



OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

WEDNESDAY AM'S

EXCERPTS FROM REMARKS OF VICE PRESIDENT HUBERT HUMPHREY
BEFORE AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY ANNUAL DINNER

New York --- Vice President Hubert Humphrey Tuesday
(October 17, 1967) backed proposals to offer young people
an opportunity for four years of "national service" at home
and abroad as a substitute for service in the Armed Forces.

Speaking before the annual dinner meeting of the
American Cancer Society here, the Vice President also
suggested that Armed Forces "medics" help meet the national
shortage of doctors in urban slums and rural areas by
continuing to provide health care.

"The fuller use of return servicemen and Peace
Corpsmen might best be undertaken within a system of
national service far broader than we know today," he said.

"Certainly we should carefully consider proposals
to equate service in the Armed Forces with four years of
national service, two of them in developing nations and
two in needful parts of America."

The Vice President said one reason these resources
of men and women have not been fully tapped is that "we
may be too reluctant to give these young people as much
responsibility as they have had in the Peace Corps and in
military service."

"Today in Vietnam," he said, "there are thousands of
young Americans with some medical training." These Army
medics and Navy and Marine corpsmen have earned the trust
of any serviceman who has needed medical assistance.

"Would it not be a step forward," the Vice President
asked, "if these men found it easier upon their return to
civilian life -- often to segregated slums -- to continue to
provide health care?"

. . .con't . . .



OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

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U. S. medical schools "are not graduating enough doctors, and our doctors are not serving enough of our nation adequately," he told the Cancer Society gathering. He said it is "not surprising" that the situation is especially bad in low-income areas when most medical students come from families earning more than \$10,000 a year and only three per cent of them are Negroes.

The Vice President insisted that Americans can afford to make progress in improving the quality of life for all citizens by sacrificing only "some -- not all -- of our additional" material comforts and prosperity each year.

Although this sacrifice would be even less "if we lived in a peaceful world where defense spending were not required," he added, "when you produce an additional forty billion dollars of goods and services each year, you can afford to defend your country and build the kind of society you want at the same time."

Basically, Americans have a choice between doing what needs to be done and living a little better each year or living a lot better for the time being, while forgetting about long-range needs of our society, the Vice President said.

Citing the momentum of material progress, which he said has become "inevitable" in the United States, he declared that most of the shortcomings of poverty, ignorance and ill-health "have become flagrant only now that we have an opportunity to eliminate them."

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OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

REMARKS

VICE PRESIDENT HUBERT HUMPHREY
AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY ANNUAL DINNER
NEW YORK, NEW YORK
OCTOBER 17, 1967

No one who has seen the ravages of cancer among friends and immediate family, as I have, can feel anything but the deepest gratitude for the American Cancer Society.

This is an organization founded on compassion, sensitive to the intensely personal needs of cancer's victims. But at the same time it has mounted a hard-boiled, business-like attack which, in my opinion, is very likely to lead mankind to victory over cancer within a matter of years -- and I do not mean decades.

You can indeed claim leadership. You started first, over 60 years ago. Since the federal government's National Cancer Institute was established in 1937, you can continue to put your resources where your flexibility as a private agency enables you to do the most good.

The Pap test has reduced the death rate from uterine cancer by 50 percent in a generation. You won its acceptance by the medical profession and by the public.

You have offered the same kind of leadership in publicizing the dangers of smoking.

I gather that your research program has just been reorganized to focus on the unsolved problems that are holding back medical research in cancer.

Clearing the roadblocks and pointing the way for larger public programs are a vital form of leadership which multiplies the impact of your sizable voluntary contributions many times.

This nation is deeply indebted to you for your efficient application of compassion.

* * *

I was invited to speak about the future. I am delighted to have a chance to do so before a group of people who have demonstrated their faith in it, because I spend most of my time in a town full of well-developed pessimists.

Those who make a business of looking into the future are usually a gloomy lot. Little wonder when you remember the treatment given the Old Testament prophet, Jeremiah, or the poor Trojan seeress, Cassandra, or even our own Billy Mitchell.

Aldous Huxley's unappealing Brave New World is full of dehumanized people who subsist on "feelies" and a form of LSD. The haunted people of George Orwell's 1984 live in the same slums that plague us today.

Huxley himself summed up the pessimists' position: "I have peered into the future, and it won't work!"

I think we can make it work.

Take the case of power, on which our material abundance depends. The demand for power will more than double every decade in the final third of the 20th century. Our prospects would be bleak if we had to rely on coal and oil alone for energy.

Atomic energy has saved the day -- and just in time.

We usually connect atoms with industry -- or with bombs. But think of the implications of atomic power for agriculture in a hungry world.

Water and fertilizer are the twin keys to vastly greater food production in most of the developing countries. The Atomic Energy Commission is now studying the feasibility of an atomic desalinization plant which would produce pure water for irrigation at the same time it would generate great quantities of electricity as an almost free by-product of the desalting process. Electricity is the chief ingredient in synthesizing nitrogenous fertilizers, and the high cost of electricity is what makes fertilizer expensive in most countries.

The technology required to make the deserts bloom is just about within our grasp. That great pessimist Malthus may have to wait a little longer.

Unlimited electrical power from atomic plants, will be a big help in our cities too. Pollution will probably pass into history as an infantile disorder of the industrial revolution. The gas buggy may soon go the way of its horse-drawn predecessor.

Atomic energy will not be cheap for a long time, but its value will be great enough to make it economical.

The computer is another instrument that came along just in the nick of time. This complex society could not function without it even today, and our future would surely be chaotic had it not been developed.

The computer makes possible a quantum jump in industrial output and material services through automation. But it also promises help in meeting the great human challenges before us.

It is at work in education for the handicapped,

and it could become a normal piece of classroom apparatus. Computers are also making possible new advances in medicine, not only in the laboratories but by opening up new opportunities for use of middle-skilled personnel in wards and clinics.

We can count on new materials, too.

A century ago, all but 20 of the elements found in nature were laboratory curiosities. Now all 92 are at work, and new ones are being synthesized in atomic reactors.

New materials have already meant a lot in terms of human comfort and convenience. The 110-story World Trade Center, for instance, -- now under construction here in New York -- would have been economically impossible without new steels many times stronger than those used in early skyscrapers. Instead of two, grand towers and a huge plaza for the pleasure of people in the middle of downtown Manhattan, you would have had solid rows of traditional medium-sized office buildings.

On a more mundane level, new materials have meant clothes that wear better, socks that stay up, plastic bags in which schoolboys can keep their books dry when they have to walk home in the rain.

This is the kind of material progress that science fiction writers have trouble keeping up with.

And it is the kind of progress that has become inevitable and almost automatic in the United States. It has an energy, a momentum, a direction, a multiplier of its own.

But what about the quality of American life? Is the irresistible wave of material progress going to serve us or sink us?

No one can deny that despite our increasing demand for goods and services, the plight of the unemployed has worsened. The hard core becomes harder as the demand for -- and availability of -- advanced skills and more schooling increases.

Despite everything we know about how to provide quality education, there is no large city in the United States today where we have a school system that adequately serves needs of the poor children in the ghetto who need education most.

Despite all our shiny new factories, the backlog of crumbling, rotting housing in the United States is not being significantly reduced.

Despite the fact that this is the age of the short-hop jet and satellite communications, the isolation and restricted opportunity that afflicts residents of rural America is driving a steady stream of people into already crowded cities.

Despite the fact that we are well on the way to producing enough for everybody, a large minority of our citizens do not have enough. If you take into account all the people in this shrinking neighborhood we call the world, most do not have enough.

I do not find these discrepancies paradoxical.

Most of the disparities between what is and what should be in our society have become flagrant only not that we have an opportunity to eliminate them. It is our material progress itself that makes slums, hunger, ignorance and needless ill-health unacceptable; and it is that same progress which can provide the remedies.

Unlike progress in the material sphere, however, progress in improving the quality of life in America and in the world will not be automatic.

It is in this field we have the freedom to succeed or fail.

It is here that the viability of our democratic institutions will be tested.

Some people try to excuse inaction by saying that social progress of the kind we are talking about will come slowly. Some of it will, especially where irrational attitudes like racial prejudice are involved.

But it takes only months to build a school, once you decide to do it. It takes only a few years to train a first-rate teacher, 12 years to take a child from first grade through high school.

It takes a few months at most to train the head of a family on welfare to earn a living wage.

It takes only weeks to renovate an apartment building -- 48 hours with careful planning -- months to build new housing.

For a country that is likely to have a man on the moon less than 15 years after our first satellite was launched, it should not be impossible to put men on their feet right here on earth in a comparable period of time.

It is also customary to say that social progress will mean sacrifice. Yes, it will mean sacrificing some -- not all -- of the additional material comforts that we might afford each year. It will mean diverting some -- not all -- of our additional prosperity into areas of obvious human need.

It would, of course, require even less sacrifice if we lived in a peaceful world where defense expenditures were not required.

But when you produce an additional 40 billion dollars worth of goods and services each year, you can afford to defend your country and build the kind of society you want at the same time.

I think some of us forget that the first settlers in North America devoted a far larger share of their resources to defense and education than we have ever done since. After long days in the fields, they stood watch on the stockades at night. And they fed and housed a school teacher even before their own bare necessities were assured.

It is only a question of priorities.

Are we going to do what needs to be done in American society and live somewhat better each year?

Or, are we going to live a lot better, at

least for the time being, and forget about education, jobs, housing and health of our society?

