

Truman - Kansas - like - came here  
as a baby

# REMARKS

VICE PRESIDENT HUBERT HUMPHREY

CIVIC LUNCHEON

KANSAS CITY, KANSAS

OCTOBER 22, 1966

Harry Darby  
Frank Carlson  
Ken Anderson  
Lynd B. Baer  
Cong. Balling

Plaque Hall of  
Fame!

Today we face a serious challenge. It will require  
us once again to draw on the strength and the richness  
of the heritage and of the soil of this great state.

That challenge is this: The world is running out  
of food. - 2/3 of people - go to bed hungry

50% of  
all children  
under age 5  
in underdeveloped  
countries  
die of  
malnutrition

World food production is not keeping pace with  
the increase in world population. - produced less wheat

And, if we continue at present trends, in the next

less wheat  
less feed grains  
less protein  
than consumed

30 years the "have" nations probably will have exhausted  
their capacity to feed the "have not" nations.

In last 4 yrs - world consumed 200 million bushels  
of wheat per yr - more than produced  
per yr 6 million tons more than harvested

# Fantastic Challenge + Great opportunity for American Agribusiness

It took from the beginning of time until the twentieth century to put the first billion people on this earth. But it has taken only 66 years to add two billion more.

Some  
Facts

Another billion will be added in the next fifteen years. And by the turn of the century, today's population will have more than doubled.

But world food production has not increased in the past two years. And in that two-year period, the world has added nearly 140 million people. Some 80 per cent of these hungry new mouths have been added in lands least able to feed them.

We have adopted a new approach to this problem.

This approach is embodied in the new and broadened Food for Peace legislation which has just passed the Congress.

Andy Schoepf - Frank Carlson

L Since 1954, we have exported over 15 billion dollars worth of farm products to needy people in developing nations under the Food for Peace program. Food for Peace helps millions of people every year in more than 100 countries.

Land — Some of these countries have developed with our help to the point where they now are commercial markets for our farm products. Nations whose people we were helping with food and other forms of aid ten or twenty years ago now are among our best dollar customers for farm products. And there is good reason to believe that other nations will move from the aid category to the commercial trade category in a very short time.

But, behind the statistics lies the full impact of our food aid. Let us think of those to whom the Food for Peace program is directed in our attack on hunger and malnutrition, still the most serious health problem of the world. Let us recognize that food deficiencies are most serious in infants,

Food Deficiencies

up to 1960 - Agric Prod increased 70%  
1940-60 - Since 1960 - deficit  
import 5%

Latin America  
2 to 3%  
of  
world's land  
available

the pre-school age, and to a lesser degree in school-age  
children. And let us remember that malnutrition results  
not only in high child death rates and widespread disabling  
diseases, but in permanent mental and physical retardation.

We will continue to provide emergency food aid  
to our hungry friends under the Food for Peace program.

But, under the new program, our emphasis will  
be on self-help -- on assisting the hungry nations to  
develop sound agricultures upon which to build their  
own economic growth and social progress.

Peace  
corps

In this effort the American farmer will be  
challenged to undertake an entirely new dimension of  
effort.

In a very real sense, our hope for peace will  
lie with the American farmer's ability to furnish food  
for hungry people ... and to help them learn to produce  
to meet their own needs.

Kansas

-5-

Today the American farmer can draw from a new strength -- a strength based upon the elimination of the surpluses of the 1950's ... a strength based upon the first balanced state of agriculture in a half century ... and a strength based on his own economic gains of recent years.

∟ Kansas will play a major role in the War on Hunger.  
Kansas farmers know what it is to produce to meet needs beyond the ocean's edge.

War  
on  
Hunger

1/3 ∟ They rely on foreign sales for one-third of their receipts from the sale of farm products.

They set a new record this fiscal year for agricultural exports.

Exports

Exports brought Kansas farmers about 365 million dollars in income in fiscal year 1966, or about 30 cents of every dollar they received from sales.

Wheat and flour accounted for 256 million dollars in exports, and feed grains brought another 46.5 million dollars. Kansas also exported a large amount of soybeans, lard, tallow, hides, skins, dairy and other farm products.

