+ Acharper Dean Emeritus - Brooklyn Callgers Pharman strue in APHA-50 yrs - award to incourage tharmand to take a mori actur Part in Curch REMARKS BY VICE PRESIDENT to Scharfe HUBERT H. HUMPHREY Malut - Contraction AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION CONVENTION annualconai 28.1965mary Public Detroit, Michigan A few weeks ago the distinguished part columnist, Walter Lippmann, wrote that President Johnson's concept of the Great Society rests upon two firm supports -- continued economic prosperity and a broad consensus of public support. Prosperity and consensus are essential ingredients in President Johnson's prescription for progress. Τ believe this prescription is not only effective in treating the minor and major disorders which disturb us these days, but will continue to work well in the years ahead. thurm-tobeafather

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Prosperity is not a new ingredient in itself. We have had several bursts of prosperity in the last twenty years. But always before our prosperity was ended prematurely by business recessions. There were Automs four recessions between 1945 and 1960, and the periodsof prosperity which came between them grew shorter, and shorter, and shorter. It is worth considering how that

dismal pattern -- the so-called business cycle -- has been replaced with the longest and strongest peacetime economic expansion in our history.

One reason we are doing so well today is that we've finally reduced the high wartime tax rates which slowed our economy. They chopped off prosperity every time it really began to get going.

Only a little over a year ago, President Johnson signed into law the biggest individual and corporate

Warting Talon

income-tax cut in history. Business taxes have been cut on other recent occasions: I refer to the Revenue Act of 1962 -- which established the 7 per cent investment tax credit -- and the depreciation reform of the same year which President Johnson liberalized this year. When you lump them all together, you find that the total tax benefits from all these measures, this year, add up to 17 billion dollars.

And that's not all. President Johnson plans to sign another tax cut this year, if Congress is willing -and it is. This year's tax cut will reduce excise taxes substantially -- 1.75 billion dollars is the figure the President will recommend in his excise tax message to Congress -- and this tax cut will benefit purchasers, manufacturers and retailers.

I remember well all the opposition to the tax bill during the long months it moved through the Congress.

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Some pointed to the billions it would pump into the spending stream and wailed about "overheating" the economy -- a mystical phrase which makes our economy sound like a pot of stew on the stove.

Well, the stew is doing nicely, thank you, and the lid's still on the pot. Indeed, far from "overheating" the economy and sending prices through the roof, the tax cut has gone into effect smoothly. The United States today has the best record of price stability of any major industrial country in the free world.

All this success is no accident. If it hadn't been for the tax cut, we might now be in the midst of a fifth postwar recession. Because of the tax cut, more than a million people are working today who otherwise would be out of work.

And this is important, for economic decisions should reflect not only what is best for the GNP, but also what is best for us in a broader sense. That is why President Johnson in his current budget has held expenditures to the minimum necessary, but at the same time has not hesitated to increase spending where spending is needed -- to fight poverty, ignorance, Adding toour thos and disease. But no program is going to move us any closer to the Great Society if it doesn't become law. And that brings us to the second major ingredient in this prescription for a better America -- political consensus. I'm not talking about only the support of Democrats and Republicans in the Congress. I'm talking about a broad consensus among the American people -- a consensus about where this country is going and how

it's going to get there.

No President and no government can succeed with

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a program which the public does not approve. You don't

have to go very far in American history before you

encounter the importance of consent in our political process. In fact, it crops up in the third sentence of the beclaration of Independence, which tells us that in order to secure human rights "governments are instituted.

among men deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

That is really the principal task of any democratic government -- to secure the human rights of its citizens and to do so with and through their consent. That is the nature of the consensus President Johnson seeks, the consensus he has achieved, and the consensus I am confident he will maintain and strengthen in the years ahead.

Consensus is a far more subtle concept than many realize. It is hard to achieve. For consensus requires patience, reason and goodwill -- and these qualities are easy to lose among the pressures and conflicts of public life.

President Johnson does possess patience, reason, and goodwill -- and respect for the opinions and problems of others. And he has fostered these things in our nation. As a result, we see the day not far off when Congress will pass a voting rights bill. This bill will not be a bill to impose the views of the North upon the South, nor the views of Democrats upon Republicans, nor the views of Negroes upon whites. This bill will instead represent the collective will of the vast majority of all Americans. And therein lies its strength and its promise for success -not merely success in passing the Congress and becoming law, but success in righting wrong without violence or bloodshed.

And this is not all that consensus will accomplish in this session of the Congress. The pace of legislation -- and the scope of legislation -now moving through Congress is proof of that. Already legislation has been signed into law providing more than one billion dollars in aid to Appalachia. Medicare is unquestionably on its way to becoming law this year. A bill authorizing 1.3 billion dollars in aid to primary and secondary schools is on the the House. war on poverty is moving ahead. Hearings on legislation to double that program's appropriations will start in the House next week.

