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Minn Pub-Heath
Spact

Nancy
+ Pharmacy

X Krush - For Relations Comm
Turkey Day
Society of Nursing
Tomorrow ~~not Health~~

X Krush -
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Spore at Minn
Pub Health Corp

Minn

School of Public Health

College of Medicine

" " Pharmacy
School of Nursing
Veterinary
Medicine

001675

Gouverneur - Mayor
Mr Krusen Mrs Chesley -
Mr Barr Dr Rosenfeld + Mrs
Mr Ragsdale - Mrs

KHRUSHCHEV SHOULD ANNOUNCE "SOVIET-U.S. WAR AGAINST CANCER"
PRESENTS SEVEN POINT PROGRAM TO IMPROVE WORLD HEALTH

Excerpts from address prepared for delivery by Senator Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.), Chairman of International Health Study of the United States Senate, before Minnesota Public Health Association, Thursday evening, September 24, 1959, Minneapolis, Minnesota

Minn Public Health
A public servant receives many kind invitations to appear before his fellow citizens. But there are certain unforgettable occasions which afford him not only a special opportunity to serve but which represent in and of themselves a distinctive privilege and honor.

Such an occasion is the Albert J. Chesley Memorial Lecture.

It is therefore in a spirit of gratitude for so esteemed an invitation that I ~~submit~~ *offer* these observations tonight.

The Past and the Future

The inspiring story of Dr. Chesley is of course, part and parcel of Minnesota's and America's medical heritage. His is a name which evokes memories of ~~the~~ medical pioneering ~~of the~~ *and*

~~19th Century~~ *medical Progress*

But I know that you will understand when I say I would like to submit to you on this occasion -- not just a salute to Minnesota's medical past, but a preview, so to speak, of its future.

As Dr. Chesley opened up new pages in our past history, so I would ask that you and I join on this occasion to ask: --

"How we can best help to open bright new pages for medicine in the next 4 decades of the 20th Century and beyond?"

The Challenge of Research

The answer is, of course, through research -- sound, imaginative, continuous, bold research;

- research ~~whose~~ ^{the} results ^{of which will} soar across the oceans and

through the Iron and Bamboo Curtains;

- research which unlocks the riddles of the killing and

cripping ~~scourges~~ ^{diseases} of our times.

Research which reveals itself in improved public health and individual well-being.

For the past year now, as Chairman of the Senate's
International Health Study, I have been examining the process
of biomedical research. *(Trip to 9 Countries - WHO)*

I have constantly asked: - How do the discoveries of
a Pasteur come about, the discoveries of a ^{Coke} Koch, Jenner, Salk,
Fleming, Curie, ^{Noguchi} Noguchi, Waksman, Goldberger develop?

And what can we as legislators, as laymen, do - what
should we do to help stimulate this process?

How, generally, do we best advance the healing arts?
How do we enable the dedicated men and women of medicine and of
^{science} allied arts to serve mankind more fruitfully with new techniques

and discoveries of surgery, internal medicine, pediatrics, *rehabilitation*
the handicapped, obstetrics, neurology and all of the specialized disciplines?

Dr. Chesley was a man of action. It is of action that I
speak tonight. Action which is appropriate to the spirit of this
great and active association ~~whose guest I am proud to be tonight.~~

*Pediatrics to
Geriatrics*

*Peri Natal Research (Minkowsky) ^{Parus}
Womb to Birth
Pasteur Institute
Radium, ^{not!}*

The Opportunity of Khrushchev's Visit

For the cue to our action, let us turn to a scene which will take place in a suburb of Washington, D.C., tomorrow morning.

yes Tomorrow, the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union will visit the foremost ^{medical} research center of the United States Government - the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Maryland.

It is just a little short of a year since, on December 1, 1958, I spoke in Moscow with the Soviet Premier about the importance of intensified Soviet collaboration with American

medical research effort.

*Visited hospitals Laboratories
masses Cancer, Children Hosp*

In the interim period, for week after week, month after month, I have appealed in newspaper and magazine articles, in public statements, in Senate Committee reports for such broadened cooperation.

*Cooperation even
with med. Professors
of China!*

*Soviet Academy of
Med. Science*

I am ~~extremely~~ ^{to show signs of} pleased that some of my own and other efforts may perhaps have begun ^{to} bear fruit. But the harvest is still a long way off.

Fortunately, the Soviet Union has a great deal to contribute to the world's biomedical knowledge. — *Every nation does!*

In The Czarist days and in the Soviet era, Russian men of science — biologists, chemists, physicians, — have written themselves large in annals of ^{Scientific} progress.

Today, new medical horizons beckon to them and ourselves.

Given favorable circumstances of East-West medical co-operation, no man can foretell the beneficial results to mankind.