The export record set by Kansas farmers this year reflects the remarkable success story of farm exports by this country in the past six years.

On June 30 of this year we closed the books on an almost incredible export year. The total value of American farm products exported came to 6.7 billion dollars. This was a gain of 2.2 billion dollars—almost 50 per cent over the exports of fiscal year 1960.

In this new fiscal year, we are doing even better.

*6.7 Billion*  
If the present expanded rate continues, the value of American farm products exported during the year which will end next June 30 will reach 7 billion dollars or more.



Today nothing is more obvious than the failure  
of Communist societies to meet the food and fiber needs of their  
own people -- much less the needs of others in the world.

As a result, the developing nations of Asia, Africa  
and Latin America look increasingly to America and other  
free nations -- not just for food and fiber, but also for  
answers as to how they can do more to feed and clothe  
themselves.

our  
ace!

That is why I believe that, in the long run, our food  
power -- far more than military power -- can be the  
critical factor in the achievement both of democratic  
institutions and of safety in the world.

Food  
Power

Food power is our secret weapon. Food is life.  
Food is strength. Food is hope and compassion.

Food is the giver of health and vigor to children.  
Food is the vital ingredient of social stability and peaceful change.

Let us use that Power Wisely!

Let us use that power wisely and well.

Let us, in the world, act in the same spirit that today is everywhere in our society at home -- a spirit of building, of progress, of commitment to equality and justice.

Let us use the tremendous resources at our command to bring health, education, food and the techniques of modern agriculture to struggling nations living in the shadow of famine and outside aggression.

It is today our challenge and our responsibility -- to replace, throughout the world, the blind stare of hunger and poverty with the clear vision of a freer and happier day ahead.

If we meet that responsibility, we have the chance -- as few others have -- to be remembered in history not as makers of war, but as makers of peace . . . not for our wealth, but for our compassion . . . not for our things, but for our ideals.



I have faith that we Americans -- and especially those Americans who draw their strength from the rich earth -- will prove equal to that responsibility.

I have faith that our productivity, our experience, our knowledge, our determination, can be successful in the building of a world where lights shine forth from every window ... where the bounty of earth waves from across open fields... where children stand strong and straight to face a future filled with peace and promise.

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Enclosure 9

VICE PRESIDENT HUMPHREY LUNCHEON SPEECH  
KANSAS CITY, KANSAS

October 22, 1966

"Ladies and gentlemen, this is a very happy time for me, when we have the Vice President here as our most distinguished guest of honor, and as I entertain for this distinguished friend of mine, of course, I'm glad to share my happiness and good fortune with all of you here at this luncheon." (Applause)

"I am very fond of the Vice President. We have been close friends ever since we met out in Washington in the late 40's. He's been very fine and attentive to me. Also to my family and many of my friends, and certainly I will always appreciate and cherish the friendship of this truly great world leader. He's out here because of his tremendous interest in agriculture, and he's interested in this national shrine that we're building out here in the Midwest honoring all the people who are working in the field of agriculture. He's really out here to emphasize the importance of our wheat and our cattle and our industry to the world economy. I'm sure he's working hard and doing everything he can to make farm life more attractive and the business of farming more profitable. And of course I'm privileged and of course proud to present him. So ladies and gentlemen, the Vice President of the United States."

"Thank you very much. Thank you. Thank you gentlemen. Thank you my very dear friend, Harry Darvey. I tell you you'll just never know how good it is for a Democrat from Minnesota to be introduced by one of the nation's greatest Republicans. It's just wonderful. (Applause) And as a rabid partisan, the only thing I can say is that I just hope that all Republicans aren't as nice as Harry Darvey or we're through. Isn't that right Floyd? Senator Frank Carlson, my friend Ken Anderson, Congressman Bolling and all the many distinguished guests that are here today. I can't imagine of a more delightful and pleasant occasion than the one that I have an opportunity to share in at this hour. I have been traveling about the countryside preaching the gospel of political truth, Harry, I find a number of people that are still doubters, and I'm not at all sure that I'm making many converts, Frank, but this is just an hour of sociability and respite and recreation that a man really needs. I was presented with a little cartoon when I arrived here. Maybe some of you have seen it. I'm sorry that you can't see it from where you are, but let me just describe it. It shows a person here that looks somewhat like the Vice President, a little overweight, I've taken off a pound or two eating these high-protein Kansas steaks, but it shows the Vice President with the Capitol in the background and there's a bulletin board and on the bulletin board there seems to be a caricature of one, Lyndon Johnson with a Texas hat on, and then

