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A. LINCOLN.

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DELEGATES GATHER FOR TROPICAL MEDICINE CONGRESS

Washington (USIS)—Scientists from 41 countries have been arriving in Washington for the fourth meeting of the International Congresses on Tropical Medicine and Malaria, which convened May 10. About 2,000 people are expected to participate in what will be one of the largest international meetings ever held here.

Secretary of State Marshall addressed the opening session Monday. The meeting is sponsored by the U.S. State Department in cooperation with other interested government agencies.

The congresses will discuss the "abundance of new knowledge, new methods, and new materials" relating to the control of tropical diseases developed as a result of the war. Some of this knowledge was suppressed for security rea-

sons during the war, and the war-time breakdown in normal scientific interchange prevented dissemination of much other vital information.

Stressing the importance of the meeting, officials here pointed out that the tropics are the home of nearly half of the human race, and that the conquest of tropical disease is necessary if these people are to attain decent living conditions. Air transportation and the growing interchange of people between the tropic and the temperate zones in recent years also has made formerly localized diseases a world-wide danger.

The last International Congress on Tropical Medicine and Malaria was held in Amsterdam in 1938. The current meeting will therefore consider scientific developments during the past 10 years.

Since many tropical maladies are spread by insect vectors, reports will stress results of experiments in the mass use of powerful new insecticides, such as DDT, in controlling disease at the source. Drugs that have recently been synthesized and advances in the field of tropical nutrition also have an important place on the program.

Dr. Leonard A. Scheele, Surgeon General of the U.S. Public Health Service, will be chairman of the gathering. The congresses end May 18.

Official delegates from the following countries will attend: Afghanistan, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Chile, China, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, India, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Lebanon, Liberia, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Panama, Portugal, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Siam, Sweden, Switzerland, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Representatives of a dozen inter-governmental organizations will also take part.

Following is the full text of the address by Secretary of State Marshall at the opening ceremonies of the Congresses on Tropical Medicine and Malaria:

"On behalf of the government and the people of the United States, I welcome this distinguished gathering of scientists, physicians and public health officials to Washington. We are honored to be host to your joint congresses and the Department of State, along with other government agencies and professional societies, is happy to sponsor your sessions.

"Since your last meeting at Amsterdam in 1938, the world has passed through a terrible ordeal which threatened to cancel out the progress mankind had slowly and painfully achieved through centuries of sacrifice and toil. By a supreme effort civilization was saved and in the process new discoveries and inventions added to the store of man's accumulated knowledge. The human race has been given another opportunity to develop an enlightened and enduring world order. The vigorous reassertion of man's constructive talents, as exemplified by this gathering of delegates from 41 countries, is reassuring to our hopes for the future.

"The concentration of some of the best minds and most zealous spirits of many lands on common objectives in these conference is convincing evidence that our world is not a conglomeration of geographic entities but a vast neighborhood of peoples. We can fly around the world now in less time than is required for incubation of most diseases. In this modern world isolation in the medical sense is as impossible as political and economic isolation.

There is no way we can escape the consequences of each other's mischief or misfortune. There is no acceptable alternative to learning to live together in harmony and well-being.

"The professions you represent are in the forefront of this great

humane endeavor. Statesmen and men of affairs usually and unfortunately must deal with urgent, immediate problems—the effects, and not the causes, of the discords that mar human relationships. Seldom are we able to get at the remedy for the mass misery that develops discontent, misunderstanding and violence. That is your particular province, in which you labor as benefactors of mankind.

"It would be a great gain if all the prosperous and the well-fed realized as well as you do that the overwhelming majority of the plain people of the earth are still primarily and necessarily concerned with the rudiments of life—enough food to eat, clothes to wear, decent shelter, and relief from hunger, pain, and debilitating sickness. Until these fundamental needs are somehow met, that human race can never achieve the degree of development which is necessary to a peaceful, contented world.

"The conquest of diseases which held millions weak and inefficient, the maximum production of food-stuffs on lands now yielding little are tremendously important requirements of the world situation. The tropical regions, in large measure, hold the key to both these necessary advance. They produce large quantities of materials required by the industrial areas of the temperate zones, but the potentials of the tropics largely remain to be developed. The tropical countries do import industrial products, but that market is only a fraction of what it might be.

"The tropics are the habitation of perhaps half the human race, but a large portion of these people lack greatly in the advantages of modern civilization. A chief factor in restricting improvement in these respects is tropical disease. Little imagination is required to visualize the great increase in the production of food and raw materials, the stimulus to world trade, and above all the improvement in living conditions, with consequent social and cultural advances, that would result from the conquest of tropical diseases.

"This situation presents a challenge that, like the equator, cuts across national boundaries and local interests. It is an international problem and it should be solved by a pooling of the genius and the resources of many nations. That it is not insoluble from the medical standpoint has been demonstrated by numerous projects with which you are familiar. The task of convincing the government and peoples most concerned of the feasibility of controlling and eventually eradicating disease throughout the tropics will be measurably advanced by the discussions at this conference of the latest discoveries of research and the modern techniques in public health.

"The achievements and the aims of the cooperative effort remain to be gained by uniting in a comprehensive effort that man has far presented by these meetings

such as disease, than by inter-necine strife of his own kind.

"This spirit of generous cooperation for the common good, I am sure, will permeate all your meetings and will assure the notable success which I and my fellow Americans wish for your joint congresses."

VA Actas To End Racket Of "Bonus" Pay On Homes

Washington.—The Veterans Administration launched a drive to end the "side-payment" racket to builders of GI homes.

The agency issued a warning that action will be taken against any veteran who puts out off-the-record money for a house under a GI loan, as well as against the builder or lender who accepts it. It is against the law to pay more than the appraised value.

MARRIED OMEN IN

Chicago.—A man with a briefcase full of statistics put the damper yesterday on any girlish hopes that marriage is the logical way to keep out of the wage-earner class.



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Shaw named Ambassador to Nicaragua

Washington (USIS)—George P. Shaw, the United States Ambassador designate to Nicaragua, has spent over 25 of his 28 year of diplomatic service at posts in the other American republics.

A native of Pittsburg, Kansas, where he was born on September 15, 1892, Shaw studied business administration, with emphasis on foreign trade and languages, and read law privately in Washington, D. C., before entering the Foreign Service in 1920.

Earlier, during World War I, he had graduated from the United States Navy's Officers Training School at Hampton Roads, Virginia, and later served with the Pacific Fleet.

Last August, Shaw attended the First Congress of Tourism and Immigration at Panama as Chairman of the United States delegation.

Before entering the diplomatic service Shaw worked with the United States Civil Service Commission and as assistant examiner with the United States Shipping Board.

In true United States diplomatic tradition, he began his career as vice consul serving first at Tampico, Mexico. He has spent the following 28 years mainly in Honduras, Mexico and Ecuador, with brief periods of duty with the Department in Washington.

He was there as assistant chief of the Division of Foreign Activity Correlation from March 8, 1943 until November, 1944, when he was appointed counselor of the embassy at Quito, Ecuador, where he has remained until now.

In 1924 Shaw married the former Ann W. Hunter. They have two children, Donald Price and Barry B. Shaw.



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