The drug control bill to increase Federal control over depressants and stimulants -- which this association

has supported and which we all know is so important -has already passed the House by the overwhelming vote of 402 to zero. to o Millin in R Preliminary legislation to plan regional medical centers to fight heart, cancer, stroke and other major disorders is also moving ahead. Hearings in the Senate have already concluded. Other legislation is also moving -- to control crime ... to improve housing ... to preserve natural beauty, both in the countryside and in the cities, and to make those cities a more satisfying, creative and healthy place to live.

These are the achievements -- big achievements -- of consensus.

All of these things will help us move toward the Great Society, but they will not by themselves make

a Great Society. Nations and societies are great because of the people who live in them, and nations and societies make progress only as the people who live in them make progress.

Is the Great Society a place where everyone will be happy? It depends on what you mean by happiness. The Greeks defined happiness as the full use of one's powers -- the opportunity for man to achieve his

potential.

I see the Great Society as a society in which all men have the opportunity to pursue their potential. It is a society which considers the task of the individual to be the pursuit of excellence in art, in literature, in the Robertson in education, in public service, and in understanding and helping one's fellow men. The Great Society is a society Humphrey Detroit March 28, 1965

Thank you very much. Thank you Mr. Nottingham for this very generous, gracious and hospitable introduction. Our most honored Dean Emeritus, not only of the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy but of this organization, Hugo Schaefer - the gentleman in whose honor this award has been named and I consider it a rare honor and privilege to be associated not only with the award and all that it means, but the distinguished American for whom this honor and award was named - and I salute you, Hugo.

Mayor Cavanagh, distinguished and worthy clergy, Dr. Apple, my friend Robert Johnson, officers of the Michigan Association, and of the American Pharmaceutical Association. First, I want to say to Bob Johnson that this excitement of being a father is nothing like the excitement and anticipation of becoming a grandfather. Now Bob you can't dispute that because I am father four times - three sons and a daughter - and I went home to Minnesota this weekennd arriving there on Friday night for the 21st birthday of my second son in the hopes that on that same day our daughter Nancy, who is the older child in the family - that our daughter Nancy would have a grandson awaiting grandad - but despite all of the marvelous achievements of science and mankind - I waited until the last minute - I had to come to Detroit - and if I leave this platform in the middle of this speech - it will be because Bob Johnson and Hubert Humphrey have more important things to tend to.

So, Robert I don't sympathize with you I just excite with you - it's a great and wonderful day that awaits you you really won't know what it is to be a man until you are all dressed up xxxxxdxy some night - ready to go out - and you've taken that little loved one in your arms - you're just patting it and burping it - and all at once you have to go back and change your coat - then yxxix you are a man:

I've had the privilege of knowing Dr. Apple for some time. I am honored by his friendship and feel that this great Association is very fortunate in having him as its executive director and leader - because he's a professional man with a great reputation.

I wish tonight it could have been my privilege to be **MEEX** here to hear the Purdue Glee Club - while it was here with you I was in the back while that wonderful choral group was singing. I've heard them before - it's simply a marvelous musical organization. The only thing that could improve it if it were from the state of Minnesota - but it's a big **xx** ten organization so I think we'll honor it just on its merits regardless of whence it hails.

President Nottingham, I was much interested in your it address and before I forget/may I say that I find a great similarity between your social attitudes and those of the President of the United States. You heard President Nottingham say to you that he was not going to have a Presidential Reception and I want to say to you any of you that have metatarsal trouble or bit of varicose trouble, or whatever it may be, you can thank

this kind, considerate man. But President Lyndon Johnson decided this year to dispense with the annual Congressional Reception - where you line up - you know there are 538 members of Congress - man and wife - once in a while you bring along somebody else too -- you line up - about a thousand of you, you know waiting to get in to shake the hand of the President and the First Lady. And the President and the First Lady must look kind, happy and delightful all during this - all through this tribal function that we had for years . And the folks that are standing in line must x look the same way when they come through - I've been in these situations as men about two and a half blocks from the front door of the White House - waiting my turn, sometimes while it was raining and coming on in, and then going home and as the President tells it, the reason that he abandoned this sort of activity was x that he recalled one time that he had to do that and he went home - and Mrs. Johnson stayed up all night long writing letters to her kinfolk, telling about what so and so wore, what the drapes looked like, how the First Lady looked and everything - all about the White House - kept the lights on all x night - and he said he was so tired and his legs were aching so much he couldn't sleep and he was in utter agony. And, he said he resolved that if ever it should be in his power to abolish that function, that tribal rite he would do so and this year President Nottingham, you and President Johnson j have shown your compassion for kumanti humanity.

President Johnson however, divided up the Congress into several small groups and invited them to a reception at the White House where there were 30 to 45 members - husband and wife certain for a wonderful seminar x on/social aspects of our government and then a friendly xxxxxX k reception and social hour with the President and Mrs. Johnson. I attended ten of those and I can assure you that it was quite an experience - but it was much better than standing in line.

