

From the Office of:
SENATOR HUBERT H. HUMPHREY
1313 New Senate Office Building
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Capitol 4-3121, Ext. 2424

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SENATOR HUMPHREY SAYS UNITED STATES HAS CAPACITY,
BOTH ECONOMIC AND INTELLECTUAL, TO ABOLISH POVERTY

Senate Majority Whip Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) said tonight that the United States has the resources, intelligence and knowledge to insure the opportunity for the good life for all of its citizens.

"It is no exaggeration to say that for the first time in the recorded history of mankind a people and a country have the power to accomplish this objective--the elimination of want and privation," Humphrey told the Insulation Board Institute.

Humphrey was keynote speaker at the institute's 50th anniversary observance in Rye, New York. Insulation board was first produced in International Falls, Minnesota.

Humphrey said that within the next few weeks Congress would enact two legislative proposals that will be "important milestones" on the way to creating "The Great Society"--passage of the Economic Opportunity Act to launch the War on Poverty and creation of a Commission on Automation, Technology and Employment.

Humphrey said the United States now has a gross national product of \$625 billion, a figure six times the comparable total during the pre-depression year of 1929.

"The Federal Reserve Board places our gross national savings and investment moneys at over a staggering quarter of a trillion dollars," he said. "This is half again as much as it was only five years ago."

Humphrey said it is estimated that the sum of available human knowledge doubles every nine years and that it now is possible to solve nearly any problem society can devise.

"But the mere availability of the necessary resources and the new knowledge are not enough," he said. "We are also faced with some enormous problems."

Between 1960 and 1970, he said, 22 million jobs will be eliminated by automation and new production techniques and 12.5 million persons will join the labor force for the first time.

(OVER)

"These figures mean that we shall have to provide close to 300,000 new job opportunities a month just to stay even with the current effects of automation and the new labor force alone," he said.

Rolling back the present unemployment figure of about 5 million-- in addition to providing jobs to stay even with automation and new job seekers--will require an even greater effort, he said.

"We must mobilize our best minds and our resources into a joint venture of sociologists and scientists with capital, business and labor plus the help of government at all levels to capture the future."

Humphrey said it is essential that science and technology maintain an understanding partnership with business, education and government to help solve some of the nation's problems.

The federal government now invests about \$15 billion annually in research and development, he said, with much earmarked for projects related to the nation's security and leadership.

"From this vast research and development program....we are gaining abundant new knowledge and great new skills at the forefront of every discipline in science and engineering--resources which have enormous present or potential economic value," he said.

"In our free society the application of these new tools is the responsibility and the opportunity of the private sector of our economy."

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Humphrey said the United States now has a gross national product of \$625 billion, a figure six times the comparable total during the pre-depression year of 1929. "The Federal Reserve Board places our gross national savings and investment money at over a staggering quarter of a trillion dollars," he said. "This is half again as much as it was only five years ago." Humphrey said it is estimated that the sum of available human knowledge doubles every nine years and that it now is possible to solve nearly any problem society can devise. "But the mere availability of the necessary resources and the new knowledge are not enough," he said. "We are also faced with some enormous problems."

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(OVER)

Karl Munch
(young man - staff)

President, Robert Costa

ⓧ K. G. Mac Intosh
U.P. of Minn + Ontario
Paper Co

Address by

Senator Hubert H. Humphrey

Bob Faegre
Presid of IBO

Insulation Board Institute

ⓧ Fine Introduction

June 25, 1964

It gives me great pleasure to be here for the
Insulation Board Institute and to join you in celebrating
50 years of progress in a vigorous industry. Any
anniversary of a strong and growing industry is an
inspiration. And to mark a half century of growth in
an industry that had its beginnings at International
Falls, Minnesota, is an occasion that I particularly
enjoy.

50th
Anniv

Minn.

✓ Enthusiastic Crowd
✓ Cocktail Hour

ⓧ Successful man
Surprised matter - on. face

Spate morning hour
afternoon for
I have

Sounds like small
Everyone so friendly, noisy

The growth of your industry exemplifies the progress which has been made in our country as industrial leaders forge ahead along new frontiers of science and technology.

The name of Carl Muench already ranks with those of Chrysler and Ford, of the Wright Brothers and Samuel Langley, and others whose inventiveness have brought us new industries.

More than 10,000 families are supported by your industry.

And its 300 million dollar capital investment provides income for some 3,000 distributors and 33,000 retail building material firms.

In this period of expansion in our nation - a period which parallels the years of growth of the insulation board industry - the United States has achieved greater scientific and technical progress than that of all previous generations combined.

*90% of all the
scientists that ever lived
are now alive today.*

↳ This progress has been achieved within a political system that is demonstrating that it is the most effective, adaptive and responsive form of government yet devised.

↳ But this system is undergoing a most severe test in today's world with its great social, political and economic change.

↳ One of the distressing facts is that in the midst of all this progress and overall prosperity we find that one-fifth of the people in our great nation still live in poverty. Another fifth lives on the ragged edge of want and privation. This blot on the face of America is unnecessary and we must take steps to erase it. The United States has the resources, intelligence and knowledge to bring about affluence for all of its citizens.

