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REMARKS OF THE HONORABLE VICE PRESIDENT OF THE  
UNITED STATES,

HUBERT H. HUMPHREY

At the Minnesota Democratic-Farmer-Labor Convention

Saturday, June 22, 1968

Hilton Hotel

St. Paul, Minnesota

1 THE HONORABLE VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

2 HUBERT H. HUMPHREY: Thank you; thank you. Thank you, Geri  
3 Joseph; thank you, our National Committeewoman. It is always a  
4 special pleasure to be introduced by you, Geri; and I must say  
5 that whatever my message will be, no one will deny that I have a  
6 very attractive and charming and lovely introducer. So we got  
7 a good start, if we don't lose from here on out. (Applause)

8 Somebody told me that there was a meeting going on here  
9 today, so I thought I would just drop in and see what was going  
10 on. And from what I hear, a lot is going on here. And from  
11 what I believe is going to happen, much more is going to go on  
12 after we leave here. (Applause)

13 I wish to take this opportunity to, in the words of a  
14 very great American, talk sense to our fellow citizens and our  
15 fellow DFLers. It was my high honor and sad duty and privilege  
16 to go to London about two years ago this month and to bring back  
17 the remains of a great and noble spirit, Adlai Stevenson, a  
18 personal friend, a dedicated and devoted public servant, an  
19 inspiration to me privately and publicly, an inspiration in public  
20 affairs as well as personal life.

21 Adlai Stevenson said these words, and I wish to use  
22 them as the text of my message to you today: "I venture to  
23 suggest that patriotism is not a short and frenzied outburst of  
24 emotion but the tranquil and steady dedication of a lifetime."

25 I knew the man that said these words well enough to

2 1 know of his deep commitment to liberal thought and philosophy,  
2 and I think I would do no disservice to his memory or to his  
3 being, in fact, I think he would want me to substitute but one  
4 word; not to remove the word "patriotism," because it is still  
5 a noble and honored feeling and dedication, but let me just put  
6 one different word in and read it to you again. "I venture to  
7 suggest that liberalism is not a short and frenzied outburst of  
8 emotion but the tranquil and steady dedication of a lifetime."  
9 And I come before the members of a party that I helped build to  
10 say that there has been a lifetime of tranquil and steady  
11 dedication to the cause of liberalism, which is a banner that  
12 we raised high and honorably in this great state. (Applause)

13 It's time, my fellow Americans, that we face the  
14 realities of our time and not the fiction. John F. Kennedy  
15 once said, amongst his many moving and great statements, a  
16 phrase and a paragraph that stands us well today, and indeed  
17 should be memorized as if it were holy writ. "Peace and  
18 freedom do not come cheap, and we are destined to live out most,  
19 if not all of our lives, in uncertainty, challenge and peril."  
20 That is the first reality of the last third of the twentieth  
21 century. The cause of peace is not an emotional outburst of  
22 utterance in its behalf but the steady, stone by stone, building  
23 of a cathedral of peace, which has been the highest hope and  
24 aspiration of mankind through all civilization. And John  
25 Kennedy put it right on the line: "Peace and freedom do not



3  
1 come cheap." And then he backed it up by these words: "Let  
2 every nation know, whether it wish us well or ill, that we shall  
3 pay any price, bear any burden, meet any hardship, support any  
4 friend, oppose any foe, to assure the survival and success of  
5 liberty." (Applause)

6 And let it be crystal clear amongst those who are  
7 contestants here in this assembly, the supporters, my supporters,  
8 those of my friend Senator McCarthy (applause) -- let it be  
9 crystal clear that none of us have a monopoly on patriotism.  
10 None of us have a monopoly on the cause of peace. Each in his  
11 own way -- each in his own way -- is doing what he thinks is the  
12 right thing to do. And if I have one plea to this Convention  
13 it is this: that I know of your differences, I am well aware of  
14 the emotion that exists and the deep commitment that exists,  
15 but I ask my partisan friends, I ask my fellow Americans in this  
16 Convention, to conduct themselves in such a way that when the  
17 business of this day is done you will be able to walk out of this  
18 hall not as enemies, not even as critics, but rather as free men  
19 and women who have spoken freely your thoughts and your views  
20 and done so in what you believe is the public interest, and are  
21 willing to go forth and do battle against the common opposition  
22 of the opposition party. Be Democrats. (Applause)