Now this is your 112th annual convention and you've heard tonight from your president a message that I hope every pharmacist will take to heart. May I just fortify if I can - or add just a line to the message of President Nottingham. I've been very proud of being a pharmacist; I'm more proud of the fact that my father was a pharmacist because he stayed with the business and he was a good one - he was an up-to-date pharmacist. He loved his profession; he was an ethical pharmacist; he liked the p eople, he loved the people that he served and he was respected. When he passed away to receive his heavenly reward people from all walks of life came hundreds of miles to pay their respects. And I know they came there because he wask a professional man besides that he was a good man- he was a considerate man and he was a member of the healing arts, he was a part of the great public health team of his community. Yes, he was a pharmacist in a little town of 500 first and then a little larger community of about 12,000.

But it doesn't make any difference how large the town or the city, the important thing is what is the man - what kind of service do you offer- what kind of a person are you and if pharmacists wanted to be treated as professional people, then they must have professional standards. And it's just that simple.

And, pharmacists today because of their education, because of the years of training and sacrifice, because of internships as well as molong years of college training are professional people. And, my plea to you today asxproppy people in a worthy and honored profession is that you establish the highest standards of professional conduct and performance of any profession in America. Be a very important part of the healing arts; be a part of the health team. Don't be coming along as in sort of a supplement or an addendum - be in the front line - and you are if you so will it. And I've said whenever I got a chance I was going to t alk to my fellow pharmacists about this whole use of drugs, about the use of the so-called stimulant and depressant. About this whole family of the barbiturates, about this whole business of narcotics, about this business of the exempt narcotics, because when I go and pick up a newspaperax , as I did in my home town and hear of young high school students that are able to buy terpenhydrate and codeine- Cheracol and codeine and to use it to get "hopped up" on and to know that somehow or other this has slipped through the hands of pharmacists. I know that the pleas that xx was made here tonight by your president - that these drugs should be watched carefully and that they should in

a very real sense dispensed only where there are retail - only where there arexin professional pharmacists on duty all of the time, that they should be handled only by pharmacists and that they should be handled by pharmacists who understand that one mistake on their part brings the whole profession into disgrace.

So, I leave that little message with you.

I'm not at all sure about what the Congress is going to do about the suggestions here made tonight but I must say that the suggestions are constructive.

I found your president's address to be constructive, I found it to be helpful and it offers some mighty good suggestions for people in state legislatures and in Congress. And, let me say as one who's been in local government and in Federal government, that the one reason a Federal establishment frequently reaches into a local area is because the local area fails to fulfills its duties, or because that area does not have the capacity to completely fulfill its duties and responsibilities without Federal help. This great city is blessed with a very able intelligent, gifted and dedicated Mayor. And, I think he would be the first to tell you that he needs your cooperation. The crime problem in our nation related to drug addiction, the crime problem in America related to all sorts of **x** so-called drugs or medicants, this problem requires the friendly cooperation, not merely of police officers, but of doctors, and of pharmacists

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and technicians, who know an awful lot of what can be done **about** and how it ought to be done. So I would suggest to those of us who are in the areas of government that we consult those who are not in government to see if we can't get some practical suggestions to see how we can deal with some of the most depressing, and some of the most serious matters of social disorder that face our country today.

Now tonight I'm going to take a little time to visit with you not so much about your profession, because you know a whole lot more about it than I do. I want you to know though, I do keep up my license - oh yes, I've been in public life long enough to know this is a precarious existence. But I repeat that I am very proud of the fact that it's been my privilege to be the sone of a pharmacist and to be a pharmacist. And, still today this very hour to be a part of the family business that's a responsible, respectable profit-making (thank goodness) professional and retail pharmacy.

Now, I saw a little earlier today the new Pharmaceutical Center that many of you are going to see. I hope you'll all visit it's marvelous and it received its inspiration from Berryville, Virginia, and of course here we have a president of this Association from Williamsburg, Virginia and I'm of the opinion Mr. Nottingham that it you must have received a little inspiration out of Williamsburg too because the colonial design reminds me of some of the historic development that you have in Williamsburg. This j pharmaceutical center that has been made availab@ly to you for purposes of exhibition

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in this, your convention and the McKesson & Robbins Company this particular center I think offers one of the real forward movements, or forward steps for ź professional pharmacy. I want to say that I was just delighted to have a chance to see and be permitted to have a little something to do with the dedication ceremonies. Before I forget it, I want you to know too that some very fine young people came to me tonight, gave me a fraternity pin, made me an honorary member of Phi Delta Chi, the Theta Chapter. So you can see, I'm doing all right. So far I've had all the fun. But I came here for something more than just my pleasure - I hope that I can do something here tonightto say something tonight that will be worthy of your attention.