there is a large note pinned to the bulletin board and it says "Hubert, while I'm away, feed the dogs, turn out the lights and watch Bobby." (Much laughter) And I want you to know, I've been doing all three. (More laughter) I been doing a little better on turning out the lights and feeding the dogs however. You know the word got out after the President announced that he was going to go the Manila Conference in this trip to the Far East, the Vice President would cut off all campaigning, that he'd stay back in Washington, tend to the shop, mind the store, and for a while, I thought, well now that's just wonderful because it gave me a chance to relax and be back with my good friends in the Senate/<sup>and</sup> the House of Representatives and then I had a visit with the President and I said, 'Mr. President, Well just what do you think I should do?' /In so many words, he told me to do as little as possible to cause any trouble. And that meant that I should be reasonably serene and quiet and non-verbose while I was in Washington. Go over and see Frank Carlson in the Senate, preside over that distinguished, the Liberty Body, they say it's the greatest Liberty Body in the world, and if you don't believe so, you ought to be down there hearing them argue right now. And then I said 'Well, Mr. President, you know I think maybe I ought to cancel out these campaign tours that I have scheduled. He said 'Now, Hubert' he said, 'I don't see any reason that you should do anything differently than I have been doing. I take a number of these non-political/<sup>weekend</sup> tours myself.'

So I have been out taking care of non-political weekend tours on the weekend, occasionally mentioning the Democratic name now and then, but purifying the soul by being the guest of a great republic now and then too. And Harry without any further ado, let me say that one the joys of public life is the privilege a person has of the friendship, the true friendship of a wonderful human being like Harry Darby right here of your great state of Kansas. (Applause) And now Harry, I don't want you to forget to send those steaks at Christmas time. And if a member of my staff will just give Harry the new address. Mrs. Humphrey was moving yesterday - that's another reason I left town for the weekend. President Johnson has said we can accept anything up to 10 pounds in one package, and if you're short of packages, Harry, why let me know. Here to my right and your left. That's the only time I've ever mentioned you being left of anything there Frank, is a wonderful United States Senator. I don't mind telling you that I've enjoyed this man's friendship, I've enjoyed the privilege of discussing matters personal and public with him and he has always been to me a real joy and inspiration. He reminds me a little bit about what my dad once said about my mother, and I can pay you no greater compliment, Frank. One time when I was a young man, I was a little bit sassy to mother. My father was very very strict with his sons when it came to mom, and he said to me 'I want to tell you something young fellow. The woman that you've just abused

happens to be my wife and your mother. She also happens to be my sweetheart. She's a wonderful woman, and I want you to remember that you treat her with respect.' He said 'your mother has only one weakness - she's politically unreliable.' (Laughter) Now Frank isn't politically unreliable, but I work with him. I pray with him about this politics, and up till now he seems to be winning out over me, but truly he's a great public servant, and I'm happy to be in his state, and I'm very happy Floyd to be here with you today, a gentleman that's served this constituency in his state nobly and well, and has worked in our Department of Agriculture. A little later, I'll get out and talk a lot of politics about you Floyd, but up until now, all we're going to do is just leave it by inference, you see. OK? Very shortly, I understand that former President of the United States, Mr. Truman, will be going to the airport to welcome his daughter, who is returning to pay him a visit, and I wish I could be there, just to extend to him a hearty hello. But isn't it great to come to a community, Kansas City, Kansas and just across the River, Kansas City, Missouri, that could really claim in our lifetime to be the home of two great President's. Now I know that one President missed being born here, but Frank Carlson has told me that those first six months meant absolutely nothing in the life of Dwight Eisenhower. It was - of course, Texans feel slightly different than that, Frank, but since the main Texan is out of town right now, we'll talk