23 Yes, be Democrats, but more importantly, be the kind  
24 of an American that will bring respect and will bring honor to  
25 the title of citizen of this country. (Applause)

4                   1                   The second reality, which is one that we must accept,  
2                   is that the answers to problems that are sometimes centuries  
3                   old, difficulties that have plagued us for generations, dif-  
4                   ficulties of poverty and racism, of deprivation and frustration,  
5                   that those answers are not simple, nor do they come in the  
6                   frenzied outburst of emotion. They come through hard-fought  
7                   dedication, commitment, programs, policies, argument, debate,  
8                   and finally, through the refiner's fire, the thought and give  
9                   and take of solution.

10                   And the third reality is that America is a grownup  
11                   nation, young in heart, young in spirit, if we wish it that way,  
12                   but it is grown up and it must act its age; assuming not only  
13                   the honors that come with leadership but the responsibilities,  
14                   assuming not only the privileges that come with our wealth but  
15                   the responsibilities, assuming not only the glory that comes  
16                   with strength and power but our responsibilities to ourselves and  
17                   to others. Young in spirit but mature in judgment. That must  
18                   be the third reality of our times.                   (Applause)

19                   And the fourth reality that I would like to place  
20                   before a highly sophisticated and intelligent audience of people  
21                   who have involved themselves in political action is this, that  
22                   we in this country, with all of our shortcomings -- and we prone  
23                   to list them often -- with all of our limitations -- and some take  
24                   even joy in citing them -- that we in this country have more  
25                   chance to overcome the problems that beset us than any people at

5  
1 any time, at any place, than ever before. We have the resources;  
2 we have the know-how; we have the skills; we have the wealth.  
3 The only question is, do we have the will. I come here to say  
4 to you that we have it. (Applause)

5 Last evening I spoke, as did Senator McCarthy, to  
6 the Legislators' Dinner. Might I say that these two Minne-  
7 sotans that seemed to have stirred such great debate in our midst  
8 have worked side by side for well over a generation, working in  
9 the vineyards of this Party, of our Congress and of our govern-  
10 ment.

11 We have never asked in this Party for unanimity. We  
12 have never thought that a liberal political institution should  
13 be a monolith. We believe in a pluralistic society for our  
14 nation, and we believe in a wide variety of views for our  
15 people. What is more important is to know that life is not just  
16 one thing; it is made up of many things. And a political party  
17 has many interests, and it does a disservice to the cause of  
18 good government if it has but one interest.

19 And might I suggest that those of us who think we  
20 are so very right -- and we're all guilty of it -- might pause  
21 momentarily to ask ourselves the question: Could we be wrong?

22 I don't believe that any man, any mortal, has a  
23 hammerlock on truth. I believe that what we seek to do out of  
24 argument and debate, out of the free processes of democracy,  
25 is to discover the truth, to seek it, to find out what is right.



6 1 It is not difficult, my friends, to do what is right if you know  
2 what is right. The problem is to find out what is right and then  
3 to do it to the best of your ability. (Applause)

4 Last evening I said that I put the highest priorities  
5 for our nation. As priority number 1 for the next President of  
6 the United States, priority number 1 for the next administration  
7 in Washington, and it should be priority number 1 in the United  
8 Nations and every state capitol and every city, town and town-  
9 ship, -- the relaxation of tensions and the everlasting pursuit  
10 of a just and an honorable peace, at home and abroad. (Applause)

11 The next President of the United States, whoever he  
12 may be, if he is to be worthy of the heritage of this land and  
13 its promise, must be dedicated above everything else to the  
14 concept of reconciliation, to reconcile those amongst us that  
15 seem to have such strong views and to try to find a common  
16 ground, and, more importantly, to move ahead as we search for  
17 that common ground; and to reconcile the differences in this  
18 world, to bind up the wounds, to strengthen the spirit, to  
19 mobilize the resources for development, human development,  
20 material development, national development, international  
21 development, because as a great spiritual leader, Pope Paul VI,  
22 has said, "Development is the new name for peace." And there  
23 is no peace without development, and there is no development  
24 ultimately without peace. They are one and inseparable.

25 (Applause)

7  
1 Now, let me talk to you about peace at home and the  
2 search for peace abroad. And let me put it on the line again,  
3 that the search for peace is not the cause of the timid.  
4 Winning it, winning the peace, is a lonely battle.