Actually, I am not sure how much choice we really have even in this matter.

Today every one of the challenges we face in the upgrading of American society has a constituency -- public and private -- a reservoir of talent and resources pushing for human progress.

This is true of health, where you yourselves are a leading part of the constituency. It is true of poverty, of delinquency, of education, of urban renewal, of civil rights, of conservation, and even of the arts.

Those constituencies are usually not as well financed as some others whose general social value may be less. But they speak for the felt needs of a vast majority of Americans, and I can testify that government is riddled with their lobbyists.

Take the case of Medicare. Medicare is usually thought of as an Administration program approved by Congress and presented to the American people.

The historians, however are going to say that Medicare was the result of a fundamental decision by this nation to take better care of itself.

"Once in that country," they will write, "there was preventable sickness and premature death -- but the people wouldn't stand for it when they no longer had to."

How well you here today know about unnecessary sickness and death. Fourteen thousand women will die this year from cancer of the uterus. They would all be alive next New Year's Day if they had been given a Pap test in time.

The public Health Service is working with doctors and hospitals across our country to make that simple test routine for all adult women treated in hospitals or by their family doctors. But even if we succeed in accomplishing this much, we will not save enough lives. Far too many women will see neither hospital or doctor's office.

If the historian I have just quoted is right, I don't think the people will stand for this much longer either. And I don't think they will stand for having their new-born children die more frequently than in 14 other countries.

Our medical schools are not graduating enough doctors and our doctors are not serving enough of our nation adequately. The Dean of the Harvard Medical School has said "The situation is serious especially in central cities and rural areas."

When statistics show that most medical students come from families earning more than 10 thousand dollars a year and only 3 per cent are Negroes, it is not surprising they find the city's slums and the poor rural areas unfamiliar and do not

choose them as places to practice.

Some steps are now being taken to provide additional medical care to neglected areas.

The Office of Economic Opportunity is sponsoring health clinics in some 40 central cities and rural areas.

This month President Johnson named an advisory committee headed by Boisfouillet Jones of Atlanta to carry out a thorough study of the nation's long range needs for health facilities. But these efforts are only a beginning.

Obviously, one of the great challenges of the future is to increase, even double the number of doctors graduating each year from our medical schools and see that opportunities are there for a wider range of Americans to go to medical school.

One step in meeting this challenge is through the voluntary work that the members of the American Cancer Society are doing so well. Today in Vietnam there are thousands of young Americans with some medical training.

Any serviceman who has needed medical help has learned to place his trust in these Army medics and Navy and Marine Corpsmen.

Would it not be a step forward if these men found it easier upon their return to civilian life -- often to segregated slums -- to continue to provide health care and provide more training?

Many, of course, will do so, but, clearly, there is an immediate challenge in making their re-entry to civilian life rewarding both to them and to society.

Progress in computer technology and programming offer exciting prospects for training and even for checking and auditing the work of middle-skilled health workers. These possibilities are now being extensively probed.

To help meet the challenges of health care by use of a wider range of skills and facilities than we are now effectively employing would be a large and complex undertaking.

Many developing countries such as India and Pakistan are learning how difficult it is to do well. And like other efforts calling for dedicated volunteers, it would require a substantial increase in the numbers willing to serve.

One source of men and women willing to serve is in the pool of more than 30 thousand returned Peace Corps volunteers.

Even before a national program of service at home was established, many of these men and women were volunteering for work similar to what they had been doing overseas.

Unfortunately, this resource has not been fully utilized. One reason, perhaps, is that we may be too reluctant to give these young people as much responsibility as they have had in the Peace Corps and in military service.

One challenge of the future may be to begin to trust people under 30 more than we do today.

The fuller use of returning servicemen and Peace Corpsmen might best be undertaken within a system of national service far broader than what we know today. Certainly we should carefully consider proposals to equate service in the Armed Forces with 4 years of national service, two of them in developing nations and two in needful parts of America.

In conclusion, I believe that there is a constituency for a better America, and it is strongly growing.

It has increasing support from a business community which has learned to identify its interest with the general health and well-being of the community.

It has behind it the voluntary efforts of millions and millions of Americans, people young and old -- people like the 2 million American Cancer Society volunteers -- who are willing to devote their new-found leisure to the service of others.

There can only be one outcome.

Let me conclude with these few lines from Alexis de Tocqueville:

"America is a land of wonders, in which everything is in constant motion and every change seems an improvement. The idea of novelty is indissolubly connected with the idea of amelioration. No natural boundary seems to be set to the efforts of man: and in his eyes that is not yet done is only that (which) he has not yet attempted to do."

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Magn Wilders
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(many)
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 Eugene

REMARKS
VICE PRESIDENT HUBERT HUMPHREY
AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY ANNUAL DINNER
NEW YORK, NEW YORK
OCTOBER 17, 1967

Dr. Diehl

✓ NO ONE WHO HAS SEEN THE RAVAGES OF CANCER
AMONG FRIENDS AND IMMEDIATE FAMILY, AS I HAVE, CAN
FEEL ANYTHING BUT THE DEEPEST GRATITUDE FOR THE
AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY.

*Dr. Stewart
Arhelger
Son + Brother*

✓ THIS IS AN ORGANIZATION FOUNDED ON
COMPASSION, SENSITIVE TO THE INTENSELY PERSONAL NEEDS
OF CANCER'S VICTIMS. ✓ BUT AT THE SAME TIME IT HAS

MOUNTED A CONCERTED BUSINESS-LIKE ATTACK WHICH *in the*

opinion of many four scientists could
~~IN MY OPINION, COULD~~ LEAD MANKIND *hopefully*

to VICTORY OVER CANCER WITHIN A MATTER OF YEARS -- AND *certainly*
in a matter of ~~IN~~ DECADES.

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR WARREN MAGNUSON

I am delighted to see these deserved honors paid to outstanding physicians and laymen.

May I say a word about my ^{friend} colleague whom you ~~will~~ honor tonight. Three decades ago, Senator Warren Magnuson led the fight against apathy to create the first National Institute of Health, the National Cancer Institute.

Today, he leads the battle to reduce the toll of lung cancer, ~~caused by cigarette smoking~~.

In all of these years, he has been a champion of health -- and of innumerable other good causes -- ~~in the United States Congress~~. As a leading member of the Senate Appropriations Committee, he has fought for adequate research funds throughout the evolution of the fight against Cancer.

As Chairman of the Senate Committee on ^{Commerce} ~~Internal Security~~ and ~~Foreign Commerce and its Consumer Subcommittee~~, he has sought to strengthen public and private health agencies, ~~so as to protect human health~~.

The State of Washington, the City of Washington, and the United States are truly indebted beyond measure to him.

#####

✓ YOU STARTED FIRST IN THE WAR ON CANCER --
OVER 60 YEARS AGO.

*The early Freedom Fighters -
Freedom from Disease*

✓ THE PAP TEST HAS REDUCED THE DEATH RATE

FROM UTERINE CANCER BY 50 PER CENT IN A GENERATION.

~~In that time, thanks to your efforts, diagnostic~~
~~YOU WON ITS ACCEPTANCE BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION AND~~
~~and therapeutic methods have reduced the~~
~~BY THE PUBLIC.~~ *the threat of cancer.*

prevention of cancer
YOU HAVE OFFERED THE SAME KIND OF LEADERSHIP *in the*
IN PUBLICIZING THE DANGERS OF SMOKING. *(Sen Magnus)*

THIS NATION IS DEEPLY INDEBTED TO YOU

~~FOR YOUR EFFICIENT APPLICATION OF COMPASSION.~~

Touche

* ~~##~~

I WAS INVITED TO SPEAK ABOUT THE FUTURE. ✓ LIKE
YOU, I BELIEVE IN IT -- DESPITE THE FACT THAT I SPEND
MOST OF MY TIME IN A TOWN FULL OF WELL-DEVELOPED
PESSIMISTS. /

Dangerous business -
-3-

THOSE WHO MAKE A BUSINESS OF LOOKING INTO
THE FUTURE SELDOM WIN POPULARITY POLLS! I AM SURE
YOU REMEMBER THE TREATMENT GIVEN THE OLD TESTAMENT
PROPHET, JEREMIAH, OR THE POOR TROJAN SEERESS,
CASSANDRA, OR EVEN OUR OWN BILLY MITCHELL.

ALDOUS HUXLEY SUMMED UP THE PESSIMISTS'
POSITION: "I HAVE PEERED INTO THE FUTURE, AND IT
WON'T WORK!" - *well - so be it!*

I THINK IT WILL WORK -- IF WE MAKE IT WORK,
SO FAR AS TECHNOLOGICAL AND MATERIAL DEVELOPMENTS
ARE CONCERNED, WE KNOW TODAY WHAT THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE
HOLDS.

(space + oceanography)
~~AS CHAIRMAN OF THE SPACE COUNCIL~~ I AM QUITE
SURE TODAY, FOR INSTANCE, THAT WE SHALL SEE AHEAD THE
ESTABLISHMENT OF PERMANENT BASES ON THE MOON ... THE
DEVELOPMENT OF A WHOLE FAMILY OF EARTH-ORBITING STATIONS,
unmanned
MANNED AND SUPPLIED BY REGULAR FERRY SERVICES ... THE

L THE LAUNCHING OF UNMANNED PROBES TO EVERY PART OF
THE SOLAR SYSTEM, AND PROBABLY MANNED EXPEDITIONS AS
WELL.