about him if we want to. The President of the United States, former President Harry Truman of Missouri, and the former President of the United States, Dwight Eisenhower of Kansas. I think it's a great tribute to the people of this area, and you must be very very proud, very proud of it. And Harry, you have every right to be so proud of what you've been celebrating in a sense here these days, the American Royal, the world's greatest livestock show and that it is. I see my friends here from (applause) my friends from the Chicago stockyards. I have been over there and I've been up and around in our part of the country where we think we have some pretty good livestock too. But there is no doubt that this American Royal really symbolizes the high quality of American agriculture, livestock agriculture, and it's the wonder of the world, and how good it is that the center of this activity is right here and that the mentor of it, the guiding light of it is right here too, and here we are, people of different political persuasions, here we are people of business and labor in the great farm organizations, here we are of every race, creed, color, religion, whatever it is, as Americans, and we're here because we have some common denominators and one of them is our keen interest and our deep interest in a very fundamental part of the American economy - that's the agricultural sector, and I would feel that I had betrayed my heritage if I didn't take this moment to speak up for this,

not this economic aspect of agriculture, the economy of agriculture  
 but the way of <sup>life of</sup> agriculture, the kind of people that <sup>it</sup> produces...

I know about these livestock men, they're very independent.

I remember when we had a little drop in livestock prices. You remember that, Frank, and I'll tell you something, if you think that we ought to be afraid of the Viet Cong or anybody else, let me tell you that when the livestock boys moved in on us, we knew that we had met at least the beginning of our Waterloo. And I'm happy to tell you that of all the lobbyists and all the people that have influence, I've never seen anything that beat it, that when they can even elect a rancher to be President of the United States, they've really got something going for them. I have this Hereford tiepin on here, and I was reminded several times while it was being fixed that the majority of cattle were Herefords and I was also reminded that the Vice President, I mean, the President has some of these Hereford cattle down on his ranch. I took off my tiepin and I didn't say what I'm about to say. I gave him that poor Vice Presidential tiepin. I wanted to tell him that the majority of the people <sup>were Democrats</sup> that voted for that Vice President, but I didn't think I ought to say that at that time, but there isn't much that you can really say that will counteract the kind of <sup>pleasant</sup> ~~present~~ propaganda that you get from a cattle man. I want to talk to you today about our agriculture for just a moment. I'm going to be very informal. We're amongst friends. I lay no claim to any expert

knowledge about this at all. I am an interested citizen. I'm your Vice President. You have to put up with me at least for a while and I'll try to talk to you about that later on. And I want to talk to you about our goals in agriculture and what I think the future of agriculture is as I see it. It goes without saying and yet it's worth repeating that possibly the most singularly spectacular achievement of the American economy is the fantastic productivity and efficiency of our agriculture-- not only the quantity of it, which we frequently speak of, but the quality, the quality of it. I was in Denver yesterday and I reminded that audience that today the average wage earner pays less for food in the United States than any other nation on the face of the earth. It's very important. He today only spends 18 per cent of his disposable income for food. In a nation like India, they spend 80%, in a nation such as the Soviet Union, they spend between 40 and 50%; in Germany, they spend over 30%, so when you hear all the talk about food prices and people have their points of view about that, just keep in mind one thing - that there is a greater variety and a greater quantity of high-quality food available to the American people at a lower percentage of our income than any other people on the face of the earth, and rather than to complain about it, we ought to be prayerfully grateful for the fortunate set of circumstances we have. I've often thought to myself when I, we had for a period of time on the national headlines this explosive