Great Society

President Johnson, in a brilliant address at the University of Michigan a short time ago, spoke of the opportunity we have to create a new and great society.
"For a century we labored to settle and subdue a continent," he said. "For half a century we called upon unbounded invention and untiring industry to create an order of plenty for all our people. The challenge of the next half-century is whether we have the wisdom to use that wealth to enrich and elevate our national life ... and to advance the quality of American civilization."

The rapid advances now being made in science and technology, in the skills of management, in our capacity to conduct large scale organized effort, present a dramatic challenge to us to do something about the creation of this great society.

Yes It is no exaggeration to say that for the first time in the recorded history of mankind a people and a country have the power to accomplish this objective - the elimination of want and privation. (A)

The Gross National Product - the measure of our nation's productive and consumption capacity - totaled 104 billion dollars at the height of the pre-depression boom year of 1929. Today it is 625 billion dollars ... six times as much... and still climbing fast.

The Federal Reserve Board places our gross national savings and investment moneys at over a staggering quarter of a trillion dollars. This is half again as much as it was only five years ago.

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It is indeed a fact that we have
~~We also have~~ the intelligence and the knowledge to

help eliminate poverty. Admiral Rickover estimates that the

sum of human knowledge available to us doubles every nine

years. Former Assistant Secretary of Defense John J. Rubel

has said that the new knowledge available now can literally

solve any problem society can devise if there is what he

calls the social need. Social need is his term for a national

objective that the people demand.

But The mere availability of the necessary resources are
to will to use them needed.
not enough. We cannot underrate the enormous problems that

we face ... problems of an exploding population, mass movement

to urban centers, and the prospect of high unemployment due to

automation and technological
change.

For example,

There are about five million unemployed in this country. Adding to the problem of creating new jobs is the fact that between 1960 and 1970 a total of 22 million jobs will be eliminated by automation and new production techniques. At the same time an additional 12.5 million new persons will join the labor force for the first time.

37.5 million Jobs

These figures mean we must provide about 300,000 new job openings a month just to stay even...this means new jobs every month for the ^Equivalent of the population of cities the size of Miami, Florida...or Akron, Ohio....or Omaha, Nebraska. And to cut back the unemployment level we will have to provide even more job openings than that.

Then to

Our country now is growing at the rate of 3 million people a year....a rate of growth that will push the total by 1980 to about 250 million.

Popul.

And as we grow, the big cities will continue to get bigger. The heartland of America is being drained by a migration to the sea coasts. By 1980 more than three quarters of our people - more than our entire present population - will be living in giant cities. This massive shift is taking place today into metropolitan centers that already are overgrown, overcrowded and underplanned.

We must mobilize our best minds and our resources into a joint venture of sociologists and scientists with capital, business and labor plus the help of government at all levels to capture the future. We have done it before. We have made progress in bringing about abundance for all.

Franklin Roosevelt talked about one-third of the nation living in poverty. We now have cut this back to one-fifth.

Win Wars

This administration has pending in the Congress a number of bills that ^{we believe will} ~~will~~ do much to help create the great society. Within the next few weeks we expect to pass two of these which will be important milestones on the road to abundance - an Economic Opportunity Act and the creation of a Commission on Automation.

The Economic Opportunity Act embraces the first steps of the Administration's program to begin the War on Poverty.

The Commission on Automation is needed so we can take the steps now to do some creative, imaginative planning to deal with the problems of automation, our changing technology and changes in defense spending.

There are many needs in ^{America} ~~this country~~ crying out for
 the application of the new knowledge, ^{that} our changing technology
 is bringing us. There are many tasks and projects that would
 create thousands of new jobs, create many new communities,
 revitalize old ones. ^{new knowledge} Our new powers can put men to work,
^{- new knowledge -} not lay them off. Our new powers can create "vital new
regions", not "depressed areas." But this will take planning ^{and action}
 not wishful thinking.

Rebuild
 our
 cities -
 Housing
 schools
 transport

It is essential that science and technology maintain
 an understanding partnership with business, education and
 government to help solve some of these problems. The
 federal government now invests about 15 billion dollars a
 year in ⁶ research and development....much of it is earmarked
 for projects related to the nation's security and leadership
⁶ some of it will result in industrial expansion and
 opportunity that will help ease some of the nation's economic
 problems.

R +
 D

Defense

Partnership

In our free society the application of new findings
and techniques is the responsibility and the opportunity of
the private sector of the economy. *But, I repeat,* Government and industry
must maintain and strengthen an understanding partnership
if our national interest is to be served. ✱

There is nothing new about the evils of poverty.
Its destructive toll on the human spirit - even more than
its social cost in welfare and disease - has torn at our
sense of justice. What is new about poverty is that we
can see now that it is not necessary.
CAN BE ELIMINATED.

Americans no longer have to live in poverty and it is
wonderful that this is so. It will be nothing less than
criminal negligence if our knowledge, and our resources, are
not used to help people help themselves.

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