5 I started my message to you today with the words of  
6 Adlai Stevenson, that "I venture to suggest" -- and I put in one  
7 other word -- "liberalism is not a short and frenzied outburst  
8 of emotion but the tranquil and steady dedication of a lifetime."

9 Ladies and gentlemen, when I arose here I heard somebody say  
10 "1948." That's right; that's right; that indeed is right. And  
11 I am proud of every minute of my public life. (Applause)

12 But, my fellow Americans, it wasn't just a frenzied  
13 outburst of emotion in Philadelphia at the Democratic Con-  
14 vention. I came home here to this state to lead a party.

15 I went on to the Congress of the United States, and for 16, yea,  
16 16 years, year in and year out, with scorn and ridicule heaped  
17 upon me, fought the good fight for the battle of human rights  
18 and civil rights. And it was my privilege to be the floor  
19 leader and to be the successful floor leader, at long last, in  
20 1964 for the most comprehensive program of civil rights ever  
21 enacted by the United States. (Applause)

22 A good idea requires putting it to work. And did we  
23 quit in 1964? Never. I have had the privilege in this  
24 government to coordinate the civil rights activities for the  
25 needy, for the minorities of our land, for the black people,



8  
1 for the poor, every day of my life. I stood alongside of a  
2 President when we went to the Congress and asked for the  
3 guarantee of those rights. I stood alongside of Senator Mondale  
4 in the Congress of the United States even this past year as we  
5 passed the open housing law that permits people to have --  
6 (applause) -- that permits people to have freedom of choice in  
7 their housing. Freedom of choice, the essence of a free  
8 society.

9           It didn't come easy. The Vice President of the  
10 United States helped get those extra three votes to break that  
11 filibuster. The Vice President of the United States helped  
12 get those hearings that started that legislation. Not an  
13 emotional outburst of frenzy, but hard, steady, sometimes  
14 unknown, anonymous work, to get the job done. And we haven't  
15 even come close to getting the job done. (Applause) There is  
16 so much more to do. (Applause)

17           The first bill I ever voted on in the Congress of  
18 the United States was aid to education. Each year that bill  
19 for years was killed and crucified on the cross of racism or  
20 religion. And finally a President came to the White House and  
21 a majority whip from the state of Minnesota, the man speaking  
22 to you, stood on the floor of the Senate, and we passed the  
23 most comprehensive, the broadest program of federal aid to  
24 education that this nation has ever known. Not an emotional  
25 frenzy, but hard work. (Applause)

9

1 Nineteen years ago this May the then junior Senator  
2 from Minnesota speaking, as I did, in the Senate on that day,  
3 on May 17th, 1949, offered a bill to provide health and hospital  
4 and nursing home care under the terms of Social Security for  
5 persons age 65 and over. I suffered the ridicule and the scorn  
6 of many. I was called every name that anybody could conceive.  
7 Every year through my public life I stayed with that legislation,  
8 sought new sponsors and co-sponsors, and I was privileged as  
9 the Vice President of the United States to go to Independence,  
10 Missouri, and sit alongside of the President and the former  
11 President, Harry Truman, and see President Lyndon Johnson sign  
12 the bill that is known as Medicare. (Applause)

13 When others stood by and condemned the surpluses  
14 that were gathering in our graneries, when others complained  
15 about the costs of our agricultural program, four years before  
16 it ever became law, and then when it did become law, I am happy  
17 to tell you that my name was on this as one of the sponsors and  
18 as the original sponsor to put the abundance of our fields, to  
19 put the abundance of our farms to work to save lives in the  
20 Food for Peace Program, which bears my name. (Applause)

21 Five years before the Congress of the United States  
22 finally, when we could get a Democratic President, was able to  
23 pass a Job Corps Program and an Anti-Poverty Program, I went  
24 before the committees of the Congress and introduced the legis-  
25 lation and asked Congress to provide for a Youth Opportunity

10

1 Act, to provide for a Job Corps, to provide for a war on  
2 poverty, and I was there with Sargent Shriver and John Kennedy  
3 and Lyndon Johnson to help write the legislation of today that  
4 represents our war on poverty. (Applause)

5 Oh, ladies and gentlemen, I am not about ready to  
6 apologize for what we have done. (Applause) I am only here to  
7 tell you that what we have done is only a beginning. We have  
8 so much more to do, We have only begun to plow the furrow;  
9 we have only begun to open up the opportunities. And I call  
10 upon the DFL Party to put itself together in one massive unit  
11 of cooperation and identification with the needs of the needy,  
12 with help to the deprived and the depraved, and help us make  
13 these programs work far better than they have to date. (Applause)

14 Now, somebody said to me when I came in this hall,  
15 "Mr. Vice President, be specific." And I have been, and I shall  
16 be some more.