With more U.S.-U.S.S.R. medical exchange programs, with faster translation and freer dissemination of biomedical information, with greater attendance at international medical congresses in each others' countries, with genuine two-way collaboration on individual research projects, we can be certain that the pace of

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Professional
Cooperation to
ease tensions

discovery will tend to accelerate.

So far as we are concerned, American medical science is regarded, by virtually all objective review, as far in advance of Soviet standards. — *The Pride of the world*

{ Books
on
Shelms! }

But I know of no ^{objective} observers who dispute that in selected fields - notably neurology and psychology, for example, we have much to learn from the Soviets.

But whether one or the other nation is "ahead or behind", the fact is that no man can predict whether tomorrow or next year, an epochal discovery on cancer, or some other killer-disease may come from a Soviet or a German or French or British or American or other laboratory.

No matter who wins the race against cancer, no one will lose.

So, I urge: - let us mobilize mankind's scientific ^{forces} to run this race as a team effort. — This is, I am sure, the desire of the scientists — I should be the duty of the Political Leaders —

Each nation as a member of the team can still be proud of its score in personal achievement. But we seek victory not over ^{some} ~~the~~ other team-mate, but rather victory over disease.

(Danish neurologist - VISA - NO -)
get Krush here -
The Ravages of Cancer

How
ironical!

In time of war, when a killer-power rages throughout the earth, mankind is willing to mobilize every possible resource to bring the killer to bay.

Yet there rages today a killer-power in every country in the world, the killer of malignant growths. As you know, it will strike down a quarter of a million of our own and of Soviet citizens respectively this year. This killer destroys an American and a Soviet on the average of every two minutes of every day of this year. This killer will cost this nation alone \$5 billion in direct and indirect costs this year.

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D I explained this to K - last year
urged Cooper. - Sloane-Kettering
institute

So, we hope that Mr. Khrushchev will seize the
opportunity which is his, particularly tomorrow morning.

Joint U.S.-Soviet War Against Cancer

Let him then or subsequently announce specific plans, *to join with us,*
to prosecute the war against cancer by a program of unlimited
Soviet-U.S. cooperation.

Let him announce that he will send over in his big new
(and they are big)
Soviet TU-114 jets, plane loads full of Soviet scientists who
will work in the U.S. hospitals and laboratories. We will
gladly reciprocate in Boeing 707's. *(and students too)*

Let the Soviets and ourselves both "bombard" each others'
sick citizens with rays that heal, rather than rays that kill.
Specifically, let us each learn and teach about bombing cancer
with radioactive cobalt or any other U.S. or Soviet product which
can destroy malignancy.

Let Khrushchev announce to the 700,000 Americans who are at this very moment afflicted with cancer and to uncounted numbers of similarly afflicted Soviets:

"I am prepared to mobilize my country's scientific effort in unity with America's and all others', so as to help save your lives!"

And then, let him proceed to do just what he says -- to carry out such a program - promptly and faithfully, just as we *must and*
will.

What is urged therefore is not platitute and propaganda, but fulfillment, not generalities, but specifics, not hollow words but resounding deeds. - *yes not massive Retaliation but massive Rehabilitation!*

Now a note of caution: -

If anyone still thinks that securing constructive deeds from the Soviets is easy, let me remind him of this fact: - when the World Health Organization in May, 1959, voted to increase its

budget so as to start a research program against major

diseases, the Soviet Union voted AGAINST such an increase.

Yet Soviet delegates, the preceding year, had seen in this very city of Minneapolis the world's warm reception to the U.S. grant of \$300,000 for medical research. This grant has just been followed up by the authorization of another million dollar U.S. grant to WHO for research.

So, mankind may respectfully ask: "How about it, Mr. Khrushchev? How about giving a million dollars or so to WHO for research? And how about giving WHO a million dollars for the world-wide battle against malaria (a battle to which the U.S. has contributed eight times that sum) -- 99% of the total in this effort?"

Other Points in U.S. Action Program

But U.S.-Soviet cooperation is but one point in the action program which I should like to recommend.

Let me now list the other points for our own action

own
Action

here at home.

1. As early as possible in the Second Session of the 86th Congress, opening in January, 1960, the House of Representatives should approve Senate Joint Resolution 41 to establish a \$50 million National Institute for International Medical Research.

need
to
make
support

2. The World Health Organization General Assembly, meeting in May, 1960, should approve plans for the observance of an International Public Health and Medical Research Year commencing in 1964 or 1965. (We in U.S. have again urged this)

3. Congress should provide funds to carry out an important research authorization which it has already approved, but on which it has thus far failed to permit money to be spent.

Here, I am referring to a \$2,000,000 fund for field research, surveys and demonstrations looking toward the mass eradication of selected diseases which plague mankind.