I want to talk to you about this exciting period in which we live. If anybody thought that there were going to hear a talk from me about the unbelievable problems that beset us, then you're going to be disappointed, because we've always had unbelievable problems, - incredible situations. There isn't one that can but recall when we listemed to our parents or our elders when we were children, but what were hearing about, "ôh, if we only had the good old days. It seems like each generation thinks that the other had it better. Well I want to reverse that. I frankly don't remember any days that were quite as good as the ones we have right now. I like them. I think they're mighty good. And I believe x that I can document that - the only thing that I would - the only hesitation that I would have - or only limitation on my statement, is that I think tomorrow is going to be better. And, I think the day after that will be better, and I'll tell you

why - because things are happening in this world today that are unbelievable. Things are happening today that you never would have dreamed possible ten years ago. More people have gained for example, their national independence in the last 20 years than in the preceding 2,000. Twenty years ago in Washington, D.C. there were 58 embassies - today there are 118. There is a movement of freedom underway in the world. Oh, I know, I hear all the time that there's communists, the totalitarians, that theirs is the future. I even hear people say that, that ought to know better. They make a lot of noise, they indeed challenge us, they thrive on disorder, they encourage disorder, they live on violence, they hunger for more power, they use terror and subversion to gain position. But, my fellow Americans, most people in this world want freedom, not p oppression. Most people in this world want self-government, not dictatorship, and most people in this world want expression - self-expression, not control. We have the wave of the future on our side if we'll but just ride it, and direct it. I repeat that it is an exciting time, a time of

challenge, a time of promise, a time of opportunity, providing that we use the time, because time is neutral - it depends upon what you do with it. You either use it for positive purposes, or fail to use it and find that you have missed the opportunity. I'll give you an example of what I mean about an exciting time in

which to live.

I'm chairman of the Sina Space Council of your government, by law and as chairman of the Space Council, it is my duty to help to coordinate the military and civilian aspects of space development and reseach and exploration. I am frank to tell you that this is a new experience for me, but if I'm an intelligent man. and one that is dedicated to my job and my responsibilities I can and I will learn. In the meantime, like with most instrumentalities of government we have career professional people that know the technicalities, the formalities, procedures of these great governmental scientific management institutions. I have been trying in the weeks and months that I have served as Vice President, which makes me by law the Chairman of the Space Council, I've been trying to learn of our space activities. And, I've been visiting installations. I've been studying/ harder, with greater determination than anytime in my college career, to learn. I visited Cape Kennedy which is one of our truly magnificent installations for space development and research. On Thursday

of this coming week I shall be in California again, studying, working with the technicians to learn more about America's efforts in space. Enough of that. Just let me say this, that the space program of your government is a response to the challenge of the second half of the 20th century.

We're going to learn about the stars. We're going to fearn about this universe. We're going to explore it. It's here. We're going to open up new areas of knowledge that man never believed was possible. And we're going to as we explore the universe weire going to learn more about man, and we're going to learn more about our own earth because as I talked to Lt. Young and Major Grissom they told me as that as they were orbiting the earth, they could see it. They could see it like a diamond sparkling. It was literally like a heavenly body, glistening, the entire atmosphere - not atmosphere - but the entire environment around them was pitch black. They could see the stars and closest to them was the star of the earth and they were able to study that earth from better than 100 miles away, in orbit. They traveled from Florida to the heartland of Africa in 20 minutes. They started to slow down that space capsule my reckless driving friends - they started to put on the brakes over Hawaii to stop it somewhere near the Bahamas. They were traveling at over 17,000 miles an hour. They were testing man against machine, machine against man and they were trying to harmonize the forces of nature with man-made instruments, and they were doing it.

We've been told of the miracles of the Scriptures and the prophets of old that prophesied for us the miracles that man would "wring and wrought." Those miracles are being performed everyday. For those of Christian faith you may remember "Greater things than I have done, ye shall do also." And, we're doing it everyday. We're healing the sick. We're getting the blind to see. We raise the dead and we do. We have learned how to do these things, because man's capacity to do good is without limit just as his capacity to do evil is without limit. It's a question of what

he wills and what his philosophy is. What are his guidelines of human conduct. What an exciting period for our youngsters.

I said to a b groups of broadcasters the other day. I had 4,000 of our nation's broadcasters in one room. I said, "Listen I think you're missing, I think you're missing the spirit of the times. I like those Westerns - they're in my period, but why don't we start using the media of entertainment about the world of tomorrow, the world of the universe, the world of the stars the world of the mode these young minds can be taught through entertainment just as well. They can be taught through entertainment maybe better, than through their formal studies. This is the way that we motivate people to do better.

Now this space program, and I shan't take too long on it, tells us, gives us a message of the times in which we live. I want to make my philosophy clear. We live in a free country We live in a country that is governed by the consent of the governed. We live in a nation that has representative government.

society which has layers of government, all of which are supposed to be and can be, if you're a good citizen, responsive to the people. They can be removed or they can be maintained. They can be altered, or they can be destroyed. Your government is only a part of the total nation, whether it's Federal, state or local, Your government is only a part of the society. The rest of that society is made up, as wreax was said here this evening - of voluntarism - voluntary groups - the individual citizen - the free man - private enterprise - the university the church- the cathedral - the synagogue - made up of what we want it to be made up and what we're doing today in the space program as an example of what I'm talking about is - we have a cooperating effort - not a dominating effort - but a cooperating effort - of government, industry, labor, universities and popular support. It couldn't have been done any other way. When the Soviet Union puts one of its cosmonauts in orbit - it's done entirely by the government. When we put one of our astronauts in orbit, I know of what I speak because I've been there, the

