



news release

FROM THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE PUBLICITY DIVISION 1730 K STREET, N.W. WASHINGTON 6, D.C. FEDERAL 3-8750

FOR A.M.'S RELEASE
MONDAY, OCTOBER 12
ATT'N WOMEN'S EDITORS

B-3857

EXCERPTS OF ADDRESS PREPARED FOR DELIVERY
BY
SENATOR HUBERT HUMPHREY
AT A DINNER OF THE ELEANOR ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL FOUNDATION
SUNDAY NIGHT, OCTOBER 11
SHOREHAM HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D.C.

This is a night to remember. We honor a great lady whom Mankind will never forget.

Mrs. Roosevelt would have been so proud - not merely that you remember her, but that you do so in this meaningful way.

This fund-raising dinner and others like it across the land are giving this noble Foundation the vital resources to carry on her work. Your presence tonight means good deeds tomorrow.

Mrs. Roosevelt's life was like a great symphony. It had many varied movements. But it had one underlying theme which always re-
curred - the rights of human beings.

It was an international symphony - played on the world scene, admired by the world's audience. No language or other barrier ever separated Eleanor Roosevelt from any human being on earth. The distinguished Ambassadors gathered here tonight attest to that fact.

The last great movement - her last great work - was as Chairman of the President's Commission on the Status of Women.

Just 1 year ago today, the Commission's Report was released - appropriately enough, on her birthday.

Unfortunately, she had not lived to see the report's completion. But her indelible imprint was upon it.

So significantly did she regard the Commission that it was the only working group which had ever met in that shrine which she and the Nation hallowed - Hyde Park.

- more -

The rights of women were to her, not something apart. They were, fundamentally, the rights of individuals. She fought for those rights, not as a champion of her sex, but as a defender of the worth of the individual, irrespective of sex.

No arbitrary factor - no accident of birth - neither sex, nor race, nor color, nor nationality, nor religion, nor condition of parents, should ever fetter a human being. This was her view. This was her cause.

For it, she won triumph after triumph. The President's Commission on the Status of Women gave enormous impetus to the final enactment of the long-pending equal pay bill.

The Commission led to the formation of 33 Governors' Commissions on the Status of Women. The then Vice President of the United States, Lyndon B. Johnson, met with the Commission, worked with the Commission. And, as President, he has fulfilled letter and spirit of the Commission by appointment of so many outstanding women to high posts in Government.

We recall that Mrs. Roosevelt's own post as Chairman of the Commission was allowed to remain vacant after her death. President John F. Kennedy expressed well the judgment of the Nation when he said that no successor could adequately take her place.

A nation is measured by the greatness - not just of its men, but of its women.

Leadership is not just born; it is made, and all too often it is un-made. It goes unidentified in the early years when it should be nurtured. It is denied fair opportunity. It is discouraged. It is shackled.

We need superior education for all levels of ability. We need better counselling and guidance for the girls and young women of this Nation. In every facet of education, we need as high standards, as much inspiration, as much encouragement - if not more - for our young ladies, as for our young men.

The needs of the Nation tomorrow cannot be fulfilled by the girl who drops out from high school today.

In the arts, the sciences and engineering, in Government, in business and in labor, in every field of human endeavor, we need to open still wider the doors of opportunity for talented women.

Why? So that each girl, each woman may make a truly free choice, may realize her full potential, may strive for her heart's highest desire.

Why, also? So that, we as a Nation will not be deprived of the fullest contribution and the fullest strength of womanhood.

Mrs. Roosevelt stressed that the Family of Man is engaged today in an epic effort - for peace and for a fuller life.

The free world is simultaneously engaged in a vast competition with tyranny.

If the United States maximizes the contributions of American womanhood, we can assuredly tip the balance on the international scale - in favor of freedom.

The strength of American women - in youth, in careers, as wives, as mothers - is an asset beyond calculation to the nation.

You remember the rousing old song:

"Give me some men who are stout-hearted men,

"Who will fight for the right they adore;

"Start me with ten who are stout-hearted men,

"And I'll soon give you ten thousand more."

The time has come to add to the words. We want not only 10,000 men, but 10,000 more women leaders who will fight for the goals this Nation adores.

With 10,000 more women leaders, this country can wipe out its slums and beautify its cities. We can clean up our polluted rivers, our polluted air, and, yes, a lot of polluted thinking - hate-filled thinking - fear-filled thinking.