- L ~~AS CHAIRMAN OF THE NEW MARINE SCIENCES COUNCIL,~~

I AM EQUALLY SURE THAT WE SHALL DEVELOP MAN'S CAPABILITY
TO LIVE ON THE OCEAN'S FLOOR ... THAT WE SHALL USE THE
TIDES AS ENERGY SOURCES ... THAT WE SHALL USE DE-SALINATED
WATER TO MAKE DESERTS BLOOM,

and IN THE NEXT 15 YEARS ALONE WE SHALL
CERTAINLY SEE:

IN MEDICINE, THE ROUTINE TRANSPLANTATION OF
INTERNAL ORGANS FROM ONE PERSON TO ANOTHER AND THE
WIDESPREAD USE OF ARTIFICIAL ORGANS,

L IN EDUCATION, A GENERAL USE OF TEACHING
MACHINES IN FAR MORE SOPHISTICATED WAYS THAN TODAY.

L IN PSYCHIATRY, THE ~~COMMON~~ USE OF DRUGS TO
MODIFY ~~THE~~ PERSONALITY *defects and emotional*
disturbance.

✓ IN INDUSTRY, THE APPLICATION OF AUTOMATION *(Computer)*
TO MANY KINDS OF MANAGEMENT DECISION-MAKING.

✓ IN ENGINEERING, THE CHANNELING OF WATER FROM
SURPLUS AREAS TO SHORTAGE AREAS THOUSANDS OF MILES AWAY.

✓ IN WORLDWIDE COMMUNICATION, THE EVERYDAY USE
OF TRANSLATING MACHINES *and Comm. Satellite*

✓ BY THE YEAR 2 THOUSAND THE SCIENTISTS TELL
US WE CAN FORESEE THE VIRTUAL ELIMINATION OF BACTERIAL
AND VIRAL DISEASES ... THE MODIFICATION OF GENETIC
CHEMISTRY *yes even* ... THE EVOLUTION OF UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE ...
COMMERCIAL TRANSPORT BY BALLISTIC MISSILE ... THE USE
OF ROBOTS FOR EVERYDAY WORK AND OF HIGH-~~10~~ COMPUTERS
FOR SOPHISTICATED TASKS ... AND THE PROBABLE CREATION,
IN THE LABORATORY, OF PRIMITIVE FORMS OF ARTIFICIAL LIFE ...
AND SHORTLY THEREAFTER, CHEMICAL CONTROL OF THE AGING
PROCESS ... AND PERHAPS EVEN MODIFIED CONTROL OF GRAVITY.

now - what a future!
✓ MANY OF THESE THINGS WE WILL WELCOME WITHOUT
RESERVATION. ✓ A FEW BEAR WITH THEM SEEDS OF GREAT DANGER.

THE WIDEST NUMBER ARE, IN A SENSE, "NEUTRAL."

THEIR BENEFIT TO MAN WILL DEPEND MOST LARGELY
UPON MAN'S WISDOM IN USING THEM.

AS ANOTHER HUXLEY -- THOMAS HUXLEY PUT IT:

"I CANNOT SAY THAT I AM IN THE SLIGHTEST DEGREE
IMPRESSED BY YOUR BIGNESS, OR YOUR MATERIAL RESOURCES,
AS SUCH. SIZE IS NOT GRANDEUR, AND TERRITORY DOES
NOT MAKE A NATION. THE GREAT ISSUE, ABOUT WHICH HANGS
THE TERROR OF OVERHANGING FATE, IS WHAT ARE YOU GOING
TO DO WITH ALL THESE THINGS?"

THAT IS THE QUESTION.

ALL OUR QUANTITATIVE MEASURES INDICATE ECONOMIC
GROWTH AND PROSPERITY ... A BROADER BASE OF EDUCATION ...
A GREATER SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL CAPACITY ... WITH
WIDER OWNERSHIP OF CONSUMER GOODS.

YET, IF WE LOOK MORE CLOSELY WE SEE OTHER THINGS
TOO: THAT, FOR INSTANCE, IN THE SHADING OF HIGH-INCOME
AREAS ON CENSUS MAPS,

THE SHADING NEVER FALLS ON NEIGHBORHOODS WHERE
NEGROES LIVE; THAT, IN A TIME OF PROSPERITY IN THE
RICH NATIONS, PER-CAPITA INCOME IS GOING DOWN IN THE
POOR NATIONS OF THE WORLD.

AND WE INCREASINGLY FEEL -- I KNOW I DO -- THAT IT
IS IMPERATIVE TO APPLY CRITICAL, QUALITATIVE MEASURES
TO WHAT WE SEE -- THAT IT IS NECESSARY TO SEE HOW
CHANGE IS AFFECTING PEOPLE AND THEIR LIVES.

WE HAVE OVER 2 THOUSAND INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER
EDUCATION IN OUR COUNTRY. THE QUESTION IS: WHAT
PROPORTION OF THEIR STUDENTS ARE RECEIVING BOTH A SOLID
TECHNICAL GROUNDING AND THE ABILITY TO THINK FOR THEMSELVES?

WE HAVE, IN OUR CITIES, BILLIONS OF DOLLARS OF NEW
INVESTMENT IN OFFICE BUILDINGS AND LUXURY APARTMENTS,
THE QUESTION IS: ARE THE FAMILIES WHO LIVE IN THE SHADOW
OF THESE BUILDINGS -- THAT IS, THE MAJORITY OF THE PEOPLE
WHO LIVE IN OUR CENTRAL CITIES -- BETTER-HOUSED OR WORSE-
HOUSED TODAY THAN THEY WERE YESTERDAY?

DESPIKE ALL OUR SHINY NEW FACTORIES, THE
BACKLOG OF CRUMBLING, ROTTING HOUSING IN THE UNITED
STATES IS NOT BEING SIGNIFICANTLY REDUCED.

DESPIKE THE FACT THAT THIS IS THE AGE OF
THE SHORT-HOP JET AND SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS, THE
ISOLATION AND RESTRICTED OPPORTUNITY THAT AFFLICTS
RESIDENTS OF RURAL AMERICA IS DRIVING A STEADY STREAM
OF PEOPLE INTO ALREADY CROWDED CITIES.

DESPIKE THE FACT THAT WE ARE WELL ON THE
WAY TO PRODUCING ENOUGH FOR EVERYBODY, *a sizeable*
MINORITY OF OUR CITIZENS DO NOT HAVE ENOUGH. *and,* IF YOU
TAKE INTO ACCOUNT ALL THE PEOPLE IN THIS SHRINKING
NEIGHBORHOOD WE CALL THE WORLD, MOST DO NOT HAVE
ENOUGH.

I DO NOT FIND THESE DISCREPANCIES PARADOXICAL.
MOST OF THE DISPARITIES BETWEEN WHAT IS AND WHAT
SHOULD BE ~~IN OUR SOCIETY~~ HAVE BECOME FLAGRANT ONLY
+ the means
NOW THAT WE HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY TO ELIMINATE THEM.

the miracle of our
IT IS ~~OR~~ MATERIAL PROGRESS ITSELF THAT MAKES SLUMS,
HUNGER, IGNORANCE AND NEEDLESS ILL-HEALTH UNACCEPTABLE;
AND IT IS THAT SAME PROGRESS WHICH CAN PROVIDE THE
REMEDIES.

H
BUT PROGRESS IN IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF LIFE
IN AMERICA AND IN THE WORLD WILL NOT BE AUTOMATIC.

IT IS HERE THAT THE VIABILITY OF OUR
DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS WILL BE TESTED.

SOME PEOPLE TRY TO EXCUSE INACTION BY SAYING
THAT SOCIAL PROGRESS OF THE KIND WE ARE TALKING ABOUT
WILL COME SLOWLY. *Indeed,* SOME OF IT WILL, ESPECIALLY WHERE
IRRATIONAL ATTITUDES LIKE RACIAL PREJUDICE ARE INVOLVED.

We know
BUT IT TAKES ONLY MONTHS TO BUILD A SCHOOL,
ONCE YOU DECIDE TO DO IT. *It* TAKES ONLY A FEW YEARS TO
TRAIN A FIRST-RATE TEACHER, 12 YEARS TO TAKE A CHILD
FROM FIRST GRADE THROUGH HIGH SCHOOL.

It takes a few months at most to train the ^{which} head of a family on welfare to earn a living wage.

It takes only weeks to renovate an apartment building -- 48 hours with careful planning -- months to build new housing.

- These are the facts of our Time

For a country that is likely to have a man on the moon less than 15 years after our first satellite was launched, it should not be impossible to put men on their feet right here on earth in a comparable period of time.

Then too, *it* is ~~and~~ customary to say that social

progress will mean sacrifice. Yes, it will mean

sacrificing some ^{but} _{= 1} not all -- of the additional *extra* material comforts that we might afford each year.

It will mean diverting some -- not all -- of our additional prosperity into areas of obvious human need.

It would, of course, require even less sacrifice if we lived in a peaceful world where defense expenditures were not required.

But when you produce an additional ^{to 50} 40 billion dollars worth of goods and services each year, you can afford to defend your country and build the kind of society you want ~~at the same time~~.

~~I think some of us forget that the first settlers in North America devoted a far larger share of their resources to defense and education than we have ever done since. After long days in the fields, they stood watch on the stockades at night and they fed and housed a school teacher even before their own bare necessities were assured.~~ you'll

It is only a question of priorities.

What Do you want to do.
An old Arabic Proverb - He who has health
has hope - and he who has hope
has everything.