government has something to do with it. It's the coordinator. But, sitting right behind me, last Tuesday morning as Gemini III was propelled into orbit, was the president of the Martin Aircraft Company, which company had the prime contract for making the Titan rocket - the engines that put that Gemini capsule, manufactured by the McDonald Corporation of St. Louis. Martin Aircraft rocket launcher, McDonald Corporation Gemini capsule, government, man at the controls in terms of coordination and 200 little subcontractors behind the rocket and 1200 behind the capsule. And, hundres of professors and waixersity technicians and engineers from the great universities, and doctors from hospitals - north south, east and west all teaming together to do what - to put two brave, courageous, highly trained, physically fit, highly educated, young men in orbit to explore the wonders of the universe. What an experience. I was thrilled to even be there to witness it. Interestingly enough, the man that was in charge and you've heard

his name as you listened in, you've heard his name Chris Craft you know they call him & xix Chris Craft - his name is Christopher Columbus Craft. Well, believe me, what Christopher Columbus did is nothing compared to what *j*people are doing nowadays. But. I thought it was so appropriate that here for the first time we put two men into orbit where they are communicating with the earth, where they're communicating with themselves, where they're manoeuvering their capsule, placing it into new orbit, where they're performing one scientific feat after another that the director sitting there at a little console - just a little - about as big as this - giving orders - in complete control - complete. Telling them whether they would make orbit number 2 - telling them whether they would make orbit number 3 giving them the orders in terms of what they should do when something was in a little trouble. You may recall one of the thrust adjustors was in a little trouble for awhile. And, here he was Christopher Columbus Craft - not from Genoa - not from Italy - not from Spain - but from the United States of America - our own Christopher Columbus.

Now, what else does this tell you - It tells us - The space program tells us something else - it tells us that you can't get by any longer with just getting by. I want every Mother and Father in this room to listen to me - that if we put into orbit - in the Apollo program which will land a man on the moon - and I can talk to you about that - what a fascinating thing this is going to be - and we're going to do it -just as surely as you're in this room - and we'll bring 'em back, too. We can put 'em on the moon, now but the problem is getting them back. But if we're going to do this we're not going to do it because we've done fairly well. It's like I said to my young son I have three sons - they're all different, you know. The oldest one is the best scholar - the second son is very much like his mother, so lovable, the third son is like his daddy, very mischievous. And I said to Douglas one day - he's so bright - he said "Well, I'm doing all right, Dad." You know, I was giving him a

little heat - I get those cards - looking them over - I said, well why didn't we do a little better here, I said - any man, any young man that can do what you can do in this and that and so on, ought to be able to do this. Aw Dad he said, I'm getting by - it all right You know - gives me that talk - And I said to him - listen young man, that's the trouble - then I gave him a little space talk. I gave him some inside space talk first - and then a little of the other that I'm giving you - I said - I used an example - I said Son - if John Glenn had said that all he needed to do was to just get by - he would have been a maxy martyr - he would have been a dead hero. Because John Glenn's space capsule required perfection of performance on his part - he had to do some handwork.

What we're learning out of the space program, my fellow Americans, once again is art - we're learning skilled craftmanship. We're learning to be artisans, we're learning to be professionals. Mass production is wonderful, but there is a time in every man's life, the time in the life of every nation, and **the**x**t**x a time in the life of every profession - when you seek to do better than - just getting by. And space industry and space science demands of your son and your daughter and demands of this generation perfection - excellence - there can be no mistakes - because if there are mistakes it's disaster. And, I think that if for no other reason, this program would be worthwhile, because America has been getting by wikks for a long time on its wealth. We just had some extra energy, some extra wealth and we covered up a lot of mistakes by just saying - we can afford it. Once in awhile we have to trim down - get a little lean and just do it. And, do it well and this program is telling us that we can do it well. How can we pay for these things - because these great

developments require an allocation of resources. And, every time the Soviet Union performs one of Athese great feats - these great accomplishments in the field of space remember it required a tremendous allocation of resources. And it requires us to do the same. There is only so many human resources to work with. There is only so much physical resource with which you can work - It's how you allocate them. We in America allocate most of our resources to the consumer. We put most everything into our life and our enjoyment of life. We put about 10% - 9% - the smaller percentage today than five years ago - a smaller percentage today than ten years ago - into our national security of our total resources. We're going to have to make up our minds that we have to expand the base of our resources - pay for what we want because this America must be able to explore outer space as it keeps a better earth. As we seek to put a man on the moon we must help put men on their feet - right here - we have to be able to do both. We have to be able to have the defense that this country needs for its security and also the good living that we like to have for our families and we can. And, interestingly enough this is the only nation on the face of the earth that can. And, we ought to feel good about it - not with braggadocio, but with a sense of humble gratitude and prayerfull appreciation, that because of our system, because of our sense of public and private duty we've been able to put together a system here that makes it possible to have both guns and butter - to have both space and earth - to have both luxury and the basics of life and we are able to do it. And, we're doing it through this great economy that we're a part of - this great American economy - this great American economy of the corporation, of the private ownership, partnership, of a farm cooperative of a host of different things and this economy of ours is on the move.

