mwelff "Importance	orthe Prime minister - Harreld Wulson
Ballot B	y's D'Inneles no sot - Try Hardh - onl
The state of the s	VICE PRESIDENT HUBERT H. HUMPHREY White Items, + AMERICAN SOCIETY OF NEWSPAPER EDITORS AMERICAN SOCIETY OF NEWSPAPER EDITORS
excuring my	AMERICAN SOCIETY OF NEWSPAPER EDITORS SPULLY TO AS NEW MINISTRA SPULL
0	Twenty years ago this week Franklin Roosevelt white sat at his desk at Warm Springs, Georgia, to write
The	his address for Jefferson Day, 1945. He wrote
Watton Selakes	that address but never delivered it. What Franklin Roosevelt wrote was this:
candleurd	"The only limit to our realization of tomorrow will be our doubts of today.
floor on	"Let us move forward with strong and active faith."
of the button	One 100 mago hundred years ago this week, our nation
wholeas	lost another of its great Presidents: Abraham Lincoln.
Bullo	Ladous tomograntasias

As Franklin Roosevelt expressed his hope for America, so did Abraham Lincoln:

In giving freedom to the slave, we assure freedom to the free -- honorable alike in what we give and what we preserve. We shall nobly save or meanly lose the last, best hope of earth, other means may succeed; this could not fail. The way is plain, peaceful, generous, just -- a way which, if followed, the world will forever applaud, and God must forever bless."

Led this nation in perilous times. The times called for such men -- and they were there when we needed them.

But at the same time, both Lincoln and Roosevelt

shaped their times. They creatively and courageously
took initiative in our society for the things which
needed to be done.

Both Lincoln and Roosevelt devoted their efforts to unifying and perfecting a nation of division and imperfection.

Today, we know history and hopefully have learned its lessons. We are determined as well to make history through our creative actions.

Today, our democratic society faces great challenges. We are being challenged both at home and abroad by great political, economic, and social

forces. The question is -

Will we be able to meet these challenges:

Can democratic government provide for the

general welfare?

Is freedom incompatible with responsibility?

Is democracy as a system able to provide rapid

and just progress for the hungry and disaffected on

our planet?

Must the fulfillment of the individual be subordinate to the welfare of the whole?

I pay We will meet these challenges if we preserve,

direct, and utilize all this country's vast human resources. We will meet these challenges if we realize the full potentialities of this country and and this isom of jestine?

each of its citizens.

This 89th Congress, acting out the will of the American people, is providing to the world our answers to these challenges.

This Congress is building a solid, lasting base for American health and growth.

Health and growth built on a strong and flourishing economy.

Health and growth which can give us the means to provide a social system with justice at its heart.

Health and growth to provide sustained American leadership in the world. It is inevitable that this 89th Congress should be compared to an earlier Congress: the 73rd Congress. - The 100 day 77DR The 73rd Congress found this nation in an unhappy and dangerous State. It found a nation divided: haves and have-nots, farmers and city people, North and South, white and Negro, native-born and foreign-born, business and labor. There was division. And there were millions of forgotten men. -In action born of necessity the 73rd Congress laws to meet crisis.

In a famous "hundred days" in 1933, the

73rd Congress passed the Emergency Banking Act -
the Tennessee Valley Authority Act -- the National

Employment System Act -- the Gold Clause repeal and
other important bills.

The 73rd Congress worked night and day to meet and overcome threatening disaster. That Congress produced a magnificent and historic legislative record.

Today this nation is no longer under threat of deep depression, of revolution, of near-fatal division. There is no great domestic economic crisis goading us into action. There are no breadlines.

But there is determination in the White House and in Congress that the battle begun in a divided nation All 1976s shall now be carried forward in unity against the old enemies at 14605

President Johnson told this Congress, on the first day of its session, that:

"Our nation was created to help strike away
the chains of ignorance and misery and tyranny
wherever they keep man less than God means him
to be!"
This 89th Congress, under President Johnson!
leadership, is hammering away at those chains where
they still exist in our society.

We are striking blows for freedom and for opportunity.

Lincoln and Roosevelt.

We will work until

a better life for himself and his children. Only when this equality of opportunity is achieved can we truly find the freedom we seek.

I predict, Congress will do more for the lasting h of this nation than any Congress

since the 73rd.

Already this Congress has passed the Appalachia bill -- the Gold Cover Act -- the Tobacco Bill -- a Presidential succession bill -- the Water Resources Planning Act, now in Conference - and an historic Elementary and Secondary Education Act. The Elementary and Secondary Education Act is in itself an accomplishment which might satisfy an ordinary Congress. It is a great basic investment in our future. But the 89th Congress will not halt in its satisfaction.