With 10,000 more women leaders, we can give this Nation more wholesome recreation - parks, playgrounds, forests, better beaches. We can enrich the Nation's culture. We can lower the Nation's accident rate, the crime rate, the rate of broken families.

We need 10,000 more women leaders - not because they are women, but because they have talent, ability, potential - which we too often waste. No longer should we ignore this vast under-developed asset.

By each new victory, we gain for women's rights, for human rights, we "plant a rose" in Eleanor Roosevelt's garden. We remain faithful to her immortal memory.

Tonight, 80 candles glow in what would have been her birthday cake.

We recall Ambassador Stevenson's unforgettable words:

"She would rather light a candle than curse the darkness and her glow has warmed the world."

So long as a light like hers shines, "there can be no night." There can be no darkness.

Let us so live that we light up the sky of all Mankind with hope.

Let us build. Let us create; let us advance.

Thus will Mrs. Roosevelt abide in our deeds forever.

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Remarks of Senator Hubert H. Humphrey
at the Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Foundation Dinner
Shoreham Hotel
Washington, D. C.
October 11, 1964.

Senator Humphrey. Thank you very much, Secretary Hodges and this very distinguished list of dignitaries at the head table, and the equally distinguished guests at this wonderful dinner.

I find myself in an unbelievable predicament. First of all, I have been told something that no man ever ought to be told, particularly Hubert Humphrey -- take all the time you want.

(Laughter.)

This is just a way of forcing me to exercise a modicum of self discipline and I feel far too weak and tired for that.

Secondly, I must follow the splendid inspiring remarks of our good friend, Adali Stevenson, and to do that, well, that is not the job that a man ought to take on without at least several months adequate preparation.

But I have some advice for my friend, the Ambassador. I have noticed, may I say to George Meany, that since Adali Stevenson is up at the UN, he has forgotten some of the rules of domestic politics. I wish he would leave the plumbing to the Plumbers' Union.

(Laughter.) (Applause.)

Frankly, you have been listening to Orville Freeman. Now there isn't much chance in farming. You ought to stay off that farm, Adali.

I think you ought to leave the peace keeping to Dean Rusk and leave the dogs to President Johnson.

(Applause.) (Laughter.)

Now, if you are going to injure your right hand, Adali, I have got some places where I think you could do that. We need a few hefty blows.

But things have changed. I can remember when Ambassadors used to be able to engage openly in politics. Now one has to be much more adroit. And I am very pleased that some of our

diplomats have such skill that they are both good diplomats and also good educators.

Tonight I would like to give a definition of happiness, too. I can think of it. The night of November 3rd with the right election results.

(Applause.) (Laughter.)

I don't ask for much.

(Laughter.)

But I can hardly wait.

(Laughter.) (Applause.)

I have been trying to think through what I might say to be worthy of your attention. There has been so much said already that possibly I should attempt to make mine a sort of layman's benediction.

I would say first of all that this is a night to remember. It is a night that will be remembered in many communities because what we do here is being done elsewhere. But I don't look upon this evening as a memorial as such because memorials always convey to me a note of sadness.

I look upon this as a birthday party and a birthday party is always a moment of joy.

There was something said in the early days of our Republic by John Adams about the pursuit of public happiness and I think that of all the people that I have ever known in public or private life that exemplify the true meaning of the pursuit of public happiness, happiness in its richness, in its fullness, in its purity, in its decency and its kindness, I think it is the life of Eleanor Roosevelt. And so I want to wish her a happy birthday.

(Applause.)

I think she would like our party. I know she would have found great joy in the remarks that have been said thus far.

But as has been indicated she would have said, "Hurry

up, let's get along. Get on with the work."

You know, Eleanor Roosevelt's life is hard to describe because it had so many facets to it. It was like a symphony, a great symphony, and it had many varied movements.

But I think there was one underlying theme in this beautiful symphony of the life that was hers. It is a theme that recurred time and again, and it is that theme of human rights, the rights of human beings, human dignity, and it just seems to me that that is the theme that ought to be emphasized in this, the second half of the 20th century.

Of course, it has really been the theme of life since the first spark of life because really the whole quest of man throughout all of this existence has been to make life more beautiful, to make life a dignified existence.

This was the spirit of the Judean Christian thought. It is truly the motivating philosophy of most of the great social and political philosophers.