dynamic figure of the Communist world called Krushchev. I had a chance to meet him. Frank, I think maybe you met him when he was in Washington. Whatever you may say about him, he changed things in the Soviet Union. He came and he lived a very active and spirited life. He was unpredictable, but he was a very, very powerful man. And I couldn't help but think every time I'd see him, what would Krushchev have given had his agricultural system in the Soviet Union been able to produce what ours is able to produce. What would they have done with that power? Oh, I'll tell you, this new regime, by the way in the Soviet Union, understands this, and let me leave this thought with you. They are making tremendous effort to build up their reserves of agricultural commodities. They're having a very good harvest in the Soviet Union this year, but more importantly on top of that harvest, they're buying, they're using their gold, if you please, they're using their hard currency to buy large stocks of food. They are purchasing wheat in every available market and I am sure that Mr. Krushchev's successors, Kosygin and Breshnev who are more the managerial type and less of the rhetorical type, who are more business like in their approach to matters. I think they have made up their mind that never again will the Soviet Union be caught without reserves. And I think they've also made up their mind that if they can get their hands on enough of food and fiber, that they'll have a greater leverage in world politics. I want you to ponder

that. I have no explicit evidence, except to tell you that they're in every commercial market today buying, buying soybeans, buying corn, buying wheat, buying the stores that they need, and they're building up their reserves and yet they have the greatest harvest <sup>this year</sup> that they've had for years coming/in the Soviet Union. I am sure that this is part of their ideological struggle with China that is having a bad harvest. I'm sure that they're going to be able to use that food in the Socialist camp as a weapon, as a force for their particular push, or their particular challenge and leadership in the Communist camp. The world that we live in today is a world that is faced with the spector of hunger. Isn't that tragic in our time? A recent report of one of the great foundations and a recent report of the United Nations shows that for the next decade, for the next ten years, there is not a single thing that modern men can do to prevent a shortage of food, a food deficit. We'll be doing almost a miraculous thing if we can prevent mass starvation, and yet this is the last third of the 20th century, when technology is here, when we know how to produce as never before, but the world population explodes. I made a note here of what's happened in this world population from the beginning of time until the 20th century, to put the first billion people on this earth, it took that much time, from the beginning of time until the 20th century - one billion people, and it's only taken 66 years to add two billion more. And another billion will be added in the next fifteen years, and by the turn of the century, by the

year 2000, today's population in the world will have been more than doubled. Population figures, food figures, what do the food figures show? The food figures show that in the last four years, the world consumption of wheat has been 2 hundred million bushels less than was consumed each year. That's what's been happening to our surplus stocks and to others. And per year for the last four years, they've used more than 6 million tons more of feed grains than were harvested, and despite the incredible increase in production of soybeans, the demand for soybeans on the world scene has been <sup>a</sup> little more than the available supply, and dairy products are at a deficit today. Now all of this tells me something, it tells me that foreseeable markets are going to be reasonably good. Oh there'll be some ups and downs. We still haven't perfected, you know, everything to a point where you can be sure that there'll never be any deficits. We occasionally pretend so, Frank, but I thought I ought to let you in on a secret that I'm not quite sure we have it made, but this growth of food, this growth of population and the fact is that we have been producing less food in the world the last two years than we produced in the preceding years. I had a little note about Latin America that was <sup>very</sup> very interesting. In Latin America, up to 1960 from 1940 to 1960, food production increased 70%. Since 1960, they've had to import 5% of all of their food needs. These figures which you may not remember <sup>an</sup> tell but just one story, that there is/unlimited demand and an



unlimited need for food and fiber and protein deficiency grips the world today like a disease, like a plague, and protein deficiency affects both body and mind and it is a fact that it places severe physical limitations on the human body and it promotes mental retardation and mental illness, and we're going to have to search the world over with science and technology literally, we're going to have to farm the land as we even farm the seas to find ways to get protein for God's children. And may I submit again, that's a fact. This is one family, one world. I spoke to a group of students yesterday at Provo in Utah at Brigham-Young University and I reminded them that possibly the most significant statement ever made by Wendell Wilkie was when he said 'This is one world.' And that world that he talked about in 1940 and he was talking to an America that wasn't sure that it was one world, that thought it was neatly compartmentalized - that world is shrinking every day in size and terms of communication. And I was in California only two or three weeks ago and I saw the new, the mockup of the supersonic transport, and that world will be again brought into almost, a small, it will be made that much smaller - 7 hours from Los Angeles to Canberra, 7 hours from Los Angeles to Tokyo, 2 hours from New York to Paris and communication makes the world a neighborhood and the difficult thing is that this world doesn't get along quietly. People no longer die without making a commotion. This thing that somebody called I guess it was the great historian, Toynbee, called it rising expectations. Well, there are rising expectations, ~~there are~~