ARE WE GOING TO DO WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE IN
AMERICAN SOCIETY AND LIVE SOMEWHAT BETTER EACH YEAR?

Sweet up!
Or, ARE WE GOING TO LIVE A LOT BETTER, AT
LEAST FOR THE TIME BEING, AND FORGET ABOUT EDUCATION,
JOBS, HOUSING AND HEALTH OF OUR SOCIETY *and National Security*

~~Today~~ EVERY ONE OF THE CHALLENGES WE FACE IN
THE UPGRADING OF AMERICAN SOCIETY HAS A CONSTITUENCY --
PUBLIC AND PRIVATE *yes,* A RESERVOIR OF TALENT AND RESOURCES
PUSHING FOR HUMAN PROGRESS.

THIS IS TRUE OF HEALTH, WHERE YOU YOURSELVES
ARE A LEADING PART OF THE CONSTITUENCY. It IS TRUE OF
POVERTY, ~~OF DEPENDENCY~~, OF EDUCATION, OF URBAN RENEWAL,
OF CIVIL RIGHTS, OF CONSERVATION, AND ~~FOR~~ THE ARTS.

△ THOSE CONSTITUENCIES ARE USUALLY NOT AS
WELL FINANCED AS SOME OTHERS WHOSE GENERAL SOCIAL
VALUE MAY BE LESS. △ BUT THEY SPEAK FOR THE FELT NEEDS
OF A VAST MAJORITY OF AMERICANS.

△ TAKE THE CASE OF MEDICARE! MEDICARE IS
USUALLY THOUGHT OF AS AN ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM
APPROVED BY CONGRESS AND PRESENTED TO THE AMERICAN
PEOPLE.

△ THE HISTORIANS, HOWEVER, ARE GOING TO SAY
THAT MEDICARE WAS THE RESULT OF A FUNDAMENTAL DECISION
BY THIS NATION TO TAKE BETTER CARE OF ITSELF.

△ "ONCE IN THAT COUNTRY," THEY WILL WRITE,
"THERE WAS PREVENTABLE SICKNESS AND PREMATURE DEATH --
BUT THE PEOPLE WOULDN'T STAND FOR IT WHEN THEY NO
LONGER HAD TO."

YOU ABOVE ALL OTHERS KNOW ABOUT UNNECESSARY
SICKNESS AND DEATH. ~~FOURTEEN~~ ^{of} THOUSAND WOMEN WILL
DIE THIS YEAR FROM CANCER OF THE UTERUS; ~~THEY WOULD ALL~~ ^{many would}
BE ALIVE NEXT NEW YEAR'S DAY IF THEY HAD BEEN GIVEN A
PAP TEST IN TIME.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE IS WORKING WITH
DOCTORS AND HOSPITALS ~~ACROSS OUR COUNTRY~~ TO MAKE THAT
~~THE~~ TEST ROUTINE FOR ALL ADULT WOMEN TREATED IN
HOSPITALS OR BY THEIR FAMILY DOCTORS. BUT FAR TOO
MANY WOMEN WILL SEE NEITHER ^a HOSPITAL ^a NOR DOCTOR'S ^a OFFICE.

I DOUBT THAT THE PEOPLE WILL STAND FOR THIS MUCH
LONGER. AND I DOUBT THEY WILL PERMIT THE INFANT
MORTALITY RATE IN THE UNITED STATES TO REMAIN HIGHER
THAN IN 14 OTHER COUNTRIES.

These are the Poor - the
neglected - ~~the~~
the uninformed?

~~CANCER AND THE POOR~~

Health education of the poor is one of the most neglected areas of American life. The poor do not know the symptoms of Cancer. They have less education; they have more misconceptions; they get medical check-ups less frequently, if at all. When Cancer strikes, it can be tragic to a family in any income bracket, but it is especially tragic to the poor, because they do not know where to turn. And Cancer clinics and wards in ghetto areas are often sadly obsolete, under-staffed, under-equipped in terms of the most modern therapy.

I call upon this great voluntary health agency to take the lead in bringing education on cancer, preventive, curative and restorative medicine on cancer to a greater extent to the American poor.

*Go to the Poor -
include the needy - be their
friend. #####*

and, OUR MEDICAL SCHOOLS ARE NOT GRADUATING
ENOUGH DOCTORS AND OUR DOCTORS ARE NOT SERVING ENOUGH
OF OUR NATION ADEQUATELY. *L* THE DEAN OF THE HARVARD
MEDICAL SCHOOL HAS SAID "THE SITUATION IS SERIOUS
ESPECIALLY IN CENTRAL CITIES AND RURAL AREAS."

L WHEN STATISTICS SHOW THAT MOST MEDICAL
STUDENTS COME FROM FAMILIES EARNING MORE THAN
10 THOUSAND DOLLARS A YEAR AND ONLY 3 PER CENT ARE
NEGROES, IT IS NOT SURPRISING THEY FIND THE CITY'S
SLUMS AND THE POOR RURAL AREAS UNFAMILIAR AND DO NOT
CHOOSE THEM AS PLACES TO PRACTICE.

L FORTUNATELY
/ SOME STEPS ARE NOW BEING TAKEN TO PROVIDE
ADDITIONAL MEDICAL CARE TO NEGLECTED AREAS.

L THE OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY IS SPONSORING
HEALTH CLINICS IN SOME 40 CENTRAL CITIES AND RURAL AREAS.

*Doctors & dentists & others of the
healing arts are desperately
needed ~~and~~*

PRESIDENT JOHNSON HAS NAMED AN ADVISORY
COMMITTEE TO MAKE A THOROUGH STUDY OF THE NATION'S LONG
RANGE NEEDS FOR HEALTH FACILITIES. BUT THESE EFFORTS ARE
ONLY A BEGINNING. ~~Heckler by~~

↳ ONE OF THE GREAT CHALLENGES OF THE FUTURE IS
TO INCREASE, EVEN DOUBLE THE NUMBER OF DOCTORS GRADUATING
EACH YEAR FROM OUR MEDICAL SCHOOLS. ~~and~~ ~~ANOTHER CHALLENGE~~

~~to~~ TO SEE THAT THERE IS A WIDER RANGE OF AMERICANS
WHO CAN GO TO MEDICAL SCHOOL. ~~4~~

↳ TODAY IN VIETNAM THERE ARE THOUSANDS OF YOUNG
AMERICANS WITH SOME MEDICAL TRAINING.

↳ ANY SERVICEMAN WHO HAS NEEDED MEDICAL HELP HAS
LEARNED TO PLACE HIS TRUST IN THESE ARMY MEDICS AND
NAVY AND MARINE CORPSMEN.

↳ ~~Now~~ NOW, FOR THE FIRST TIME, WE ARE MAKING IT
EASIER UPON THEIR RETURN TO CIVILIAN LIFE -- OFTEN TO
SEGREGATED SLUMS -- TO CONTINUE TO PROVIDE HEALTH
CARE AND PROVIDE MORE TRAINING.

THE PRESIDENT ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY A COMPREHENSIVE PLAN -- CALLED PROJECT REMED -- TO PUT THESE SKILLED AMERICANS TO WORK FROM THE TIME THEY LEAVE MILITARY SERVICE.

ANOTHER SOURCE OF MEN AND WOMEN WILLING TO SERVE IS THE MORE THAN 30 THOUSAND RETURNED PEACE CORPS VOLUNTEERS.

UNFORTUNATELY, THESE RESOURCES HAVE UNTIL NOW NOT BEEN FULLY UTILIZED. ONE REASON, PERHAPS, IS THAT WE MAY BE TOO RELUCTANT TO GIVE THESE YOUNG PEOPLE AS MUCH RESPONSIBILITY ^{at home} AS THEY HAVE HAD IN THE PEACE CORPS AND IN MILITARY SERVICE ^{abroad}.

ONE CHALLENGE OF THE FUTURE MAY BE TO BEGIN TO TRUST PEOPLE UNDER 30 MORE THAN WE DO TODAY.

THE FULLER USE OF RETURNING SERVICEMEN AND PEACE CORPSMEN MIGHT BEST BE UNDERTAKEN WITHIN A SYSTEM OF NATIONAL SERVICE FAR BROADER THAN WHAT WE KNOW TODAY.

✓ CERTAINLY WE SHOULD CAREFULLY CONSIDER
PROPOSALS ^{for those who cannot or do not serve} ~~TO~~ ^{to guarantee an equivalent period of national service} ~~EQUATE SERVICE IN THE ARMED FORCES WITH~~
~~4 YEARS OF NATIONAL SERVICE -- TWO OF THEM IN DEVELOPING~~
~~NATIONS AND TWO IN NEEDFUL PARTS OF AMERICA.~~
at home or abroad.

✗ I AM CONVINCED THAT WE CANNOT AFFORD TO
GO ON USING ONLY A SMALL PERCENTAGE OF THE YOUNG
PEOPLE IN AMERICA WHO WANT TO DEVOTE THEMSELVES TO
HELPING OTHERS.

✓ THERE MUST BE CONSTRUCTIVE OUTLETS AND
ALTERNATIVES FOR THEM. WE HAVE TO DO A BETTER JOB OF
MAKING THEM AVAILABLE.

✓ I FEEL THAT -- DESPITE THE SMALL FEW WHO DRAW
SUCH ATTENTION TO THEMSELVES FOR NEGATIVE OR
IRRESPONSIBLE ACTIVITY -- THIS YOUNG GENERATION OF
AMERICANS IS THE BEST, WITHOUT EXCEPTION, THAT THIS
NATION HAS EVER HAD.