17 This Party helped elect John Kennedy. This Party  
18 helped elect Lyndon Johnson. I have helped with both. This  
19 state was one of the two states in the Midwest, Missouri and  
20 Minnesota, and the only state from the eastern seaboard, from  
21 the Appalachians, to the Rocky Mountains, to the Pacific state,  
22 Nevada, that in 1960 went for John Kennedy. (Applause)

23 I waged to the best of my ability, which obviously  
24 wasn't enough, a campaign in the primaries of that year with  
25 Mr. Kennedy. He won. (Applause) And when he won there was no



11

1 rancor. I came back to this state. I came back to this state  
2 to lead the fight for that man in the state of Minnesota. I  
3 came back to this Midwest to lead the fight for John Kennedy.  
4 I went on to the Congress to become his majority whip. I went  
5 on to become one of his leaders in the Congress. And let me  
6 tell you, some of the happiest days of my political life were  
7 when I stood alongside of the man that said, "Let's get this  
8 country moving again. Let's begin." (Applause)

9 But possibly an accounting might be somewhat helpful.  
10 I believe that I am talking to people in this audience that are  
11 concerned about such things as education and health and con-  
12 sumers and jobs.

13 ... Two or three delegates interposed with "Viet  
14 Nam" ...

15 VICE PRESIDENT HUMPHREY: You do your candidate a  
16 great disservice. Might I suggest to the representatives that  
17 support this illustrious United States Senator, be as polite  
18 and as decent as he is and he will be all the happier.

19 (Standing Applause)

20 And I notice that is the way most of you are, too,  
21 and I want to congratulate you. (Applause)

22 But let me just review for you, because let me  
23 assure you that once the Convention is over in Chicago, our  
24 opposition is going to be after us, and they are going to be  
25 after us with everything in the book, make no mistake about it.

12

1 So you at least ought to give a little attention to some of the  
2 things that might have happened, with which you can agree. They  
3 will find plenty of things to criticize us about.

4 Let's take a look at something that I think is quite  
5 important. Thomas Jefferson said, "You cannot be both free and  
6 ignorant." And let me assure you that the test of freedom is  
7 in the education of its people.

8 Four years ago this Government was expending less  
9 than four billions of dollars on aid to education. This last  
10 year and this year we are spending twelve billions of dollars.  
11 Nine million underprivileged children, the victims of separate  
12 but unequal schools -- nine million of the poor in 19,000 school  
13 districts are today receiving aid, substantial aid, because a  
14 President, a government, cared and because there was a Demo-  
15 cratic majority that cared in the Congress of the United  
16 States. That is quite a victory. (Applause)

17 One and one-half million college students are re-  
18 ceiving Federal loans and grants. Two billion dollars worth of  
19 Federal funds last year plowed into our universities for  
20 purposes of expansion of facilities, much less the many grants  
21 for scientific research. Six hundred thousand crippled boys  
22 and girls last year aided by vocational rehabilitation. Two  
23 million children in the last three years in Project Head Start,  
24 the first time they ever had a chance.

25 I submit to you that while this record is not all that

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1 we would want it to be, and I submit to you that while it  
2 represents only a beginning, it is far better than our opposition  
3 ever dreamed it could be, and it deserves the commendation and  
4 the support of the Democratic Party. (Applause)

5 A word about health. There is an old phrase that he  
6 who has health has hope, and he who has hope has everything.  
7 Health problems. A nation that ought to be the most healthy.  
8 This President, this Vice President, this Congress, two  
9 Presidents, Kennedy and Johnson, did something for the nation's  
10 health. We have increased the investment in our health  
11 programs at the Federal level from four billion dollars to  
12 fourteen billion dollars in the last four years. Mark my words,  
13 the conservatives think that is far too much, and even a majority  
14 now of the Congress of the United States wants to cut it back.  
15 But your President and your Vice President worked long hours to  
16 see that whatever cuts come in this budget due to congressional  
17 directive, that those cuts shall not come out of the poor,  
18 that those deductions shall not come from the needy. We are  
19 going to see that those deductions come from those who can best  
20 afford to take the reductions rather than those who can least  
21 afford to take the reductions. (Applause)