And if there is one principle to which this country is dedicated above all others, at least the principle of our commitment, and most of the time the principle of our action, it is the principle of human dignity, of individuality, of personality, and of the right to be one's self and of the right to be respected because you are a spirit, a soul, a person; not just flesh and blood but a spark of the infinite encased in flesh and blood and mind and heart.

I also think of Eleanor Roosevelt's life being sort of an international symphony, too, because it was played on the world scene and it was admired by the world's audience.

I am sure Ambassador Stevenson could tell you again and again of the many moments of respect and admiration the many Ambassadors and dignitaries of the great nations of the world at the United Nations had for Eleanor Roosevelt even when they disagreed with her.

She was a woman of principle. She did not always seek to be agreed with or seek accommodation with everyone. She respected principle but as she respected principle and also respected others, she received respect, and I think that is the most important of all. It is not always so important to be liked as it is to be respected.

No language or any barrier ever separated Eleanor Roosevelt from any human being on earth. In fact, it is well known that she would travel almost any place under any conceivable condition or set of conditions to see people.

She knew what was the most important part of the earth. She knew who needed the attention and what needed the attention, it wasn't things. It was people. And her whole life was given over to people, and the people that are gathered here tonight are adequate testimony to that fact because in this great hall this evening are people who have known Eleanor Roosevelt and knew our late and beloved President, Franklin Roosevelt, and they loved and respected these two great personalities because of the dedication of both of them to people.

I noted that the last great movement in this symphony of her life, her last great work, was as Chairman of the President's Commission on the Status of Women. In fact, it was just a year ago today that the Commission's report was released and appropriately enough it was on her birthday.

Now, she wasn't only interested in the rights of women. Those rights were to her not the -- they were not something apart from the rest of life. They were fundamentally the rights of individuals. And she fought for those rights, not as the champion of her sex but as the defender of the worth of the individual irrespective of sex.

I think she taught us that no arbitrary factor, no accident of birth, neither sex nor race nor color nor creed nor nationality nor condition of parents, should ever fetter or limit a human being.

This was a woman of great commitment and a woman of great causes.

Just a few moments ago we heard again the title of her last writings, her book, "Tomorrow is Now".

A woman that thinks that tomorrow is now really sets the pattern for what we ought to be thinking about as individuals now.

I can't help but, of course, think a bit in terms of political developments of our time and what disturbs me more than anything else is how anybody in America could be moved or could be entranced by a voice that asks us not only to forget

today but also to distort the yesterdays.

Tomorrow is now. In fact, life moves so quickly and the rate of changes so rapidly that unless we are thinking about many tomorrows, we have already lost any chance for now.

And I believe that as we celebrate this birthday of this great lady, what we really ought to be thinking about are the continuing causes for which she worked that are causes that will possibly never be fully answered but always will be challenges to us. Tomorrow, now, and in the days to come.

Eleanor Roosevelt, I mentioned as her final act of public service, headed this President's Commission on the Status of Women. That wasn't her greatest work but it was another one of her many projects.

And I think she did something again for the women of the world. She reminded them that there were unbelievable fields of opportunity in the arts, in the sciences, in engineering, in government, business and commerce, in every field of human endeavor.

And she sought to hold open those paths of opportunity, those gates of opportunity to everyone.

I have tried in these few weeks that I have been permitted to travel around our country to give a theme for what I believe should be the endeavor of our public servants at this time and I believe that theme is this matter of opening the gates of opportunity.

I have always felt that the role of government was to remove impediments, not to guarantee success, not to assure one of the soft and easy life, but rather to assure one that if they put themselves to the task of doing something with their talents, of attempting to make something out of their lives, that those individuals could in a sense have true opportunity.

Eleanor Roosevelt is a continuing inspiration to me. One of the reasons I have great faith among others is in our present is because its true heroes are those that we admire so much and I think the most are the late President Roosevelt and Eleanor Roosevelt.

(Applause.)

I can recall the days, as you can, when Eleanor Roosevelt took such severe criticism, a mark of greatness. One that is not criticized by contemporaries is one century behind. Mrs. Roosevelt was always a bit ahead.

I like to think of her contribution to American youth, not only to American youth; I want to broaden that horizon; to the youth of the world.

We often talk about our country being the world leader but a country doesn't really lead. It is people that lead. And it is the thoughts and the ideals as expressed by people that represent leadership.