I HAVE SEEN THEM AT WORK ~~NOT ONLY~~ IN THE
PEACE CORPS, IN OUR ARMED SERVICES, IN VISTA, IN THE
POVERTY PROGRAM, IN GOVERNMENT ~~AND~~ ON OUR CAMPUSES
AND ON FARMS, AND IN BUSINESSES AND LABOR UNIONS ALL
OVER THIS COUNTRY.

AND THESE YOUNG PEOPLE ARE PRECISELY THE
~~ones~~ PEOPLE IN OUR SOCIETY WHO ARE MOST CONCERNED THAT
INDIVIDUAL HUMAN DIGNITY AND THE QUALITATIVE SHOULD
BE PRESERVED AND NURTURED IN A SOCIETY OF WHOLESAL
TECHNOLOGICAL ^{CHANGE} AND THE QUANTITATIVE.

~~IN CONCLUSION~~ ^{yes?} I BELIEVE THAT THERE IS A
CONSTITUENCY FOR A BETTER AMERICA, AND IT IS ~~STILL~~ GROWING.

Business | IT HAS INCREASING SUPPORT FROM A BUSINESS
COMMUNITY WHICH HAS LEARNED TO IDENTIFY ITS INTEREST WITH
THE GENERAL HEALTH AND WELL-BEING OF THE COMMUNITY.

IT HAS BEHIND IT THE VOLUNTARY EFFORTS OF
MILLIONS AND MILLIONS OF AMERICANS, PEOPLE YOUNG AND
OLD -- PEOPLE LIKE THE 2 MILLION AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY
VOLUNTEERS -- WHO ARE WILLING TO DEVOTE THEIR NEW-FOUND
LEISURE TO THE SERVICE OF OTHERS.

THERE CAN ONLY BE ONE OUTCOME - *Suggests - Progress.*

LET ME CONCLUDE WITH THESE FEW LINES FROM

ALEXIS DE TOCQUEVILLE:

"AMERICA IS A LAND OF WONDERS, IN WHICH
EVERYTHING IS IN CONSTANT MOTION AND EVERY
CHANGE SEEMS AN IMPROVEMENT. ~~THE IDEA OF~~
~~NOVELTY IS INDISSOLUBLY CONNECTED WITH THE IDEA~~
~~OF AMELIORATION.~~ NO NATURAL BOUNDARY SEEMS TO BE
SET TO THE EFFORTS OF MAN: AND IN HIS EYES THAT
IS NOT YET DONE IS ONLY THAT (WHICH) HE HAS NOT
YET ATTEMPTED TO DO."

*- Such is the
Spirit of America.*

NATION-WIDE REPORTING COVERAGE
STENOTYPE REPORTING SPECIALISTS
HARRY UNGARSOHN, CERTIFIED STENOTYPE REPORTER AND STAFF

REMARKS

VICE PRESIDENT HUBERT HUMPHREY

AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY

ANNUAL DINNER

NEW YORK, NEW YORK

Tuesday, October 17, 1967



MR. WALLACE: I am Travis Wallace of Dallas, Texas. I'm the Chairman of your Board of Directors. (Applause) Tonight, my first move is to introduce to you to your leaders who are here with us, at this two-tiered dais. Happily, we are all old friends and flowery introductions are out of place, so I shall be brief.

As your name is called, please rise and remain standing. Now, if you in the audience can refrain from applause, until I have finished the upper tier, we'll save time and that's a very precious commodity at an annual meeting. Let's start with our Honorable Life Members.

(At this point, introductions were made.)

Now, my very good friends, it will be hard for many of you to believe this, as you look at the political ornamentations that we have on this dais, but I'm a Republican and a Republican from Texas. (Laughter) I mention this because some might feel that we were running tonight on an unbalanced and partisan platform, we're not. When it comes to cancer, we are fortunate in having the loyal supporters of the leaders of all parties.

We are honored to have as our chief

speaker tonight, the Vice President of the United States. (Applause) It seems particularly timely because of his deep and long-term interest in medical interest and in health, this interest in health and this fascination with politics began at the same time, early in his war years. Both were inherited from his own father, who was both a politician and a pharmacist.

The Vice President, too, became a pharmacist, but politics finally got the upper hand and he was elected Mayor of Minneapolis. His active commitment to the good health of others remains strong. While serving as Mayor, Mr. Humphrey urged the Dean of the University Medical School, also a man well known to everyone in this room, Dr. Harold Veal, he urged Dr. Veal to involve the University's medical school more actively in the health problems of the citizens of Minneapolis. He wanted his people in Minneapolis city hospitals to receive the very best in medical care, as good as those at the university hospital get, and he was very persuasive man, even then.

As a United States Senator, he pursued his interest in health problems to the international level. His Senate Subcommittee Report called cancer a worldwide menace. Submitted in 1957, it was a masterpiece, a most comprehensive summary, perhaps, of

factual figures on cancer, throughout the world. His commitment to health and politics continues and Hubert Humphrey today is a man of many interests and many talents. He's a man of conviction, of phenomenal energy, of deep personal courage, a man concerned with things that count in his country and with the things that count for its people. He's a man who dared to write with delicacy and poignant beauty of his retarded granddaughter for a national magazine, so that other families in our nation, living with similar tragedies, could take heart, could see the problem wasn't theirs to weather alone, could see the tremendous lesson of love to be learned from such a child.

He's a man who receives brickbats and orchids; one of the most persuasive of the latter came recently from, well, you can guess who it is, he said, Hurbert Humphrey is doing a real job, a very fine fellow, he's loyal, he's humorous, genuine, readily accepted by Republicans and Democrats alike. And that was Barry Goldwater. (Laughter)

Hubert Humphrey is a man whose awesome dedication to his country is revered by all Americans, whatever their politics. Ladies and gentlemen, it is an honor to present the Vice President of the United

States, Hubert Humphrey. (Applause)

THE HONORABLE HUBERT H. HUMPHREY: Thank you very much, Mr. Wallace. I want to thank the orchestra for playing The Minnesota Rouser. I hope we have something to rouse about this year. Every since the Twins played the Boston Red Sox, I haven't felt very roused or aroused. But I was delighted to hear tonight that there's a doctor here representing the Cardinals. (Laughter and applause)

Monseignor Wilders and Rabbi Charloppe, Mr. Wallace and my dear friends that I'm priviled to share this dais with this evening, Mary Lasker, Mrs. Lasker, and another friend that I just most take note of, Dr. Taussig, so happy to see you here tonight, and down at the end of the table, just a wonderful gentleman and one of the finest men that ever served the cause of health and the medical profession, Dr. Diehl. (Applause) There are so many here that I want to speak of. I am so pleased to see Dr. Cole and Dr. Williams and Mr. Sksurt of a very famous insurance company, and know that you are honoring Bob Considine and Chuck Mayo, but I must say there are one or two things that I have to tell you here tonight.

First of all, I want to tell you how good it is to first have left a Democrat in Texas, who I left

just this evening, because I had to be over to the White House. That's what delayed me in coming here, and then to be greeted by a Republican from Texas.

I've always said that the office of Vice President ought to be non-partisan and I'm willing to run on either ticket. (Laughter)

I want Mr. Wallace, and I want all of the medical profession here to know tonight that I am not a doctor, that is, an MD. I hold a few of those honorary other kinds of doctorates, but those are not the earned kind. Those are the given kind. I am a pharmacist. Now, I say this for a reason. Some of you are a little unhappy about things in our country. I want you to know that I do not prescribe, all I do is dispense. (Laughter) (Applause)

Of course, on occasion, when there aren't so many doctors around as there are tonight, I do say that I'm about the only general practitioner in the government, without a license, I might add. But there are some people, others here, you've honored, and properly so, and recognized and properly so, Senator Warren Magnuson. I'm going to have more to say about him to you this evening, but I think I should tell you that I've always treated this great senator with high regard and with sincere respect. He's one of the most influential men in the Senate of the United States. for

years and years, and one of the most delightful and likable men. But he also has a background in Minnesota, living most of his early childhood in Fargo, North Dakota, but also claiming some citizenship in Minnesota, and I was always afraid that a fellow with the name Magnuson in Minnesota, might come home and run against Humphrey. (Laughter) And if you know the Scandinavian make-up of our state, that wouldn't have been good, despite the fact that I have spent a considerable amount of time explaining to my constituents back home in Minnesota that my mother was born in Norway, but seldom do they believe it.

Then there's another gentleman here -- if you have the time -- and you know, about my speech, I'm not sure that you're going to enjoy it, but I always like them (laughter) so I just go ahead and make them anyhow. It's after hours. You know, you don't get paid overtime in the government, but as our very esteemed friend and your National Crusade Chairman for 1968, Lawrence Welk, he's here. I only hope, Mr. Welk, that my career can be as long and successful as yours, that's all.