22 I gather we care about health. Four billions to  
23 fourteen. Twenty million people covered by Medicare. Seven  
24 million last year receiving its benefits. Thirty-one million  
25 vaccinated to be spared the scourge of polio, twenty million



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1 from the scourge of measles. Three million needy children from  
2 the ghettos and the slums and the hills and the valleys of rural  
3 poverty receiving health care under Medicaid. Two hundred  
4 eighty-six community mental health centers. Two hundred and  
5 eighty-six community mental health centers, and some of them  
6 here in Minnesota, serving forty-seven million Americans. One  
7 hundred and thirty-seven new mental retardation centers. There  
8 wasn't one of them three years ago -- not one. One out of every  
9 400 babies born in this land mentally retarded.

10 My fellow Democrats, you people who say you believe in  
11 government with a heart, how can you turn your back upon this  
12 kind of legislation? I would think you would raise your voices  
13 in praise and in jubilation because this government has cared  
14 for the relief of the needy. (Applause)

15 Four hundred and twenty thousand children under the  
16 Crippled Children's program. Six hundred eighty thousand  
17 infants this last year receiving care through the Maternal and  
18 Child Health Care Act.

19 They say: what have you done? Working unceasingly,  
20 working with everything we have, in the vineyards of liberal  
21 democracy. Every one of these things came the hard way.

22 I heard from this platform today about housing.  
23 Ladies and gentlemen, while men were campaigning we passed the  
24 greatest housing legislation and the greatest housing program  
25 that was ever passed in the history of this country, a five

1 billion dollar housing program for the people of America.

2 (Applause)

3 You know, you talk liberalism, but it's better to

4 live it, to work for it. (Applause)

5 Yes, I hear about the great commitments that we must  
6 make to our needy. This has been my life, of making those  
7 commitments, and it will continue to be my life, in or out of  
8 public life.

9 In 1963 75,000 of the unemployed of this country,  
10 and there were many unemployed, were in job training. In 1968,  
11 as of this month, 1,100,000 in training. A million with new  
12 skills under the Manpower Defense Training Act; and a million  
13 youth, hard core unemployed at one time, with new skills under  
14 the Youth Act. A budget this year for manpower development for  
15 the first time of \$2,100,000,000, to advance new training to  
16 1,300,000 people who have never had a job in their lives. The  
17 mobilization of the private business sector, of the labor move-  
18 ment and government in partnership, in the greatest single  
19 effort that has ever been made to bring dignity to a human  
20 being, to give him the chance to earn and to learn and to stand  
21 on his own feet. That's the kind of things that we are doing,  
22 and don't let it go unnoticed. (Applause)

23 I heard it said that we are not doing enough on the  
24 war on poverty. I agree. But I remind you that four years ago  
25 there wasn't any war on poverty.

1 I have been told we haven't been doing enough in  
2 pollution control. I remind you that two years ago there wasn't  
3 any.

4 I have been told that we are not doing enough about  
5 Federal Aid to Education. We have done more in the last four  
6 years than in the preceding one hundred.

7 I have been told that we haven't done enough for the  
8 poor, and indeed we haven't. But let me tell you what we have  
9 done is not insignificant. Five million seven hundred thousand  
10 families of the poor in the last four years have been raised by  
11 their efforts and the programs of this government and industry  
12 from the pits and the slums of poverty to the high ground of  
13 jobs and dignity. Five million seven hundred thousand.

14 (Applause)

15 These are statistics and facts, and I have always  
16 been reminded that they are not very interesting, but let me  
17 tell you they are the only way that you find what has been done.

18 Unemployment rates. January, 1961, 5.8 per cent;  
19 January, 1963, 4.4 per cent; April, 1968, 2.1 per cent. White  
20 unemployment: 5.2 in '61; 3.9 in '63; 1.9 in '68. Non-white  
21 unemployment, the tough problem and the one that we must get  
22 at: 1961, 11.2; 1963, 9.7; April, 1968, 4.0. (Applause)

23 Not enough, but just enough to tell you that we can  
24 do it.

25 Now, my fellow Americans, I ask you for the chance to



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1 move this country along. America is the land of tomorrow --  
2 it always has been -- and the highest destiny of this nation is  
3 yet to be achieved.