There are rising expectations in every city, amongst our poor, there are rising expectations in every continent and people are restless and rebellious and revolutionary when those expectations get too high and one expectation they have today and they have a right to have is the right to live and the right to food and the right to a modicum of good health, possibly, <sup>at least</sup> hopefully, I think/ it ought to be the right to education. There really isn't anything new in the world. Some of us go around - that is, in terms of fundamental values and truths. We have different ways of achieving the realization of these truths, but when we've been told, whatever your religious faith may be about healing the sick and feeding the hungry and clothing the naked and teaching the illiterate - it's still true.

Pope John XXIII said in one of his great encyclicals and I think he was one of the great spirits of all times, he said 'where there is constant want, there is no peace.' and when I'm out around traveling and I see young people carrying placards and other people /and they're all for peace, who isn't for peace, of course, we're for peace. I remind them that the war on hunger is a war for peace - that where there is constant poverty, where there is gnawing starvation, where there is malnutrition, there is no peace, and this world will explode, gentlemen and ladies. It'll explode, it'll blow right up in our face, not because of atomic energy, because of human power that gets out of hand, because of rising expectations that are unfulfilled unless we get busy

and try to fulfill them. Now I don't believe in instant cures. I don't think there is any instant way to make the world a pleasant place in which to live. I don't think there is any instant way to make our cities more beautiful. I don't think there is any instant way to overcome poverty. I don't think there is any instant way of anything, but I think there is a need to face up to facts and then try to organize our capabilities and talents and resources to do something about those facts, particularly if those facts are dangerous ones, and some of them are pretty dangerous. Two thirds of the people of the world go to bed every night hungry, two thirds, 50% of all the children under the age of 5 in the underdeveloped countries die of malnutrition. I think that one of the constant gnawing doubts about America is that we're so rich in the land in the world of the poor and it's very difficult as some of you know to be a leader and<sup>to</sup> be as they say rich and not be the subject of envy and at times even of hatred and bitterness. This role of world leadership that we have, I wish it were a pleasant thing but it isn't. There are leaders in this community and you know the burdens that you have to carry. Oh, I know you can go and play golf and you can belong to the club, but the truth is people expect you to do more and the truth is you have to do more, and it doesn't do any good for you to say, well the fellow down the street ought to have done more because he isn't going to do more. If there is a better world, we're going to help

make it that way. If there is going to be a better America, you're going to help make it that way. One of the responsibilities of leadership is performance. Leadership isn't a luxury and it's not a privilege - it's a duty and a burden and believe me don't we know it. We get our name in history, yes, America will have a glorious chapter in the history of the world, but that glorious chapter will have to be paid for with, like Churchill said 'with blood, sweat and tears' and sacrifice and sharing and we're paying for it right now and we've been paying for it for a long time. So we're today confronted with an explosive, dangerous situation. Of poverty in the world, of hunger in the world and/ <sup>yet here we are</sup> what can we do about it? Well, we've done a lot about it, and I want to take one moment now just to pay tribute to two Kansans. I served in the Senate from 1949 to 1964. I served on the Committee on Agriculture most of that time. I wasn't a farmer. I didn't know very much about it, but I learned a great deal listening to the witnesses. Some of you came down there and many people that came to talk before that committee were not just farmers, there were bankers and railroad people, there were teachers and there were cooperators and there were all the farm organizations. There were people of every walk of life. And one learns in these seminars, believe me, you learn a great deal as you listen to people pour out their heart and pour out their information and we came to the conclusion somewhere along the line in the early 50's that we ought to do something