I should say -- I really can almost say this, wherever I am or ever hope to be, I owe to Lawrence Welk. Now, let me explain that. When I

was a young fellow out in Huron, South Dakota, I used to like to dance. I still do, by the way, if there's any dancing afterwards. But I met a young lady out there, who later on became my wife, and we really started our courting to the tunes of Lawrence Welk, and whenever things would get a little rough and I would look like I wasn't doing too good, I'd always say, honey, Welk is coming to town tonight, let's go to the dance. (Applause) So Lawrence, the people that know me best, know that I outmarried myself, and know that I'm blessed with a lovely and wonderful lady as my wife, and I really mean it. I doubt that I'd ever made it without your music, so thanks a lot. (Applause)

Oh, there's been so many things already happened tonight here, that I am somewhat overwhelmed. I never knew anybody could get up and tell doctors to sit down, but -- and have them obey. I can make a confessional, too. It was exactly eleven years ago this coming month of November that I quit smoking, and it was in the City of New York. I asked (applause) -- I asked my friend, Mary Lasker if Dr. Sachs was here tonight and she said she didn't know, but I wasn't feeling particularly good on that occasion, and I was up -- a good reason not to, I was a delegate to the United Nations in

1956, if you remember that year, and I came here, and I just didn't feel up to what I usually do, and I went to see a very fine physician and he looked at me and he gave me the works, you know, and he said, oh, you're fine, fatigue and what have you, and he was right. He said, how many cigarettes a day do you smoke? And I told him. He said, well, now if you could cut that down, he gave me a small number. I said, look, doctor, let's quite playing games. I'm either in or I'm out. I mean, I'm a two packer or none. Let's just forget it. And he said, well, I suggest none.

Now, the best thing the United Nations ever did for me was to keep me away from home during that period of time. I would have lost my wife, I know, because what happened to me during that time when I quit, was fortunate that I was here and we had a few problems in the UN, because I took all my animosity out on the proper people during that time. (Applause)

Now, let me be a little serious with you, and I hope you'll bear with me, because I come here tonight to talk to some very fine people. You wouldn't be here unless you were very civic-minded.

You wouldn't be here unless you were generous. You wouldn't be here unless you were concerned about human well-being, health and opportunity.

I've seen the ravages of cancer in my own family. I've seen it with my son and with my brother. One that I lost and one, thank God, that lives. And I could salute a whole team of doctors for what they have done, but I come here not only to salute the doctors, but to salute you for what you've done. This is an organization that really understands the word compassion and it's very sensitive, very sensitive to these intensely personal needs of the family, of the cancer victims and the cancer victims themselves.

But at the same time, while you're compassionate, you have really mounted a very concerted and businesslike attack which, in the opinion of many of our scientists, our top men in the healing arts, could lead mankind hopefully, and I say hopefully, to victory over cancer, maybe in a matter of years, but certainly in the matter of decades.

I was so pleased to hear Senator Magnuson speak with such affirmation, because we have to believe that we can make steady gains in the struggle, and we have, as you have indicated tonight. There are hundreds

of thousands, yes, well over a million cancer patients that walk, talk, work, happy, living normal lives, because of research, because of care, because of you, because of government, because of our doctors and our scientists.

Now, you really started this war on cancer over 60 years ago. I like to think of you as the early Freedom Fighters, because the fact is that unless you have health, you don't have anything. Let's just face it. You can be rich and powerful and if you're sick, you amount to little or nothing. The PAP test, which is commonplace now and well known, has reduced the death rate from uterine cancer by 50 percent in a generation. I can't help but think, as I mention that, Dr. Diehl has seen the building there we had at the University of Minnesota campus. It was an old temporary there, left over, when I first saw, it, from World War II, the cancer clinic for the PAP test. One of my great friends, Dr. Stuart Arhelger, who cared for my brother and my son, was in that clinic.

Now, that test has meant a tremendous relief from burden to millions of people. And in that time, these 60 years of your work, thanks to your efforts and others, diagnostic and therapeutic methods have reduced, as I've indicated, this threat of cancer,

not eliminated, we know, but reduced. Now, you've offered the same kind of leadership in prevention of cancer, in publicizing of the recent data, the dangers of smoking. That's why you honor, tonight, in part, my good friend from the State of Washington and did he ever deserve that honor. My, I'm so happy that men are recognized in public life for what they do and what they do for others.

Many tonight are being honored. All of them, so richly deserving, physician and layman alike but let me say just a word about this man that you have honored from the Senate. It's, of course, been noted to you that he led that fight to create the first National Institute of Health, the National Cancer Institute, and today he leads the struggle to reduce the toll of lung cancer, but in all of these years, these thirty years that you've talked about for this young man, and he's a worker, and he's active, he's been in the forefront of the fight for health measures and health programs, everything that related to the well-being of the human soul and the human body.

And as a leading member of that appropriations committee, Mary and doctors, let me say he's fought for adequate research funds to all of this evolution of the fight against cancer. It doesn't do

any good to pass resolutions, really. Oh, yes, it does some good because it's a declaration of intent, but after the resolutions and the speeches, the real test is, what are you willing to pay? What are you willing to do about it? And he's been willing to stand up and be counted and he is being now, and by the way, you ought to take a good look to be sure that we're all counted, because we're going to need your help.

He's Chairman of a great committee, the Commerce Committee, which sought to strengthen the public and private health agencies. So I'm proud to share this platform with a fellow Senator. I served with him 16 years in the Senate, and every year was a rewarding year to me because of his work and his friendship.

I came here tonight to discuss, according to the letter that I received, something about the future, and I was a little bit worried about that. I mention this because that means that you must have, to some degree, optimism, where there isn't any future. And I tell you that it's kind of difficult for a man that comes from a town that's full of well-developed pessimists, namely, the nation's capitol, to come and talk about the future, but I am one of the congenital optimists in Washington. I'm accused of it all the time

and I want to tell you why I've staked out that little preserve. The area of pessimism is over-crowded, and I'm not that good a competitor. Some people do it better than I do, and I looked over and saw that literally virgin territory, unlimited areas that were practically uninhabited for an optimist.

So I moved over on that side. But being a prophet is a little different. It's a dangerous business. These prophets, they are generally without honor in their own country and in their own party, and their own capitol. They don't win many popularity polls. I'm sure you remember the testament, the treatment, I should say, given to the Old Testament prophet, Jeremiah, and the Trojan Cyrus' Cassandra, and even our own Billy Mitchell. They were prophets and what happened to them?

Now, Aldous Huxley summed up the pessimist position as follows: He says, I have peered into the future and it won't work. (Laughter) Well, that was one man's point of view. That is really the definition of a pessimist. So I just noted down in my notes tonight, well, so be it, because I think it will work, and what's more I think it's coming a lot faster than most people think. So far as technological and material developments are concerned, we know today what the immediate future

holds. I'm Chairman of the Space Council of your government and of the Marine Resources Council, and by the way, again, my friend from Washington, had a hand in setting up both of those. My task and one of my jobs in the government is to coordinate all of the scientific and research activities of our government and the development activities in the field of space and aeronautics. It's a fascinating assignment.

And I have entered it with all of the enthusiasm of, well, of the unknown and almost the unformed. I just went right in. And now more recently, Chairman of the Council on Oceanography and Marine Resources, dealing with the depths of the oceans, faced with the infinity of the universe. I have to tell one here tonight, that every time Congress gives a Vice President anything to do, it's either out of this world or at the bottom of the sea. (Laughter and applause)

But I do get a chance to hear what you men of science and medicine and technology, you men and women, are saying, and you fascinate me. I think it fair to say that within a few years, we'll see the establishment of permanent bases on the moon, the development of a whole family of earth-orbiting

satellites, manned and unmanned, and they will be supplied by regular ferry service. Your children will talk about this like you talked about your days riding around in a convertible. The launching of unmanned probes to every part of the solar system is now underway and much more in the future, probably some manned expeditions, as well. And why not? We're children of the sun, the solar system is our neighborhood. I just threw this in. It didn't come with the speech. I thought you ought to know why we think it's important. I hear people everyday say, what do you want to mess around into space for? Because it's our neighborhood, that's why. We need to know about it, and men of medicine should be the first to understand that.

What is this neighborhood in which we live? What is the effect of its environment on us? We've been fooling around here now for thousands of years, skimming the top of the seas, and occasionally, within the last 50 years, 100 years, getting into the stratosphere and the substratosphere, the atmosphere. This is such an infinitesimal part of God's creation that it almost makes you wonder what we've been doing with our spare time. I told the President one day, when we got this new assignment on Marine Resources,

I said, Mr. President, you know that 70 percent of the earth's surface is water, and since much of it is international, and since the Congress of the United States is very ambitious, I'm in charge of that, as far as Congress is concerned, of the 70 percent. You only have about -- well, you have a very small portion, Mr. President of the earth's surface, called the United States, and I'll let you in on a secret, I have less trouble with my fish than you do with your people. (Laughter)

Well, I tell you, if we didn't think like that once in a while, we'd need some real help from you, believe me. I'm confident that we will soon develop man's capability to live on the ocean's floor, literally to build undersea buildings and cities, that we shall use the tides as energy sources which we are now, that we shall use ~~th~~desalinated water to make the deserts bloom, which is surely within the next decade, not only a probability, but an inevitability.

And what about the next 15 years, because they say, from the laboratory to practical life is 15 years. Well, I hesitate to talk about it because I'm in the presence of experts, but after all, a man in public life should never be afraid of facts or truth, so here I go.

In medicine, the routine transplantation of internal organs from one person to another and the widespread use of artificial organs, which you surely understand and know.

In education, more my field, a general use of teaching machines is in the offing, and far more sophisticated ways than we ever dreamed possible.

In psychiatry, the use of drugs to modify personality defects and of course, to control emotional disturbance. In industry, the application of automation, the great thing called the computer, to many kinds of management decision making, the computer and the transistor, have literally revolutionized our time.