4 I spoke to you last evening about our 200th anniversary  
5 and what it should mean to us, and I speak to you today in that  
6 same vein. I ask you to join together in trying to fashion even  
7 better policies and programs, to correct the inequities and the  
8 injustices that inflict us, to help other people stand tall  
9 without tearing somebody else down.

10 I do not come to this Convention seeking your support  
11 by denouncing my friend. I come here to this Convention seeking  
12 your support on the basis of a record of accomplishment and on  
13 a promise of fulfillment of things undone. (Applause)

14 May I ask you now to go on with your business, to do  
15 it in the spirit of understanding and tolerance and charity of  
16 one another, to fully understand that what you do and say here  
17 will have an effect in the months ahead.

18 No one asks that we not argue. To ask Democrats not  
19 to argue is to ask them not to breathe. (Applause) No one is  
20 asking that dissent be suppressed, but people are saying that  
21 it's not enough to dissent. It is enough to dissent to find a  
22 better idea and then to put that better idea to work.

23 (Applause)

24 And I am going to ask you to help me. I am going to  
25 ask you to help me to put that better idea to work, and that

18

1 better idea is to make America not only here at home for our  
2 fellow Americans but abroad, -- to make America what Lincoln  
3 said it once was, and what it will ever continue to be, to make  
4 America the last and best hope of this earth, and to make that  
5 America by precept and example a place that offers opportunity,  
6 a place that offers dignity and a nation that offers hope and  
7 opportunity, not only to itself but to people everywhere.

8 Now, let's get on out and win an election. Let's  
9 get the job done.

(Standing Applause)

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17 O. C. Breviu, Court Reporter  
729 Midland Bank Building  
18 Minneapolis, Minnesota 55401  
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25

- 1 - JFK: 'Peace & freedom do not come cheap. Destined to live rest of our lives in uncertainty, challenge and peril.'
- 2 - Answers not simple. ~~'age of innocence gone'~~
- 3 - America is grown-up nation. Must act our age. Young in spirit; mature in judgment.

4 - More chance to overcome problems than ever before. Power/skill/resources

5 - Peace and relaxation of tensions absolute priorities.

— Bind up America. Bring world back to sanity.

(X) | Immediate cease fire. Back our negotiators. Don't risk peace by unilateral withdrawal.



- Civil Rights
- Education
- Health
- Aid to the Poor
- Urban Redevelop  
93 to 10 Billion

### Consumer Protection

#### Civil Rights -

- Voting
- of questioning
- Jury

- coalition govt.  
rejected.  
Rusk + Harriman

- Give back to  
Vietnamese.

No war on poverty  
while distracted  
in Vietnam.

Draining moral  
energy of this  
country.

Housing - cut back  
 $\frac{1}{10}$  \* of what Kerner Comm.  
asked.

"Warring the Peace is a lonely  
battle" JFK

New name for Peace is Development

- |                      |                                     |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| - Food for Peace     | - Nuclear Test Ban                  |
| - Peace Corps        | - Non Proliferation Treaty          |
| - Disarmament        | - Banning weapons<br>on outer space |
| - Cyprus-Middle East | - Consensus Treaty                  |

"Peace and freedom do not  
come cheap, and we are  
destined to live out most  
if not all, of our lives in  
uncertainty and Challenge  
and Risk"

Stevenson - "I venture to suggest that  
Patriotism is not a short and  
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but the tranquil and steady  
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Let every nation know, whether  
it wishes us well or ill -  
that we shall pay any price,  
bear any burden, meet any  
hardship, support any friend,  
oppose any foe to assure  
the survival & security of  
Liberty.

