

Jim & 7 (Prince Vance)

Miss Worthington

Don S. DAK
Miner

Anchor Nelson

REMARKS

VICE PRESIDENT HUBERT HUMPHREY

25th Annual ^{King} TURKEY DAY

WORTHINGTON, MINNESOTA

^{turnbull} SEPTEMBER 11, 1965

Mayor Roos

C. M. C. Pres. Ralph Johnson

Gen'l Chairman Harry Sowles (SOWLES)

Rain - 1948
Tent in front
of City Hall
1948 was L.A.S
Rain
Central School
Auditorium

Jim Vance
Worthington
Daily
State

Thank you, Governor Rolvaag. I'm not

surprised to see both you and Senator Mondale here today. King Turkey Day has always been a time when we politicians descend on Worthington.

Repus
Don
Mitchell

State Sen
John Olson

I remember my first visit to Turkey Day. I literally ~~descended on~~ ^{floated into} Worthington -- in a light plane ^{To Tracy} and in bad weather. There were a few anxious moments, but we made it. - Rep. Postmaster

That was in 1948. I was Mayor of Minneapolis and running as hard as I could for a seat in the United States Senate. Bad weather or not, I was

coming to Turkey Day. I might add that my opponent, Joe Ball, didn't make it that Turkey Day. And he didn't make it that November either.

Since then, I've been to nearly a dozen King Turkey Days in Worthington. But none of them is as sharp in my memory as my first one.

When I came here in 1948, as a candidate for high public office, I did not talk about the turkey industry, or about Minnesota, or even about agriculture.

I talked about the Marshall Plan.

*Economic Reconstruction
of a war-torn
Europe*

The Marshall Plan was something important happening in 1948.

There were people then -- and there are people today -- saying that Worthington was not the place to talk about war and peace, about the great challenges facing western man, about the moving tides of history.

But I said then -- as I do today -- that this is exactly the place.

For, in this nuclear age, Worthington is as close to Moscow, or to Cairo, or to Santiago, ^{to Karachi. New Delhi.} as my boyhood home was to Minneapolis. In fact, as I think about it, Minneapolis was even more distant to us then than those other places are today.

The time is past in this world -- and we all know it -- when what happens someplace else has nothing to do with us.

The Marshall Plan had something to do with us in 1948. It revived Western Europe and helped make us secure from a very real and present danger. Korea ^{in 1950} had something to do with us. So did Hungary, ^{in 1956} So did Cuba ^{in 1962}

So today do India and Pakistan and Vietnam.

(No one knows this better than the families in Worthington, and there are several of them, who have sons in Vietnam today). And, might I add, so today do Watts, California and Harlem, New York, have something to do with us.

Interdependence No man, no country can live in isolation.

There was a time when we thought we could.
Some of us can still remember it first hand.

We had prosperity in this country. And we decided to keep that pot of gold all for ourselves.

We wouldn't share with anybody.

We closed our immigration. We said: "We just don't want anymore of those foreigners, thank you.

We closed our trade. We said: "We don't want to do business with people abroad."

↳ We closed our eyes and our minds to terrible things happening in the rest of the world -- aggression, persecution, international bullying.

↳ And it wasn't long 'til we closed our banks, and we closed our businesses, and our farms . . . and we opened up bread lines. We found ourselves in world depression and, then, Pearl Harbor. !

↳ When people turn selfishly inward, it's not a turn for the better. We do injustice to ourselves. And we ~~lessen~~ ^{weaken} all men ~~for~~ ^{by} what is ~~less~~ ^{weak} in us.

Today, in 1965, as Vice President of the United States, it is my privilege to return to Worthington to talk again about things that are important.

↳ There are things being done in this nation, and by this nation, that are worth some of our time.

↳ We Americans face great burdens ahead.

Compassion
Concern
Conscience

That is why we are building the great resources -- both material and human resources -- of this country to meet long, hard tasks at home and in the world.

↳ We are trying to create an environment in this country where every single citizen will have the equal chance to do something for himself and for his fellow man. We seek to create a true state of opportunity.

opportunity

↳ There is no equal chance for the young man or woman, for the family, imprisoned in the ghettos and slums of urban America.

↳ There is no equal chance for the American denied a life of choice because his skin is black, or because he has the wrong last name.

↳ There is no equal opportunity for the school dropout -- a boy or girl without skill -- in a society which increasingly demands education and skill.

Automation

3/4 million
new dropouts
each yr
over 30 million
no hi-school
educ 1975

That is why we today are making great national investments to improve education . . . to defeat poverty . . . to remake our cities . . . to lift rural areas left behind . . . to give men and women their full constitutional rights.

The Neighborhood Youth Corps
The Job Corps camp is not a make-work project.

It is nothing less than an effort to help young men + women learn how to make a living -- to help them become taxpayers and not taxeaters. *Producers not parasites*

Education
New schools
for 10 million
more young
people
in next 10 yrs
Federal aid to education is not a means of exerting federal control over towns and school districts, teachers and students. It is a way to bring better education to children living in places without enough money to pay for that education. *Educ. Power*
Wealth

Yes, we are making basic, long-term investments in America and its people.

Junior College of Worthington

Our country is rich and prosperous. We can afford it. We can afford a strong national defense. We can afford billions of dollars to put a man on the moon and we can afford to help put a man on his feet right here on Earth. Yes, today we help our neighbor. It is good economics. It is also right.

The author Thomas Wolfe wrote it a generation ago. Today we work for it:

"To every man his chance, to every man regardless of his birth, his shining golden opportunity -- to every man the right to live, to work, to be himself and to become whatever thing his manhood and his vision can combine to make him -- this . . . is the promise of America."

yes, what an exciting promise to live --
- new nations -
- Science Technology - 95% of all sc.
- Space - medicine

∟ And where will this strong and free America stand in the world?

∟ Will we, as before, turn inward to keep what we have? Will we let the rest of the world go its own way -- even if that way leads to disaster?

∟ We must not and we will not.

∟ We will not close the doors of our rich city until the less-fortunate of the world are driven to storm its walls.

∟ We will not stand idly by while the totalitarians and the takers of the world work their will by force on those unable to alone defend themselves.

∟ And, we will not -- living under the shadow of a great nuclear cloud -- give up our search for a world of peace.

For peace is like a great cathedral. Each generation adds something to it. It requires the plan of a master architect. It requires the labors of many.

We will build peace with foreign aid. We will build peace with Food for Peace . . . with the Peace Corps . . . with technical assistance . . . with the Alliance for Progress in Latin America.

We will build peace with exchanges of people. We will build peace in the United Nations and in other international organizations. We will build peace at the conference table.

We will stand firm against those who would break or abuse the peace.

We will bend all our efforts so that our own great and terrible national military power need never be used.

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Yes, we have things to talk about in 1965,
just as we did in 1948.

We have the things that all men have in common:
Our hopes for a freer and better life, for a chance to
build something better for our children, for a world
living in peace and in justice.

Let us work for the fulfillment of those hopes.

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DAY, WORTHINGTON, MINNESOTA, SEPTEMBER 11, 1965

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