Not long ago the distinguished scholar and columnist Walter LippmanH- you know him well wrote that President Johnson's concept of the great society rests upon two firm supports - I'm quoting him - continued economic prosperity and a broad consensus of public support. Prosperity and consensus, he said are the essential ingredients in President Johnson's prescription for progress. I happen to believe that Mr. Lippmann is right. I believe that consensus, which I wish to mention for a moment, the support of the public is vital in a free society, but I also believe that if we're going to do the things that you **xiny** say you want done you want better roads, better schools, better homes, better cities, - you want better, better, Detter. If we have these things both in the public and private sector we have to have an expanding and prosperous economy. Now I think we have good news tonight - -

This nation has enjoyed for the past five years continuing, jexpanding, unequal zed prosperity , with no break in the continuity. My fellow Americans, no other country at any time in recorded human history has every enjoyed such a long, continuing period of economic growth - kosth an upward growth of the gross national product of prosperity as your own United States of America has in the last five years - without exception. The thing that worries me is, - we may take it for granted - what worries me is whether or not a nation that remains this prosperous can also have a conscience. What worries me is that a nation that is this prosperous and continues to have economic growth can be - can have the moral stamina to take on

the hard jobs that don't always lend themselves to immediate results at home and abroad. Let me just give you an idea of what's happening. In the last four years - last four and a half years - we had an increase in our gross national product of a hundred and fifty billion dollars - that's almost twice as much increase as that good old year that I used to hear about of 1929. 1929 had some eighty billions of dollars for a gross national product - we've had an increase in the last five years of more than the total amount of the production in that magical year of '29. Last year - this year we are going to have for our production, my dear friends, six hundred and fifty billions of dollars. This is 60% of all the j production in the world, my fellow Americans. The rest of the world - the other three billion - we 190 million get that - the other three billion get the forty percent - what's left over. You live in the blessed and promised land.

Sometimes dear friends, I wonder if we really realize how much we have. I'm here in this great automobile capital of the world - we are producing this year **xxx** at the rate of seven million automobiles and it is estimated, for those of you who come from the great cities that by 1970 there will be 90 million of these automobiles on your streets. You might think about where you're going to park 'em. This past quarter - since many of you are in business - consumers raised their purchases by eleven and a half billion dollars over the preceding quarter. And the preceding quarter included Christmas. Spending an investment that's capital improvement which is a sign of confidence on the part of

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 with the American, it wants to work with finance, business. It wants to be a partner . . . . example at the beginning of my remarks tonight to show you that when there is a partnership we perform miracles. At this very hour better than 100 great universities . .

of more than two billion dollars over the highest quarter thus far. Advance in home construction of more than a billion - and so on and so on. I mention these things to you not out of pride so much as but just out of the fact that we ought to remember it. Somewhere throughout each day we ought to say a little silent prayer of thanks.

Now, how did it happen - well, it didn't happen just by government and it surely didn't happen just because we stop and say t hank you. It's a combination - the government of the United States since 1963,62 has through tax reductions released 17 billions of dollars into this economy and this money has been given back to the business firm and the individual (end of tape 1)

# \* \* \*

## We perform miracles - at this very hour better than

100 great universities in America are receiving -?-- investment the Atomic Energy Commission, the National Science Foundation, U.S. Public Health Service, ----------------- and the Department of Defense, just to mention a few. Higher education today in America is the beneficiary of the broadest **xxxxx** program or age of education that America, or the world has ever known - and it's good for America. And, may I let you in on a little secret while we've had a lot of people arguing the theory and the merits on Federal aid in education ------ in fact I've helped encourage the arguments so we could on with the job of doing it. And your son and daughter that's in any univerity in this state public or private is there and being helped because your government helped establish it and you have seen to it that a better quality of education is available and a greater quantity of education is available today than ever before

Needless to **Ma** say most of this expenditure comes from the state and local level and a tremendous effort has been made - but the spirit of partnership and cooperation.

Now having mentioned this wonderful expression of our prosperity let me say that this about America is not that that it's prosperous but that in this properity the question that I asked earlier has been answered in the affirmative. Can a prosperous nation still have a conscience? Can we still care? Do we still worry? about those who have not fully shared in that prosperity through no fault of their own - the anxwer is yes. As the time of our greatest prosperity we've looked over America and from our national conscience weive xixkkx weive said Look there are hundreds of thousands, millions of people that are not fully participating here. Whose fault? It's hard to say, but the fact is whosever (sic) they're fault it is - **their** not actively participants?- they are not full beneficiares, nor are they giving enough of themselves and so we've organized what we call - the war on poverty. It's a phrase - really what it is is the consummation - the development of human remources. It's under our economic opportunity act - because the theme word - the key word of this decade is - opportunity, and equal opportunity. Not that everyone is to be guaranteed the good life - not that you can sup at the table of the government but that the government and organized society has obligations to see to it that every person regardless of

race, color, creed or whatever his region or whatever his background that that person shall be given an opportunity to make something out of his life. Now that's not only good morals, politics - it's good economics because the greatest single drag today on this economy are the pockets of poverty. We're running all over the world looking for new markets and the best of possible markets right here.