✓ (Camps)  
 ✓ Recreation Parks  
 ✓ Sports - not a DAY - Swimming  
ESTIMATE OF SUMMER JOBS FOR DISADVANTAGED YOUTHS  
 (in thousands)

Funds Summer '67 - '68

1964 1965-66

	<u>Summer '67</u>	<u>Summer '68</u>	<u>Diff.</u>
<u>Neighborhood Youth Corps</u>			
In-School Program .....	294	294	-0-
Out-of-School Youth .....	77	63	-14
<u>Other Federal Programs</u>			
MDTA and Other Programs ...	39	41	+2
Federal Agency Hires .....	43	70	+27
College Work Study .....	90	90	-0-
Vocational Education Work Study .....	12	50	+38
Youth Employment in Summer Headstart .....	16	16	-0-
Concentrated Employment Program .....	-0-	22	+22
JOBS .....	-0-	10	+10
TOTAL, Federal .....	571	656	+85
<u>National Alliance of Businessmen Commitment</u> ....			
	-0-	200	+200
TOTAL GOAL .....	571	856	+285

over 20  
 1.9 % White Unemployment  
 4.0 % Non-White Unemployment } all-time low

June 21, 1968



## manpower

1963 - 75,000 men & women in  
Trang

1968 - 1,000,000 - in Trang

almost 1 million new skills - under MOTA  
youth - new skills  
under N.Y.P.

⑧ \$2.1 Billion Manpower Budget  
that for 1.3 million Americans  
new skills

## Anti Poverty

more than 5.7 million above poverty  
line

109,000 I of Corps }  
2/3 gone to jobs  
million

1.9 - Food Stamp

16.5 million - School Milk

18.5 " School Lunch

Youth Opportunity

ESTIMATE OF FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR SUMMER PROGRAMS  
(in millions)

	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>
NYC Program .....	176.7	157.6
Title I ESEA.....	150.0	168.0
Summer Headstart Program .....	101.5	102.5
College Work-Study Program .....	49.5	49.5
Federal Employment Program .....	24.2	43.4
Community Action Program .....	36.7	35.0
MDTA Program .....	22.5	23.3
Concentrated Employment and JOBS Program .....	-0-	20.0
Upward Bound Program .....	19.0	20.0
Other Federal Programs .....	<u>16.8</u>	<u>42.3</u>
TOTAL .....	596.9	661.9

June 21, 1968

# ④ Health Last 4 years

x 4 - to \$14 Billion

x 20 million by medicare  
7 million its benefits

✓ 31 million <sup>children</sup> - Polio, Diphtheria  
Vaccinated Tetanus

✓ 20 " for measles  
3 million children

health care  
under medicare

137 new mental  
Retardation  
clinics

286 - Comm. mental  
Health Centers  
serving 47 million

396 <sup>mothers</sup> + 680,000 infants  
are receiving care

through maternal  
Child health care

420,000 children  
under crippled childrens prog

## Educ

Education bill	Last 4 yrs
12 million	

~~6 million~~

1.5 million 2nd Student  
Aid

2.2 new schools

9 - million in  
19,000 school Dist  
El. Sec Ed

600,000 help for  
Voc Rehab

2 million Head Start

500 Sec

13% increase for  
23 million Benef  
in 1967

Unemployment  
see sheet

Consumers  
Truth in Pack  
Truth in Lend



## Halt Bombing

Do not think it realistic  
to stop limited bombing  
restricted to military  
targets - without  
some sign of reciprocity  
from the north

Marshall Plan for cities -  
Does this mean Johnson  
not done enough?

No one has said we have.  
We made progress -  
We tried & proven  
something - Head Start to  
model cities

Concept of Presidency?

- open Presidency -
- Active Presidency -

Priorities -

- Reduce Tension
- Speed Reconciliation
- get on with the  
work of peaceful  
development - here  
& in the world

Mc. Hanoi

- (a) Don't question his motives  
Do question his judgment  
Discussions continue  
Hope he will reconsider  
He has made a mistake

Mc - 3rd Party -  
He knows importance of  
2 parties -

Chicago meeting -  
Speak for themselves  
country has had enough of  
this artificially - created  
conflict and negotiation

ABM -  
I have favored for years  
a mutual reduction in  
arms - nuclear &  
conventional -

Trying for 15 months  
on offensive & defensive  
systems

Gromyko speak of Thurs

Platform - I'm for open  
and free discussion of  
the platform - open  
consultation -

Notes on  
McCarthy  
Sp. to  
Mum O'H  
Concl

SCHEDULE

VICE PRESIDENT HUBERT H. HUMPHREY

MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA  
and  
WAVERLY, MINNESOTA

JUNE 29, 30, JULY 1, 1968

ADVANCEMEN:

Bill Mullin  
Bruce Solomonson  
Rudy Steury  
Cornell Moore

Mike Weinstein SS



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