to local peoples

when not at the scene of an emergency.

*and medical school*  
The S.S. Hope, a floating hospital supported by private funds and staffed by volunteer medical workers, is already winning new friends and earning good-will for America in Southeast Asia.

In six months, the S.S. Hope has cared for 16,000 patients. Its doctors have performed 600 operations. And the medical experts on board have given 800 classes to educate local citizens in techniques of *Public preventative* health and *and personal hygiene* medicine.

We need more mercy ships for other areas of the world, and I intend to work for an expanded program, supported by the American Government *and private charity* an integral part of our new foreign policy.

The dramatic appeal of the United States Peace Corps, capturing the imagination of America's

young people and symbolizing our goodwill and sincerity, shows that this Administration knows how to translate vision into action, enthusiasm into public service.

L Before the end of this year, between 500 and 1,000 Americans will be working overseas as the first members of the Peace Corps. They will concentrate on teaching and training in such fields as agriculture, health and literacy.

L The President's executive order establishing this first stage of the Peace Corps was a dream come true for me. ~~There has been a tremendous~~

~~public response and support for the Peace Corps~~

~~since I introduced legislation in the Senate last~~

~~year to set up the program.~~ No project in recent

Peace  
Corps!



received more  
years has ~~won more approval and enthusiasm from~~ enthusiastic approval from

the American people.

Need Public + Private efforts

As we move toward a new philosophy of action

in helping the emerging, underdeveloped nations,

let us keep in mind the needs of people at the

community  
~~grassroots~~ level.

✓ We cannot expect the illiterate peoples to  
understand our sincerity and goodwill if we pour  
money into great economic projects at the top  
and then ignore the desperate need for bread, ~~and~~  
freedom, and human dignity for the workers and  
the peasants at the grassroots.

✓ Too often ~~in the past~~ our foreign aid has  
reached only to the government level of under-  
developed nations. We must ~~not~~ make sure that  
our assistance directly improves the welfare of

the people.

~~For~~ Millions of men and women in the under-developed regions of the earth are restless, ready to throw off the chains of the past.

They are demanding social progress and reform.  
They are demanding change, and they are not willing  
to wait.

↳ They want food and health and knowledge and  
opportunity now. They want economic progress and  
social reform today.

↳ A revolution is under way in these lands, and  
we should be participating in it, helping to  
guide it -- not sitting back timidly and fearfully  
on the sidelines while the world is reshaped with  
help from Moscow or Peking.

~~Let~~ The future should be looked upon  
as a friend, not a foe.

~~The millions of restless people in the underdeveloped areas are turning away from the old authority of governments which benefit only the wealthy classes and the biggest businesses. They are turning away from leaders who seek only personal power and gain.~~

The people of Latin America, Asia and Africa are ready to turn to new social frameworks and new forms of government which will bring direct benefits and progress for the people themselves.

We must move and act quickly to give these people a choice for change. We cannot draw back in panic over Cuba, in depression over Laos, or dismay over the Congo.

We must act to give the people of the world a better alternative than collectivization or

Castroism or Communism.

That "better alternative" is freedom. It is  
cooperation. It is effective democracy and self-  
determination.

*End*

*New Frontier*  
There is ~~a~~ new dimension to our foreign

policy today -- a democratic dimension which has  
been spelled out forcefully by the President.

The example is Latin America. We are prepared  
now to offer \$500 million to the Inter-American  
Bank for long term loans for social progress.

*h* But the President has stressed that these funds  
will be available to those nations and governments  
which are working directly for the benefit of the  
people.

The time has come when the United States



will insist that its economic assistance and  
general foreign aid be keyed to social reform,  
to equitable systems of taxation, to agrarian  
democracy.

~~The time has come, frankly, when we -- and  
I mean the people, the Congress and the President --  
are no longer willing to pour billions of dollars  
into governments which give lip-service support  
to democracy but do little to help their people  
to security and progress and prosperity.~~

~~This is what the President means by the  
phrase: "Alliance for Progress." We are willing  
to help, to offer funds and substantial assistance  
to other nations. But we insist that the  
responsibility for security and progress be  
shared with the leaders of the nations involved.~~

*Alliance  
for  
Progress!*

Now let me turn to another area in which the element of sharing and the principle of cooperation is vitally needed.

For too long, we have thought and spoken only of United States foreign aid, of United States assistance to the underdeveloped regions, of United States efforts and programs to help others help themselves.

I believe it is time for us to place greater emphasis on joint efforts by the relatively prosperous, free nations to help the so-called "have-not" nations.

We need a greater effort to channel economic and technical assistance programs through the United Nations, and we must challenge other

nations to join the United States more actively and substantially to help the people of underdeveloped nations to social and economic reform and progress.

We did not work for the establishment of the United Nations just to provide the world's countries with a forum for discussion. The United Nations was designed as a framework for positive action.

We did not launch such programs as the Marshall Plan just to give western nations a chance for a prosperous economy. The prosperous nations of today must share the work and cost of reaching our mutual goals.

Our efforts to help the underdeveloped and

new nations to social and economic progress  
will be far more effective if they are parts of  
a joint effort by the wealthier free nations.

The present world struggle is not just  
between the United States and the Soviet Union.  
The contest today is between freedom and tyranny,  
between democratic cooperation and Communist  
collectivization.

The people of the new and emerging nations,  
the people of the vast underdeveloped regions of  
Latin America, Africa and Asia are in the midst  
of a social revolution. They are desperate for  
economic progress, and they demand social reform.  
They want recognition. They want dignity.

The Communist powers promise progress and



reform, but with an emphasis on violence as the means and collectivization as the framework.

The free nations must act in unison to support local leadership seeking progress and reform, and we will act with peaceful measures as the means, and cooperation as the framework.

In recent months, the Soviet Union has accelerated its efforts to weaken the United Nations, precisely because that organization offers the nations of the world the opportunity to work in cooperation -- and to work peacefully -- for the progress of all.

The attempt by the Soviet Union to penetrate the Congo with Communism through subversion and violence was stalled by the United Nations.

Since then, attempts to wreck the United Nations have been stepped up.

The best way for us to strengthen the United Nations -- and the best way to help the people of underdeveloped areas to reform and progress -- is to channel much of our economic and technical assistance through United Nations agencies and with substantial contributions by other free nations.

The hour is very late. We have talked perhaps too long about cooperation. It is high noon. We of the non-Communist world must now act to cooperate, in truth. For it is either cooperation or destruction. Those are the alternatives.

The Free Nations are not just a collection of colored inks on a map of the world. Free people -- the non-Communist nations -- see themselves as one society -- one entity.

There must be a pooling of resources, of talent, of skills, capital -- a concerted effort on a scale such as we have never before dreamed.

There must be a Free World program of massive economic assistance -- not only unilateral U.S. Assistance. One international system -- the Communist empire -- must be offset by what is inherently a far more powerful international system.



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