In engineering, we'll see the channelling from surplus areas, the channelling of water, from surplus areas to shortage areas, thousands of miles away. You see, I'm one of those Americans and citizens and humans that believes that Gpd Almighty made plenty of room on this earth, it's just up to us to use it, and the deserts are storehouses of fertility and productivity, untouched and wait until the blessing of water is brought to them, and it will be brought in the lifetime of my sons and my daughter and most likely in your lifetime, it's inevitable. We've just

started to live. Gee, how I hope I can live to the year 2,000. I don't want to get into proprietaries here, but if that Geritol works, I want to take a lot of it. (Laughter)

I just have to get in a plug for Humphrey's Drug Store. (Laughter) Well, in world-wide communications, there will be the everyday use of translating machines. They are now operational and they will become available, and the communications satellite will revolutionize higher education. The finest minds of the world brought instantaneously to any classroom of any college or university of any significance within the next 25 years.

By the year 2,000, why not, everybody else is guessing, let me take a whack at it, the scientists tell us that they can foresee virtual elimination of bacterial and viral diseases. Even the modification of genetic chemistry, even the evolution of a universal language. Somebody said commercial transport by ballistic missile. The use of robots for everyday work and of the high IQ computer for sophisticated tasks. And the probable creation in the laboratory of primitive forms of artificial life, and shortly thereafter, so it is said, chemical control of the aging process and perhaps even modified control

of gravity.

These things are not impossible. If you are looking for this in the speech, it isn't there. I just put it in right now. (Laughter)

Now, what about the future? I've given you a picture of what I think the future is. Many of these things that I've talked about we're going to welcome. We're going to be very happy with them, without reservation. A few, I think, bear the seeds of great danger. The widest number, on a very real, sense, neutral, non-aligned. Their benefit to mankind will depend mostly upon man's wisdom in using them, his ethics, his morality, and of course, that's where the education process comes in.

There was another Huxley, and he's more my kind, Thomas Huxley, who put it this way. I cannot say that I'm in the slightest degree impressed by your bigness or your material resources, as such. Size is not grandeur and territory does not make a nation. The great issue about which hangs the terror of overhanging fate is what are you going to do with all these things. That is the question. That is the \$64 question, or whatever the number is.

All our quantitative measures indicate vase economic growth and prosperity. We indulge ourselves

in these things. Broader base of education, greater scientific and technological capacity, wider use and ownership of consumer goods, yet what are we going to do with all these things?

If we look more closely, we see some other things, too. For instance, in the shading of the high income area, on census maps, and I spent a little time doing this, the shading never seems to fall on neighborhoods where negroes, Puerto Ricans, Mexican-Americans live. That in a time of prosperity, for example, in a rich nation which gets richer every year, per capital income is going down in the poor nations of the world, and the late beloved Pope John XXIII said that where there is constant want, there is no peace. And possibly the greatest threat to peace is not the bomb at all, but possibly it is poverty itself.

And we increasingly feel, at least I do, and I speak for myself, tonight, that it is imperative to apply critical qualitative measures to what we see, that it is necessary to see how changes affecting people and their lives -- we have over 2,000 institutions of higher learning in this country. They are good institutions. But the question is, what proportion of the students attending those institutions receive both a solid grounding in technology or science

or the humanities, and are able to think for themselves.

We have in our cities billions of dollars of investments in new office buildings, and luxury apartments. New York is typical of it. Washington, D. C. The question is, are the families who live in the shadow of these buildings, that is, a large proportion of the people who live in our central cities, better housed or worse off today than they were yesterday? Despite all of the shiny new factories, and we have a lot of them and we need them because they represent wealth and production, the backlog of crumbling rotting housing in the United States is not being significantly reduced, and I say this with a heavy heart, and I tell you in all candor that it's not as good now as it was five years, or ten years ago. Despite the fact that this is the age of the short hop jet, and the satellite communications, the isolation and the restricted opportunity that afflicts residents of even rural America, is driving a steady stream of people poorly prepared for urban life, into the already crowded cities. Vast migration of people as alien to modern urban life as one that came from a far-away country, of primitive stature.

Despite the fact that we are well on the way to producing enough for everybody, we are going to

hit the 800 billion dollar figure this year, a sizable minority of our citizens do not have enough. And if you take into account all the people in this shrinking neighborhood that we call the world, most of them do not have enough, and more and more have less.

Now, I do not find these discrepancies paradoxical. Most of the disparities that I talked of between what is and what should be, have become flagrant, have become gripping, only now that we have the opportunity and the means to eliminate them. Before it could be condoned because we knew not what to do. We had not the means. Today, we do know what to do, at least in most instances, and we have much of the means.

It is the miracle of our material progress itself that makes slums, hunger and ignorance and ill health unacceptable, and it is the same progress that I think provides the remedies. Can I just add this thought, too? Before television, we could hide it. It's impossible. I wonder how many people realize what this instrument means to the social, political, economic structure of modern society? We are having wars fought today, literally, before our very eyes. Mothers have seen their sons shot down in battle, as they look quietly upon the news of a war in Vietnam.

A real war, not make believe movie war. The poverty of our city, real poverty. In the midst of your splendor, you can't escape it. Illness, sickness and deprivation in the midst of your health and abundance and happiness, you can't escape it. The tube, the television, the communication satellite, the radio, the transistor, has changed it all. There is no place to hide any longer. We can't escape ourselves or our neighbors.

But this progress that I referred to some time back, in improving the quality of life in America, and in the world, will not be automatic. There isn't any instant progress, instant success, instant anything except tea and coffee, and I think we ought to just remember that, because it is here that the viability of our Democratic institutions will be tested.

Now, some people try to excuse an action by saying the social progress of the kind that I'm talking about will come very slowly. I know that. Indeed, some of it will, especially where irrational attitudes come into play, or prejudices, racial, religious, economic, but we know, we know a lot. We know that it takes only a few months to build a school. I was in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania this Sunday and two

beautiful schools were constructed with bond issues, voted upon, schools constructed, opened, in less than 30 months. Magnificent schools. The finest of modern facilities. It can be done.

It takes only a few years to train a first-rate teacher. Now, we can teach people in languages in six months, where it used to take six years, in our great language training facilities. It takes 12 years, most of the time, at least, to take a child from the first grade through high school, but that isn't even very long. It takes a few months, at most, to train the head of a family, who's on welfare, to earn a living wage, if we get at it. And might I just say for a moment, that's something we need to get at. This nation better make up it's mind now, it's very late, that we are not dedicating the energies and the resources of this land of ours into a welfare state. We are dedicating it to a state of opportunity. (Applause) This is where we need your help, too, because it is one thing to condemn the recipient of welfare. My friends who are fortunate and successful -- but it is another thing for you to reach out and help them lift themselves out of the quagmire and the swamp of their deprivation, to become self-sustaining citizens. A helping hand for self help, that's what we mean by opportunity. 12t

It's the great challenge before this country. The easiest thing in the world is to conquer the poverty of the purse, for a rich country, a rich family or a rich city. Just give them a check. We've done a lot of this in our family life, too, when our children are in trouble, give them some money, give them a car, send them to school. Some days, we have to stop and think about attention and love.

You can't write that out. That has to come through great sacrifice at times and great attention, and I think that's true of most of our problems, I might add. I think we've always tended to feel that we could just buy our way through it.

It takes only -- I found out here in New York City -- just a few weeks to renovate an apartment building. In fact, I saw an experiment here where they did it in 48 hours, with some careful planning, and even a few months to build new housing. These are the facts of your life, in this year, 1967.

Now, for a country that's likely to have a man on the moon in less than 15 years after our first satellite was launched, it should not be impossible to put a man on his feet right here on earth, in a comparable period of time.

Then, too, it is customary to say that

social progress will mean sacrifice and I am always interested who says that. I think it will mean some sacrifice, that's true, but not all of the additional or extra comforts that we might be able to afford each year. It will mean diverting some, but not all, of our additional prosperity into the areas of obvious human need. It would, of course, require even less sacrifice, you know, if we lived in a peaceful world, or if our defense expenditures were not required. But when you produce an additional 40 to 50 million dollars worth of goods and services each year in real sustained prices, I happen to think that you can afford to defend your country, you can afford to wage war on cancer, you can afford to build the kind of a society that you need for your people.

So I put it this way, it is only a question of priorities. What do you want to do? An old Arabic proverb comes to mind. He who has health has hope, and he who has hope has everything.

Are we going to do what needs to be done in this American society, and live somewhat better each year? Or are we going to live a lot better just one year, at least for the time being, live it up, a sort of a lost weekend, a national binge, and forget about education, jobs and job training, housing

and health care and national security? I think I can say to you, my friends, as a member of your government, that for the next ten years we can forget the whole world and have ourselves the biggest lost weekend the world has ever known. We could live it up and that would be the end of it. The question is, are you willing to measure your resources to make the little sacrifices that provide for the long term gains.

Now, everyone of the challenges that we face in updating American society, fortunately, has a constituency, public and private, a reservoir of talent and resources. This is true of health. Look at the constituency here tonight, where you yourselves are an active part. It's true of education, of urban renewal, civil rights, conservation, poverty, the arts, they all have their constituencies. And those constituencies are usually not as well financed, however, as some of those whose general social values may be less, but they speak and they speak for the felt needs of the vast majority of the Americans.