I'm for foreign trade, - I know we need it. We'll need more of it in the days ahead. Some of the great companies that were mentioned here tonight by Mayor Cavanagh - such as Parke, Davis does a tremendous business overseas. But, may I say in all respect to foreign trade that there are acres of diamonds, as it was once written, under our own feet. Millions of people here who know how to speak our language, who know and use the same currency, who are of the a same nationality, that is Americans, they're right here and I happen to believe that **there** they're even a better credit risk than some other people are somewhare else. And, they are a little bit easier to work with than some other people. And, these people are here - regrettably many of them are the victims of an age of automation, many of them have been left behind in the fantastic technological changes taking place - didn't keep up - many of them are the victims of inadequate education - many of them the victims of sheer prejudice. The Council of Economic Advisors put out a statement here just the other day - and I read it -"the entire economy would benefit from better education of negro workers and an end to job discrimination. Industry would earn additional profits. The total gross national product it is estimated, would rise by 23 billions of dollars - and extra 3.7%. Let

me read another paragraph - "if negroes received the same average pay a's whites, having the same education their personal income - the personal income of negroes and of the nation would be 12.8 billion dollars higher. This is a measure of the effect of discrimination in employment. If negroes also had the same educational attainments as white workers - earned the same pay and the same unemployment rate as whites their personal income would be 20 billion 600 million dollars higher. Now, my dear friends, I don't say that we can accomplish all this quickly - we may never accomplish it fully we ought to try - we ought to try. And, we ought to get over this silly notion that you have to have recessions and depressions you don't have to - any more than you have to have scarlet fever or diphtheria, or the measles, or something else. Whenever we have a disease we say, let's try to do something to immunize ourselves. For a long period of time it was just - you just couldn't do anything about polio - but we do = through the Salk vaccine - through the Sabin vaccine and I agree that people in this audience tonight will live to see the day through some form of treatment - chemotherapy or some form of drug or treamtment, we will win this war on cancer - we will win it, becuase we are going to do something about it and we're going to have to do something about these drags on us too, such as the poverty, the drop-out, the delinquency and we're launching a program to do something about it - I don't know whether we'll succeed fully. I have people say to me -Well, Mr. Vice President, when do you think you'll succeed? I know that we'll succeed one day later if we don't start now.

The longest journey is the first step and the most important decision is to begin - the first decision. And the same, my friends is true in education - we just past in the House of Representatives, Friday night an Aid to Education Act to help those that have been denied. Now, let me be very frank with you I'm a lucky man - everybody isn't this lucky. I've been the beneficiary of more good luck than most people have a right to expect. First of all, I had an education provided for me by my neighbors - public education - and you remind your children of it when you go home. I come across young people today who say "Well I earn my way -----that's a lotta bunk, because every library filled with the writings and with the works and collected intelligence of hundreds, even thousands of years. Who paid for that? Who paid for the library? No student earns his way whether you go to a public or a private college you're a subxixix sidized man and if you're a professional, you're subsidized more than the others. You and I know it. Those of us who have had masters' degrees, doctors' degrees, those of us who have been privileged to go to graduate school and the great universities, we'll never live long enough to pay our debt to society. We're the fortunate ones those who are so fortunate ought to be the leaders - to help others to at least have a modicum of that good fortune. And, that's one of the reasons this man before you is in public life, because I believe I have a debt to pay and I'm going to pay it - the good Lord willing.

Well, my friends we have other things to do too. Adding to this prosperity as our war on poverty, our program of education, our program of health - to just say a word about it - we have a magnificent program now waiting for action and the pharmacists are involved in it - by the way - we passed the medical education bill a year ago and we included the schools of pharmacy. We have a program this year of research - advanced research in stroke and heart disease and cancer of 400 million dollars at the Federal level - exclusive of your universities, of your great pharmaceutical houses. And, may I point out now for the record that everyone in this hall is not a pharmacist. I read a great deal about our pharmacists and about our pharmaceutical establishments - the American pharmaceutical industry has contributed more in terms of dollars spent in research on new drugs and new treatment than all the other pharmaceutical industry in the rest of the world. We've done a great deal of the pioneering, much of the it which has been pirated, I might add - so these things do not happen just by the a wave of the wand - the drug that cures, or relieves the pain - it was a combination again of the university- medical school, the pharmacy school - the technician it was a combination of that, plus industry, plus your government working together as a team. Oh, I wish we had just a fewer fight promotors and more people that promoted cooperation. There isn't any fight between your government and the people, when we know what our objectives are.