I emphasize "eradication", not "reduction", or "control",
but wiping out completely, as we are trying to do with polio
here in the United States or with malaria abroad.

4. Congress should proceed to approve plans as they are
developed for financing American sponsored research hospitals in
areas of greatest need abroad.

↳ Ten million dollars is now available for such American
sponsored hospitals. The very first of these hospitals will be
the American Research Hospital for Children in Poland. A small
sum of Polish currency ^{presently owned by} ~~used to~~ the United States will be used
for this worthy purpose.

Proposed
this last
yr!

↳ The Polish Hospital is the most dramatic example of
constructive uses of large sums of foreign currency now ~~owned~~ ^{owned by} ~~to~~
the United States by virtue of our sale of farm products abroad
and by virtue of other federal operations, such as the Mutual
Security Program.

(Soft Currency Uses - Need Your
help)

5. Next year, as an amendment to the Food for Peace law,

Mrs
Cheeky
Wanaw
Poland
1949.

Mrs Placida
Gardner.
Returned as Mrs Cheeky

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the establishment of

Congress should proceed to authorize bi-national foundations *o*

~~to be established~~. They would administer the constructive use

of repayments of foreign currencies owed to us. Such uses

would include new hospitals, new schools, *medical, scientific + educational*
new equipment for

and facilities
the emerging nations.

It is not, for example, beyond the realm of possibility
that a "U.S.-India Foundation" might establish a research center
on that vast subcontinent to which the flower of Minnesota medical
science could thereafter directly contribute.

Each of the preceding five actions involves specific
legislation which I personally have been glad to sponsor or co-
sponsor.

But authorship is not important. What counts is results
for mankind.

Expand Basic Research

Now, here are two additional points:

6. We must expand basic research. In recent years, almost everyone has been paying "lip service" to the importance of expanding fundamental research. The trouble is, however, that basic research still constitutes but the smallest fraction of American research.

Some Americans still apparently feel we must concentrate almost exclusively on the "application of research", rather than the seeking of knowledge for the sake of knowledge.

Yet, in the hundreds of letters which I have received from outstanding scientists all over the world, I have read again and again that the world's pool of basic knowledge must be replenished. That means that scientists must have more freedom from categorical demands upon them. They must be allowed to pursue knowledge irrespective of whether immediate usefulness can be foreseen for their efforts.

✓ This will be one of the major recommendations of our

Senate Health Study in the report which we file in January, 1960.

New Dangers to Public Health

7. We must simultaneously recognize the emergence of new dangers on the public health scene here in our own land.

Fortunately, many of the traditional infectious killers and cripplers which Dr. Chesly battled against so well- have now been conquered.

Today, as the Minnesota Department of Public Health is so keenly aware, new challenges face all of us.

They are the challenges, for example, of the radioactive atom -- not simply the military atom, but the peaceful atom - the atom of the nuclear reactor, generating power, the atom of radioactive isotope.

< There is the challenge to public health by pollution in the nation's air and in the nation's rivers and in the nation's soil.

There is the challenge of new viruses and bacteria, becoming resistant to new drugs and becoming powerful menaces to human safety. There is the challenge of safety - on the highways, on the farm, on the job, in the home.

Everything in life is in flux. The order of nature is change. The nature of public health problems is constantly evolving; so too, pure and applied research must seek new trails.

Trail-blazing is no new challenge to Minnesotans.

Dr. Chesly himself, bequeated a remarkable legacy of trail-blazing for us, notably from his 34 years as Secretary and Executive officer of the Board. It was and is a legacy of professional skill in rising boldly to each new challenge.

Conclusion

The seven points which I have enumerated cover but a small phase of the future health needs of our own country and

the world.

They represent, however, a beginning - the type of
a beginning which a man of Dr. Chesley's vision might well have
approved.

The results of this beginning could be richer, fuller,
healthier, longer lives for innumerable human beings. Admittedly,
that in itself will raise problems - the problems of increasing
population and of larger and larger proportions of elderly
citizens. But this is the sort of "problem" we welcome, because
it poses the question in effect: "Here is a blessing -- how do
we propose to be worthy of it?"

{ Our own state of Minnesota has been blessed not only
with the riches of farms, and factories, and mines, and offices,
but most important, the riches of its human resources. In no
single field are we more blessed than in the field of medicine,
as symbolized by Dr. Chesley, himself.

We propose to be worthy of our blessings. We propose to continue to play a leading role in adding to the blessings of all mankind.

We extend the hand of cooperation not only to the citizens of the Soviet Union, but to all peoples of the world -- helping each to realize the birthright of well-being, of dignity and fulfillment which we regard as the right of all men.

September 23, 1959



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