Take the case, for example, of Medicare, and I dare say it. Medicare is usually thought of as an administration program, approved by Congress and presented to the American people as a political achievement. But I think the historians are going to

say that Medicare was the result of a fundamental decision by this nation to take better care of itself. Once, in that country, they were right. There was preventable sickness and premature death, but the people wouldn't stand for it, when they no longer had to, and you above all others know about unnecessary sickness and death. Thousands of women, as I said, will die this year from cancer of the uterus, many would be alive New Year's day if they had been given a PAP test in time.

The Public Health Service is working with doctors and hospitals right now to make that test routine for all adult women treated in hospitals or by their family doctors. But, but my dear friends, far too many women will never see a hospital and never see a doctor. I go into the bowels of your cities, I traveled to over 500 of them in three years, and I know. I have seen little children, ten, twelve years of age, who have never seen a dentist or a doctor, in this, the land that has the finest of everything.

Now, these are the poor, the neglected, and the uninformed. So I speak of health education. Health information. I used to put, when I was in my father's pharmacy, we used to put whole window displays where the druggist would be the health information center,

we tried to be. We tried to bring to the attention of our people, our customers, the tremendous amount of health information that was available. The great life insurance companies, I hesitate to mention any one lest I forget another, but the great life insurance companies and other, the hospital and health insurance companies, have told the American people in page after page of advertisements, about health and health care.

Ladies and gentlemen, some people don't read the papers. Some people never get the message. Health education of the poor is one of the most neglected areas of American life. The poor do not know, for example, the symptoms of cancer, most of them. They have less education. Many of them are illiterate. They have more misconceptions. They get medical check-ups less frequently, if at all. Their rate of sickness is six to ten times as fast and as much, the frequency six to ten times as much as with one of middle income.

When cancer strikes, it can be a tragedy -- can be tragic to a family in any income bracket, I know, but it is especially tragic to the poor. I'm very indebted to the doctors and the hospitals, I want you to know that. I'm not your critic. But can I be honest with you? I saw a father critically ill for months. I saw a brother critically ill for months,

from March to August 27th, don't be poor, even when you have the generosity of doctors that love you and give of their service and hospitals that share with you the best, it's very difficult to be poor. It's difficult to be even well off. The cancer clinics and hospital wards in ghetto areas, if they are there at all, are often obsolete, under-staffed, under-equipped, in terms of the most modern therapy. I call upon this great voluntary health agency to take the lead in bringing education on cancer, preventative, curative, restorative medicine, to a greater extent to the American poor, but you'd have to go to them, you'd have to find them, because they are hidden away. Go to the needy, be their friend, their sons fight for you now. Many of them have no chance to be for you because they are incapacitated by disease and ignorance.

Now, our medical schools are not graduating enough doctors and our doctors are, regrettably, not being able to serve enough of the nation adequately, not through their fault, but there are just not enough.

The Dean of the Harvard Medical School said recently, the situation is serious, especially in central cities and rural areas, and that's where the poor

are, that's where most of the people are. When statistics show that most medical students come from families earning more than \$10,000 a year, and only three percent are from the negro community, for example, and less than ten percent from low income, it is not surprising that they find the city slums and the poor rural areas unfamiliar and do not choose them as places to practice.

Again, I'm not being critical. It's understandable. Why would one want to go, particularly if you've never been there, never knew what it was. Now, the Office of Economic Opportunity makes many mistakes. It's no institute of perfection. But it tries. It's sponsoring health clinics in some 40 central cities and rural areas. I visited one in Denver, Colorado recently. 18,000 people had gone through that clinic. The doctors were there from the medical association of Denver. The dentists were there from the dental association of Denver. They were working hand in hand and many of them were working with trained young people that before never had a job in their lives, young people that were of the poorest of the poor, young people that had never been educated and never knew what it was to work, and there they were. They had been trained as technicians? No, aids, not technicians,

helpers, and a whole new spirit gripped them, I saw them, I spent a day with them. I saw pediatrics to geriatrics. I saw little expectant mothers coming to that clinic, but I asked them about their families, how many children, some -- three, four, two, five. Did you ever have medical care before? Most of them said no, maybe on birth. Not prenatal. And I've been involved in medical matters, pharmacy, interested in this long enough to know the importance of prenatal care, to know the importance of diet, to know the terrible tragedy of protein deficiency, to know that America finds 14 other nations ahead of it, when it comes to the infant mortality rate.

I don't like that, I like to be first. I've been second in a couple of things. That means you end up last. (Laughter) Now, we've just recently, the President has recently named an advisory committee to make a thorough study of the nations' long range needs for health facilities. These are beginnings; one of the great challenges, and I want to leave this with you, now, is to increase, even double the number of of doctors graduating each year from our medical schools, nurses, medical technicians, and to see that there is a wider range of Americans who can go to these schools of

the healing arts.

Today, in Vietnam, there are thousands of young Americans with some medical training. I was there just a few months ago, as you know. I came back and presented a report to our government, one of my friends is here tonight, Dr. Edgar Berman, that was with me, and we reviewed the hospital and the health needs in that country. In all that you've read of late, it was long ago made possible and made known, and we have a tremendous task on our hands. Of course, one of the great achievements in this struggle is the fact of the medical and hospital care. Not a single man, or few, should I put it this way, few, if any, of our servicemen are over 30 minutes away from a hospital, and those that have been the victim of shrapnel or shell or sickness are readily cared for. I saw statistics, not long ago, showing over 100,000 casualties. I'm sure you know that of the 100,000, over 80 some thousand have been to hospitals and of those 80,000, 40,000 only went to an outpatient clinic at most, and most of the 40,000 with the exception of 5,000, have been restored back to combat duty and to normal health, a remarkable achievement. My, how proud the medical association must be, the doctors, how proud the medical schools and hospital managers must be. I wish we could always do

so well at home.

Any service man who needed medical help has learned to place his trust in those Army medics and in those Navy and Marine Corpsmen. They are very brave. I had a young helicopter pilot the other day that took me around. He had 1600 missions and everyone of them to save a life, everyone of them, hospital, medical, hospital helicopter. Flying right down into machine gun fire and flack, picking up the wounded, and going back, begging to go back. Isn't it amazing how some of them, not someof them, most of them who have been there take their stand. For the first time, we're making it easier for these men, upon their return to civilian life to continue to provide health care and to provide more training. The President announced yesterday a comprehensive plan called Project Remed, to put these skilled Americans that I speak of, to work, from the time they leave the military service.

Another source of men and women willing to serve is the more than 30,000 returned Peace Corps volunteers. Unfortunately, these resources, have until now not been fully utilized. One reason perhaps is that we may be too reluctant to give these young people as much responsibility at home as they've had abroad,

working in the Peace Corps or the military service. I said to a group of industrialists the other day, a negro colonel that I was with in Korea was in charge of the entire division. Don't tell me he can't run an assembly line in a plant. He handled more supplies, more equipment than most managers of a whole factory, and he did it magnificently. What will happen to him, where will he go, what will be his future? These are the questions that we have to ask each of ourselves everyday.

I think one challenge of the future may be to begin to trust people under 30 more than we do today. They are doing an awful lot of work. The full use of returning servicemen and Peace Corpsmen might best be undertaken within a system of national service, far broader than we know today. Certainly, there should be very careful consideration given to proposals for those who cannot or do not serve in the armed services, give an equivalent period of their lives to national service at home or abroad, I think young Americans want to do this. I'm convinced that they want very much to devote themselves to helping others, but there must be constructive outlets. I feel that despite the small few who draw such attention to themselves for negative and irresponsible activities ,

that this young generation that I've seen from one end of this country to another, is the best, without exception, that this nation has ever had. It surely is the best in our armed services, by far, and I think it surely is excellent on our college campuses, where over a quarter of a million of them are giving of their time freely to help other people in the hard, cpre areas of our inner cities.

I've seen them at work in the Peace Corps, in Vista, in the armed services, in the poverty program, in the government and on the campuses, in business and labor, and these young people are precisely the ones in our society who are most concerned about individual human dignity and the qualitative. They want to preserve and nurture the society of wholesale technological change and quantitative emphasis.

Yes, I believe there is a constituency for a better America, just as there is a constituency for health and education. I see that constituency in American business, that is more socially conscious and civic-minded today than ever before. I have seen it in the voluntary efforts of millions and millions of Americans, people young and old, people like the two million in the American Cancer Society, volunteers, who are willing to devote their new found leisure to the

service of others. There can only be one outcome then for the future, as I see it, progress.

Let me conclude then with these few lines from my henchman who possibly understood America better than an American, Alexis de Tocqueville; sociologist, political commentator and observer, second to none. I like what he said about us. Maybe that's why I praise him.

He said, America is a land of wonders, in which everything is in constant motion and every change seems an improvement. No natural boundary seems to be set to the efforts of man, and in his eyes, that is not yet done is only that which he has not yet attempted to do.

Such is the spirit of this great country and I think I see it in this great organization. I want to thank you for what you do. I appeal to you to reach out just a little further, a little deeper into our social structure, to find if there isn't someone else that you haven't touched, haven't met, haven't talked to that you could be with. This is the great challenge to the voluntary organization. Leave it not to government to find the people. Let the people find the people. Let the people's own voluntary efforts and agencies and instrumentalities reach out to find all of the people. Then indeed you can have a government,

the kind that Lincoln talked about, of the people, by the people and for the people. I think that is the kind you want. I know it's the kind I do.

Thank you very much.

(Applause)

MR. WALLACE: Sir, I think the applause and the enthusiasm of this group tells you better than any way I have of communicating our deep and sincere thanks to you and for this very fine message. (Applause)



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