Eleanor Roosevelt was a leader of the youth of the world. She inspired them. She gave them hope. She gave them comfort. She literally shared of her unbounded energy with them.

I think it is fair to say that wherever there was a group of young people, if she were called to that group she would go. And therefore she knows not death. She lives in the hearts, in the souls, of millions of people, millions and millions, who were touched by her greatness and by her spirit, and eternity, an immortality that is visible, that you cannot possibly miss if you but will to see it.

Eleanor Roosevelt stressed the fact that the family of man today is engaged in an epic effort, an effort for social justice and for peace.

I like to repeat those words social justice. I get a little weary of hearing about our efficiency, even our prosperity.

I sometimes wonder why we, the sons and daughters of people that say we seek justice, hesitate so often to speak of it.

Because what is needed more in the world than anything else, more than efficiency or even prosperity, is a commitment to justice.

Justice in the abstract is not enough. It must be social justice. Justice in society, in social structure, justice with individuals. And social justice does encompass, does it not, a respect for human dignity.

And when we get all through with all the descriptive

phrases about what we have been trying to do in the field of civil rights or civil liberties or human rights, what it all boils down to is that we are talking about the respect for God's finest creation, human kind.

That is what we mean when we say civil rights. That is what we mean when we say human rights. And that is what we mean in America when we say constitutional rights, because this whole structure of government is predicated upon the sovereignty of the individual, and that sovereignty means the rights and the liberties of the individual.

(Applause.)

Eleanor Roosevelt lived this story. She really didn't have to teach it because she lived it, and by her example she was the greatest teacher of them all.

You just couldn't fail to understand it and appreciate it.

Tomorrow is now. Surely this tells us of the urgent necessity for the peacemakers to succeed.

Yes, Ambassador, even at such cost as you have gone through.

Peace making is a difficult task and the peacemakers are seldom blessed in their time, but blessed are the peacemakers.

Now, I feel that I have been privileged -- and all of us have been privileged -- as few of us, to live in a time when the great names of our time were the peacemakers, not the warriors, the peacemakers, and within these last few years, these last four years, four of the greatest peacemakers of all time have been taken from us, yet their work continues.

In fact, I think it is fair to say that one of the great peacemakers of the world is on this platform tonight and he is a better peacemaker because he was inspired by the words, the life and the deeds of Eleanor Roosevelt, and I refer to Adlai Stevenson.

(Applause.)

In fact, I think our whole government is the better

because of this inspiration.

But have you ever stopped to reflect for a moment what has happened to us in these few months of the last few years.

Dag Hammarskjold, a peacemaker, a man truly dedicated to peace. Sometimes his work is not fully understood, possibly he may have erred. But here was a man that gave his life in the cause of peace. No braver soldier ever went to the battlefield. A true peacemaker. And his works live on.

The United Nations is stronger because of him and the world is better.

A second great peacemaker, Pope John the 23rd. There was a peasant priest. I doubt that there shall ever be another like him in our time. This simple man and yet so profound, this man that gave us these great encyclicals, Pacem in Terres, this great encyclical of peace, Mater et Magistra, this great encyclical of social justice.

I think that every person that talks of peace and those that seem to doubt whether the pursuit of peace is worthy of a brave people ought to read Pope John the 23rd's encyclicals.

(Applause.)

I think if they did, I think if they were read and if they were understood, there would be much less foolish talk on the part of some who are so weak that they have to beat their breasts to prove that they are strong.

(Applause.)

And then, of course, there was this wonderful lady of peace that I have spoken of, Eleanor Roosevelt. Her every word, her every action, was peace with justice, to do it right as God gives us to see and do the right.

She led many a struggle against injustice but she was the voice of peace with justice and the voice of peace with dignity and the voice of the spirit of peace with freedom, and she will be remembered for centuries to come because of her calm, quiet courage, because of her infinite patience and forbearance, because of her understanding and her tolerance, and above all, because of her ideals and principles.

And then may I say that we, too, in this great nation have given yet another in the cause of peace. I happen to believe that the turning point in contemporary history was on the 10th day of June, 1963, at American University, when a President of the United States delivered a masterful address, a plea for reason, a plea for understanding, for forbearance, a plea to humanity to spare itself lest it destroy itself, and on that 10th day of June 1963 when John F. Kennedy said that peace is a process and he reminded us that the pursuit of peace required the courage of warriors and the sacrifice of saints, on that day the world had a glimpse of a continuing life of peace.