about the use of our surplus foods. There were many of us. It's an interesting thing. It's like the discovery of the telephone. There were several inventions at the same time. The same was true of the wireless, the same was true of the telegraph. There seems to be a time that things blossom out. It's more or less like the time that certain flowers come into bloom. Well, Andy Sheppel, the late Senator from this state, was one of those. Now Andy and I were not exactly on the same political wave length, but he was my friend, and I remember when he was Chairman of the Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee and I was Co-chairman of the Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee and we'd be crossing, you know, like this going around, we'd stop at airports and shake hands and come out fighting again, you know and go on out and do our job, but he was one of the authors of Food for Peace. Frank Carlson, one of the authors of Food for Peace, Clint Anderson, one of the authors of Food for Peace, Hubert Humphrey, one of the authors of Food for Peace. I don't think any of us can claim it as our special child, we can just claim that we were there when it happened and the food for Peace Program had a very simple and yet profound objective. It was to utilize this God-given abundance that was ours, to utilize it in a systematic manner for humanitarian purposes and for purposes of national security and the promotion of our national objectives overseas, and we have given out over \$15,000,000,000 under that program of food and fiber. I want to say that I know of no

program that has done more good for the United States and I think it has done a great deal of good for commercial agriculture. Many times food supplies that were given out as grants or on long-term loans or as we used to say for foreign currency which we had a very difficult time using would promote a commercial market. There was a time there was food for Peace in Japan and today it's one of our greatest agricultural importers of American agricultural products. We've made new markets for American products, even as we were compassionate, and humanitarian. It reminds me so many times that if you do what's right, you'd be surprised the dividends that come to you. And we did what was right and our commercial exports today are big. As a matter of fact, Kansas itself, one third of your agricultural income in this state comes out of exports. Kansas is really in the front line of the war on hunger and in the days ahead you're going to have more to do about it than we even have now. So let's just keep in mind that we have a job to do. We can't feed this world, as compassionate as we'd like to be. There's no sense in pretending we can, but we can do our fair share and we'll have to for a while. We're feeding people today in India and it just flashed through my mind as I'm looking at you, had we not have done what we pledged to do for India and Pakistan this year, more people would die of starvation in Pakistan and India this year than the total population of North and South Vietnam and yet my friends, there's hardly a notice about what we've been doing



in terms of making available cereals and proteins for India and Pakistan and everyday there is a body count in Vietnam, everyday you're reminded of it, everyday it's like the traffic accidents listed so that every mother and father will hear the gruesome details. I want every mother and father to hear how many lives we save. How many millions of lives have been saved because of the abundance of our fields, because of the capability of our agricultural producers, because of this fabulous system of transport and distribution, because of financing of our agriculture - (agerbusiness?) it's all together, you know, ag or business. It isn't just agriculture anymore - it's ag or business. And America has saved the lives of hundreds of millions of people because of what we've been able to do with the use of our food and fiber. Now we have a new program. This new program will, I think, be a substantial improvement over what we had because it will permit us to program the use of food and fiber, not on the basis of the accidents of a harvest or on the accidents of weather, or what is a surplus, but actually to look at what the world needs are and to see what sharing of those needs we're going to fulfill. That's the new peace program, Food for Freedom, they had a big argument about what they were going to call it. It's really not that important. What's important is what's in the law and the law makes available the use of our food and fiber for grants, for charitable purposes, for foreign currency, for long-term dollar credits, but more importantly, it permits us to plan

somewhat on a world food budget and what will be the American share and then it provides great amounts of technical assistance to help other people produce their own food and that's the answer. We can't feed the world, as much as we would like to. We ought to do our fair share and we'll be required to do it for the foreseeable future, and might I say, we're asking the farmers to open up new acreage, and lest I forget it, we have no right to ask these farmers to open up that new acreage if the opening up of it is going to mean that they're going to have their prices depressed. And this Vice President and this member of this Administration is going to do everything in his power to see to it that when we ask farm people to join <sup>in</sup> the fulfillment of a national objective, which is to assure us of adequate reserves, to assure us to fulfill our foreign policy commitments, to meet worldwide emergency situations, that the farmer doesn't become the man that has to pay that bill by depressed prices. We learned that out of Korea, and we had about ten years after Korea that we couldn't get things back in shape. Now we want to learn again I know that and I speak for Frank Carlson when I say this, that wheat producer can't produce for less than cost anymore than you can run your railroad for less than cost or Humphrey's drugstore, I always get in a lick for that. You have to have at least a break even point and hopefully a profit. So we're going to emphasize once again, technical assistance, exporting our know-how and by the way, you can do a great favor for your <sup>farm</sup> country if you'll encourage young / people and older farm