/ I predict today that the 89th Congress will go on in this session to pass:

The Higher Education bill;

Medicare and the Health Facilities and

Health Research bills;

The Voting Rights bill;

The Urban Affairs and Housing bill and legislation creating a new federal department of Urban Affairs and Housing;

The Immigration bill;

The Excise Tax cut;

The Beautification of Highways bill;

The Air Pollution and Water Pollution bills;

Outdoor recreation legislation;

The Manpower Retraining hill;

The Firearms bill;

The Omnibus Farm bill;

The Foreign Aid bill;

And a number of other swhich will

complement those I have named.

We will pass these bills not only because there

is a large Democratic majority in the Congress.

There have been majorities before which produced far less.

We will pass these bills because of two factors:

First, the vigorous leadership of Lyndon Johnson.

Second, the unprecedented peacetime unity

There is another word for this unity. It is consensus.

Consensus is voluntary agreement based on constructive dialogue, mutual respect, and understanding. In consensus, we Americans are breaking through.

United we stand. And united we gain.

We gain together as a great national consensus says all Americans shall have equal voting rights.

And that consensus today is truly national, not regional.

	We gain as our nation agrees that all
	Americans shall have an education which can give them
	the opportunity to lift themselves Lelp Themselve
	We gain in agreement that all Americans
	shall have a the benefits of molern medica
d	That we should make our cities better places in
	which to live and work in safety and health;
	That we should preserve this nation's beauty,
	history and natural resources;
	That we should give the aging hope for life and
	work;
	That we should open our doors again to immigrants
	who can enrich and lend new vitality to our national
	life;
	That we should help our urban and rural Americans
	alike adjust to technological revolution and social
	change:

That we should not drop the torch of international leadership.

That we should make whatever investment is necessary to realize our American dream.

That investment will be great. But it will be less than the cost of illiteracy -- of school dropouts -- of poverty -- of discrimination -- of disillusion and bitterness -- of isolation in the world. Far less.

For example: We spend 450 dollars per year

per child in our public schools, but we spend 1800

dollars a year to keep a delinquent in a detention

home, 2500 dollars a year for a family on relief and

3500 dollars a year for an inmate in a state prison.

We must make the investment necessary so that

all in our society may be productive. Poor and

uneducated people are poor consumers. They are a drain

on our economy. They are wasted resources.

Franklin Roosevelt wrote twenty years ago that the only limit to our realization of tomorrow will be our doubts of today.

This 89th Congress is resolving those doubts.

It is proving that free and democratic government

is responsible, is compassionate, is able to provide opportunity for talented and unfortunate alike, is able to sustain its commitment to the world.

With continuing support of the American people, the Congress and this Administration will continue now and in the years to come to make the basic investments necessary to answer "yes" to our future.

We will continue to forge a strong economy, unmarked by recessions. We will continue to search for and develop tools to overcome the so-called "business cycle".

We will continue to explore outer space and inner mind in development of knowledge for use by all the world.

And we will continue to defend and preserve the precious peace with strength and perseverance.

We will maintain our strong and active faith in the ability of free men -- developed to their fullest -- to build a better life for themselves and for others.

On this anniversary week of the loss of two great American Presidents, I pledge to you that we will not forget the heritage of leadership and responsibility they gave us.

Now, before closing, I would like to direct a few personal words to you about America and its role in the world.

We Americans have stood for a long time

for the belief that the world need not destroy

itself by war, and that we Americans can help

others, too, find a better society.

We hear many voices these days saying that America is overextended in the world ... that other people's problems needn't be our problems ... that we ought to close up shop overseas and enjoy our fruits here in the Good Old U.S.A.

My friends, when that time comes, this nation is doomed. Who in the world will work for democracy if we do not? Who in the world can preserve the peace if we do not? Who in the world can set the example, can offer the needed hand, if we do not?

We live in a time when everything is complex, when there are no more rapid or easy answers. We live in a time when we must exert our patience as never before.

Have we the patience, for instance, to work and bleed five thousand miles from home for months and years ahead -- without any guarantee of final success? I can tell you that the forces of totalitarianism have that patience.

This is what the Great Society is all about.

It is the recognition that vacations abroad, fur coats, and electric toothbrushes are not enough. It is the recognition that we stand for something not seen before in the world.

We stand for the dignity and fulfillment of individual man and woman.

We stand for the chance for each man to make something better of himself.

We stand for free speech and government of the people.

We stand for peace without conquest.

We stand for the belief that others, too, in less fortunate places should have opportunity for the blessings of abundance and should be free of tyranny. We stand for the pledges made by men and women who left the old ways and fought a living out of the soil of a new continent.

As President Johnson expressed it in his historic speech at Johns Hopkins University:

"We will not be defeated.

"We will not grow tired.

"We will not withdraw."

As Abraham Lincoln said, one hundred years ago:

"With firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in..."

We must stand at home and abroad for the pledges made and efforts expended by Americans who came before. We must love freedom and justice enough to practice it. America is still the last, best hope of earth.

Minnesota Historical Society

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

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