Whether or not we will be able to keep that flame alive depends upon those of us who yet survive. But at least the candle was lighted. At least opportunity for a better life was given.

So, in our time, in four years or less, four princes of peace, four apostles of peace, have lived and died.

But their works and their deeds live on.

I can think of no one that has more beautifully expressed what I have tried to say in so many words and expressed them in such few, Adali Stevenson's words about Mrs. Roosevelt, Eleanor Roosevelt on that day in the United Nations.

I think you recall them. They are unforgettable. They are here mounted in this room tonight.

"She would rather light a candle than to curse the darkness and her glow has warmed the world."

And may I say that so long as a light like hers shines, and it is up to us to keep it shining, there can be no night, there can be no darkness, and we, those that loved her and admired her, can be the children of light.

So my plea is let us live so that we light up this sky of mankind with hope. Let us make our lives one of building, of creation, and of advance.

Thus will Eleanor Roosevelt's deeds abide with us forever.

Thank you.

(Applause.)



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MONDAY OCTOBER 12

TEXT PREPARED FOR DELIVERY
BY
SENATOR HUBERT HUMPHREY
SCIENTISTS AND ENGINEERS FOR JOHNSON-HUMPHREY
WASHINGTON, D. C.
SUNDAY, OCTOBER 11

It is a great privilege to sit here this afternoon.. Your support of Lyndon B. Johnson and myself is deeply gratifying.

This significant moment marks the success of an innovation in American politics. Never before has there been such an organized and extensive network of scientists, engineers and physicians involved in political action.

You are men and women of outstanding professional achievements. You have raised U. S. science, technology and medicine to the front rank among nations. You excel in basic research, in military power, in health, in space, in an array of civilian engineering triumphs.

In physics, in medicine, in chemistry, in electronics, in the exciting new perspectives in life sciences, earth sciences, atmospheric sciences -- in all these, I marvel at the broad base of competent research,

I am proud that Americans have won half the Nobel Prizes granted since 1953. But our excellence is no accident. The prosperity of our science and technology is rooted in our fundamental freedom. Your talent and creativity have enjoyed an hospitable environment.

Due to your many contributions to the betterment of our society, I know you are deeply disturbed by the statements, beliefs, contradictions, and over-simplifications of the Republican candidate for President.

And your alarm is fully justified.

Senator Goldwater has little understanding of fundamental scientific research and development. He has voted to slash funds for health research. He has supported those who undermine academic freedom. He is indifferent to the peaceful opportunities in space. He would radically inhibit international scientific exchanges.

.. more ..

His views pose a grave threat to America's continued leadership in science, technology and medicine. But, with your active help, his importance will drop below the threshold of detection in early November.

Thomas Jefferson, a century and a half ago, declared that "a public institution can alone supply those sciences which, though rarely called for, are yet necessary to...the improvement of the country, and some of them to its preservation."

President Lyndon B. Johnson shares with President Thomas Jefferson an awareness of the Federal Government's responsibility to American scientific and technological progress.

President Johnson has called for the building of the Great Society. He is counting on American science and technology -- and its allies, American industry and education -- to accept a share, an indispensable share, in the achievement of this goal.

The future of technological advance in American civilization defies the imagination. We can be sure of our ability to build safer cars, cheaper houses, faster railroads. We know we can cleanse the air we breathe, desalinate the sea, and put more electric power to work for us in many new ways. We can design better apartment buildings and more efficient hospitals. We are determined to encourage and support this effort.

Within your ranks, are many outstanding physicians, medical educators, medical researchers, and practitioners. For bio-medicine, we have bright hopes for further superlative achievement. Let me express but one: -It is that the decade, 1965-1975, be made the Golden Era of Medical Progress for those 65 to 75 and older.

You know that most recent medical advances have occurred for the earlier -- not the later -- years of life. The principal infant-killers have almost been wiped out. Science is advancing on the causes of dreaded and congenital defects. Science has almost exterminated many of the infectious diseases. Now, we must assault the citadel -- degenerative diseases -- the chronic diseases of later years. We must not only extend the life span from 65 onward, but help enrich it. This will also require the broadest contributions of the behavioral sciences.

Is this possible? The real stumbling block has not been the traditional lack of material resources. Today science has almost abolished our dependence on traditional resources. Modern society is limited by its own decisions, not by its resources.