~~and older farm~~ people to join the Peace Corps. Oh, we need them - desperately!! We can get all kinds of college graduates to teach foreign languages, to teach everything, but we can't find enough of our people from rural America to go ~~xxx~~ <sup>abroad</sup> and teach people how to properly farm. We need the county extension system on a worldwide basis. It's the only way that they're going to <sup>ever</sup> meet the problems of modern agriculture. We need to open up more ~~xxx~~ <sup>arable</sup> land, two to three percent of the earth's surface today is arable, tillable. <sup>and</sup> / One of these days, we're going to get this break through that Frank Carlson and Dick Bolling and others have been working for to take the sea water, the waters of the ocean, to desalt, to go through the processes of desalinization and make it sweet water and to be able to make the deserts bloom as the scriptures say. And we're within that close to doing it, within a few years. I was at Loheoa, California less than a month ago. I drank water from the seas that's being produced now at 20 cents ~~now~~ a thousand gallons and with peaceful uses of atomic energy which is just now moving into full sway, both in power and other forces, we'll be able to cut the cost of the making of salt water into sweet water in half. Do you know that five years ago, it cost 75 to a dollar a thousand gallons to convert salt water into sweet water and in less than a decade we've cut that down to 20 cents, and once that we really mobilize the great atomic resources for these ~~great~~

huge plants that we can use for desalinization, we'll be able to cut it to 15 cents and to 10 cents and we'll be able to literally irrigate the deserts. And then people will be able to have a better standard of living, and when they're better fed, my friends, you need fewer soldiers and the cheapest thing <sup>this country</sup> that ~~you~~ can do is to help the world get on its food feet.-

To help the world get on its food feet so that people do not grubble in the dirt, so that ~~demigods~~ <sup>demagogues</sup> can't get a hold of them and lead them down the paths of distruction. I have said many times that food is our most powerful weapon. I think it's a more powerful force today than the military by far. We need the military - goodness, we know that in the kind of a troubled world we live in, but food is life and food is peace and food is hope and food is health and food is the prospect of a better life for more and more people and my dear friends, anything that you can do to educate, to train, to inform the American people that we have the greatest resource at our command that any people have ever had, this great technology, this know-how in agriculture. It will be a great service to your country. Well, gentlemen, I have kept you long enough. I wanted to share with you these thoughts - nothing that you didn't already know, but I am an old school teacher. I find out that one of the secrets of education is repetition. And sometimes people learn by osmosis, saturation, and we need to quit thinking in terms of surpluses, we have none! And there will be none for the fore-

seeable future. We need to be thinking in terms of available supplies. We need to be thinking in terms of agriculture - every aspect of agriculture, the land, the water, the farmer, the credit, the machinery, the transportation, the distribution, we need to be thinking of it in terms of a fundamental part of our national security - just as you are interested in making sure that ~~xxx~~ America's first line of defense, her military forces are top grade, <sup>you</sup> ~~we~~ better make sure that America's second line of defense - her economy - her economy is top quality - grade A - the best. I don't know how we grade it, but just have it the best because the burdens that this country has to bear in the foreseeable future will require not only a people of <sup>deep</sup> ~~great~~ conviction and faith, but an economy that can take it over the long pole. Thank you very much." (Applause)

"Great Speech, another great speech - wonderful. Another great speech, Mr. Vice President. We certainly appreciate all of the fine things you've had to say about us and our way of life out here in the Middle West and we sure are honored by your presence. Really, we're all stuck up that you'd give us a chance to eat lunch with us on your trip out here, and we all, I know I can say this for all, I know I can say this for all of us present today that we're mighty proud of the fine job that you're doing for us in Washington, and we're glad to have you as our close friend in this really high office that you're

holding, and we certainly appreciate your coming and enjoyed  
....."Applause

"I'll take the Vice President to his next appointment  
and then he'll come back and we'll enjoy a little ....."





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