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Well, we're going to do this year/this massive program of research, but we're going to have great regional medical centers and we're going to be able to communicate the latest of medical information to the farthest - to the point furtherest away from the most capable doctor. We're going to make modern medicine available in every town village, township, hamlet and city in American through communication, just as those astronauts - I studied with them the space medicine that is a part of this great endeavor. My dear friends do you know that when an astronaut was compelled to crash-land and he survived, and he was the victim of certain physical accident or disorder, that within less than a second to better than 200 hundred hospitals throughout the world - to better than w 2,000 doctors throughout the world, we could communicate the entire life medical history of that astronaut - quicker than a second - a hundredth of a second- a millionth of a second by computer - I saw it - Let's assume that this astronaut had fallen in Africa - in South Africa - at Johannesburg there was a hospital, there were doctors, they were there - there was a communication system set up - a code where the entire normal structure of the astronaut could have been relayed immediately so K that when that boy was brought into the operating room or to the bed, for observation or surgery, his entire normal body condition would be on a paper, on a document instantly. If we can do it for astronauts, years from now we'll do it for you - we'll start to do it right now in terms of surgical medical drugs, side effects of drugs, modern xxxxxx treatmentwe'll do it next year, or the year following - so we are faced

now with the possibility of the great society - I leave you on this note - the great society that your President talks about - it isn't just a richer society - more bank accounts - Oh I like thagt - who doesn't? May I make it perfectly clear - I believe in the profit system and I like profits - when you're in business you ought to like them - frankly without profits, there are no government revenuesthe taxes are net you know, but the great society is not just a society of bigger gross national productx America could have a gross national product of 900 billion and have 8 million unemployed. America could have a gross national product of a trillion - which it will have in a few years - won't be long - your children will be talking about how bad things were back in your time - of a trillion and we could still have illiterates. The great society is not the quantity of life, it's the quality of life. The great society is the richness, the fullness oflife. Not for just you, but for every individual. The difference between the free society and the totalitarian is that we judge what we do by its effect upon an individual - not the mass. The danger in the use of averages and of statistics - we're not a statistic, we're not an average, we are a person. We are a person divinely created, made in the image of his Maker and the \* struggle in this world that you and I live in today is not over money, and it isn't even over power. The struggle is about man's conception of himself. Is man but a part of kthe mass, or is he an entity unto himself with dignity, God given dignity - soul and spirit and heart and mind. I think so. I think that the duty of government and the whole purpose of organized society is what can it do to release these great capacities, this great potential of development, of creativeness

that is within man. In him because it was so ordained. Once we understand the difference of philosophy between freedom and totalitarianism, then maybe we'll understand the importance of the struggle. The question is, and every man asks himself, What am I? What can I be? and what do I owe to others? So, as we envision the possibility of the great society, we envision really opening up new areas of freedom, not for abuse, not for license, but for constructive good. Freedom, if you please, to be represented honorably in government and freedom to vote and not to be denied by chicanery and trickery and legalisms, that precious franchise the right to vote which is as precious to every American citizen withe Constitution which said it guaranteed it. We're going to guarantee that right to vote.

I think it's about clear now in this country in this year of our Lord 1965, that as we run out of rationalizations for denial of humankind who are citizens of this nation - their right to exercise government by the consent of the governed. And, we're opening up these new doors of opportunity **m** not through handouts, not through just being kind but by education, by health, by giving people training, by permitting them to remove their own shackles, by having a young man age 17 who went up to a job camp in Maryland just a few weeks ago and said "Where are the fences?" And the manager of the camp said, "What do you mean, fences?" And he said, "Well, I thought this was a detention camp." He said, "No, this is an opportunity camp." This young boy, 17 broke down in tears - he said when he was asked "Why are you here" "Why do you ask these questions?" Age 17 white, not colored. He wept. He said "I'm here because this is my

last chance" - age 17 - Now, we're going to have fifty thousands of these young fellos 16 to age 20 in job opportunity centers outdoors. We Bre going to have another 200,000 of them in urban opportunity centers - we need a million. May I remind you that it will cost you approximately \$2500 each year to keep that young boy there - it will cost you a minimum of \$25,000 to keep him in jail. You have to make some choices. Free society means choice. I happen to think that a young man is better learning than he is standing on street corners. I happen to believe that a young man is better trying to get an education than he is trying to be followed up by a truant officer. I happen to believe that America will be richer and better if it invests in human resources. I come to the community leaders, the pharmacists and I ask you to move a little out of your profession, now, you're pharmacists but you're also citizens and what we need in America today are citizen-pharmacists. We need citizenx professionals we need those who have had such good fortune and have earned by your hard work and your character such good positions, we need you now to stand up tx and be counted - to be counted for equal opportunity for every American regardless of race, color or creed. We need you to stand up and be counted for better education for every American in the most competitive age that the world has ever known. And, we need you to stand up and be counted for better health, not only physical, but xxix spiritual and mental health for every American no matter what  $\dot{\mathbf{x}}$  his background, or who he is. What we need of you above all is to help us in your Government to do the things that you know need to be done - and you can do it and pray God you will. Thank you.

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American Pharmaceutical Association

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July 8, 1965

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Mr. Ted Van Dyke Room 5121 New Senate Office Building Washington, D.C.

CODA XEBO

Dear Mr. Van Dyke:

Enclosed is a tape recording of the Vice President's speech at our Annual Meeting in Detroit, and a typewritten copy as well, which Mrs. Miner of the Vice President's office requested that we send you.

The typewritten copy is very rough, but we felt it would be adequate for your purposes, since you would undoubtedly want to edit it yourself.

> Sincerely, Polly Fallon

Polly Fallon Secretary to Mr. Griffenhagen

enclosures

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