American agriculture, for example, is the most advanced in the world. This happened because the Federal government established a policy, devised the mechanisms, and supplied the funds. Science and technology supplied the knowledge, the farmers did the rest. And the American people have reaped the reward.

Scientists and engineers have the capacity to do for ~~business~~ and industry what they have done for agriculture. In a nation whose ultimate concern is the general welfare, a large measure of its technology must be consumer oriented. New products, whole new industries are needed both to supply our needs and to keep the economy healthy. To our support of military and space science, we must also add stimulation and support of this consumer-oriented science and technology.

For some tasks, we need scientific enterprise that is vast and great. But in other tasks, size does not always correlate with achievement. A single great individual -- a single thinker at a desk of a drawing board -- or in the laboratory -- can turn the corner of scientific history. He can usher in a peaceful revolution. He can transform this planet.

Whether some people like it or not, it is probable that the creative thinker will not be a conformist. If we would have thinkers, we must welcome and foster individuality. No "assembly-line" can produce excellence in the human brain.

We reject positively the 19th century practice of letting human beings face the massive consequences of technological innovation on their own.

We will not throw Americans on the scrap heap.

We will not tolerate mass unemployment in an industry drowning in the wake of our technological progress.

If technology means labor-saving devices, it must also mean more jobs.

If it means cheaper construction of houses, it must also mean homes available to the ill-housed.

If it means the conquest of disease, it must also mean that medical care is available to those who need it.

If it means the development of better dams, cheaper books, warmer clothes for winter and cooler clothes for summer, then these new processes cannot remain in a laboratory, on a drawing board or in a technical journal. They must be put to work.

We reject also the policy of 20th century disaster suggested by the attitude of Senator Goldwater to the control of nuclear weapons. You know the power of nuclear weapons. You know the horrors of radioactive extermination. You know the dangers of living under the dangling Damoclean bomb.

The Presidential voice at this end of the "Hot Line" must never be belligerent; the vision must never be near-sighted; the mind must never be clouded with foggy notions of what an ultimatum might really mean.

If civilization is to endure, there must be no World War III.

But we want not merely peace, but a great peace, a peace of abundance, a peace of progress. These are Lyndon B. Johnson's goals. These are my goals and your goals.

Science, engineering and medicine are usually valued only for their tangible results. But for a society to be great, it must make substantial contributions to human knowledge and the arts by encouraging and supporting the creative activities within it. The search for theoretical knowledge must be supported and encouraged by the government.

A society which lives in ignorance and discourages the creative search for knowledge is a weak one.

The society which allows untrammelled inquiry is a strong one.

The society which actively encourages and supports it is a great one.

We must allow the scientists to spend their time in research. Research is a venture into the unknown. If one knew the answers in advance, research would not be necessary. It has been shown time and again that nothing is more practical than pure theory.

The values of science lie even deeper than its theories. To concentrate solely on the military, health, economic, and political benefits is to miss the meaning of science for a scientist and to miss the power of science as a pervasive influence in society.

How narrow, how naive, to see science and technology as simply a fount of gadgets. The values of science -- the non-material values -- are tolerance, systematic applications of reason, moderation, a sense of nature disclosed and explained, dedication to the truth. All of us learn from these values.

Frequently, science pursued just for the thrill of discovery, produces knowledge, and theoretical knowledge, which has been gained without concern for its uses, frequently leads to applications of great social value.

It must be understood that the money invested in basic research is a speculative investment in the best sense of the term. While no single project can be guaranteed to pay off, in the long run no other investment is so valuable.

The investment process must be continuous, it must be applied in all the sciences:

In the physical sciences,
the life sciences,
the information sciences.

It must look to the twin goals of obtaining more knowledge and of making sure that all the people reap the benefits. In this process there is a partnership between the Government and the scientists.

Of the \$15 billion in research and development supported by the Federal Government, a very small portion is devoted directly to the needs of the civilian economy.

Only between 3 and 5 per cent is related to strengthening a thriving industrial economy. It is clear that the nation must give more attention to this problem. Without weakening our support of defense, space, atomic and medical research.

We have just begun to consider the mechanisms by which the nation's scientific policy are to be put into action.

The Administration will use a special task force in its quest for the appropriate mechanisms of development and research.

One, we will explore the encouragement of industrial associations to represent to research interests of management and labor in a given industry.

Two, we will study the use of research councils for channeling funds into technological research.

Three, we will make an intensive survey of tax policies, to encourage the free flow of money into research and innovation.

We will not -- let me assure you -- be deterred by ill-informed denunciations of government planning or other bogies of reactionary minds. We want not a planned society, but a society that plans -- not compulsion, but consensus. We will examine any idea so long as it is consistent with our traditions of freedom and is faithful to our free economic system.

Industrial clinics, taking advantage of the resources in engineering, business, economics and other academic specialties possessed by our fine universities, can be established on campuses around the nation. These clinics can serve the plurality of industrial needs in different regions of the United States.

The contributions of science, technology and medicine to the Great Society are unlimited. But every American -- regardless of his vocation or profession -- must care about the nature of that society, the quality of our leadership, and the policies of our government. No one in a democracy has the luxury of remaining silent or aloof when the achievements and policies of the past thirty years are threatened so blatantly.

I recall the words of that French officer who directed his gardener to plant a fruit tree on the following day. But the gardener responded, "Why tomorrow? -- it won't bear fruit for one hundred years?" "In that case," the officer answered, "plant it this afternoon."

Let us join in the public life of America. And let us begin this afternoon. President Johnson and I ask for your help and support in this campaign. We ask you to join us in laboring for the Great Society.

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(Ad Lib For Gus Johnson)

"We need more scientists and engineers in the U. S. Congress!

Incidentally, the people of the 10th District of Virginia are fortunate. Their fine Democratic candidate is an honest-to-goodness Computer Scientist. What is more, he is a great civic leader and an outstanding American.

"Stand up, Gus Johnson - so that we can give you the great big hand you deserve! "

October 10, 1964

TO : Senator Humphrey

FROM: Julie

RE : SCIENTISTS' RALLY -
AD LIB FOR GUS JOHNSON

Gus is dashing over from Virginia (where he has been with Muriel) to sit in the audience. His hope is that you will ad lib this plug in his behalf, during the speech.

JNC/a

Attachment: Johnson card.

Entertainment

Freda March - Florence Eldridge

Science Speech

Dr Bronk
Scientists & Engineers

Lucas Armstrong
Carol Channing
Tony Bennett

It is a great privilege to be here this afternoon.

Your support of Lyndon B. Johnson and me is deeply gratifying.

Richard Adler
Producer

This significant moment marks the success of an innovation in American politics. Never before has there been such an organized and extensive network of scientists, engineers, and physicians involved in such political action.

You are men and women of outstanding professional achievements. You have raised U.S. science, technology, and medicine to the front rank among nations -- in basic research, in military power, in health, in space, in an array of civilian engineering triumphs.

In physics, in medicine, in chemistry, in electronics, in the exciting new perspectives in life sciences, earth sciences, atmospheric sciences -- in all these, we all marvel at the broad base of competent research.

Luscombe
I am proud that Americans have won half the Nobel prizes granted since 1953. But our excellence is no accident. The prosperity of our science and technology is rooted in our fundamental freedom. Your talent and creativity have enjoyed an hospitable environment.

Due to ^{the} ~~our~~ many contributions to the betterment of our society, ^{by scientists} I know ~~you~~ ^{you must be} deeply disturbed by the statements, beliefs, contradictions, and over-simplifications of the ~~Republican~~ ^{Goldwater Republican} candidate for President.

And your alarm is fully justified. Senator Goldwater ^{seems to have} ~~has~~ little understanding of fundamental scientific research and development. He has voted to slash funds for health research. He has supported those who undermine academic freedom. He is indifferent to the peaceful opportunities in space. He would radically inhibit international scientific exchanges.

His views pose a grave threat to America's continued leadership in science, technology, and medicine.

But, with your active help, his importance will drop below the threshold of detection in early November.

~~Thomas Jefferson, a century and a half ago, declared that "a public institution can alone supply those science which, though rarely called for, are yet necessary to...the improvement of the country, and some of them to its preservation."~~

But President Lyndon B. Johnson ~~shares with President~~ *Knows that*

~~Thomas Jefferson as president~~ of the Federal Government's *have* responsibility to American scientific and technological progress.

~~President Johnson has called for the building of the Great Society.~~ *he* is counting on American science and technology -- and its allies, American industry and education -- to accept a share, an indispensable share

in the achievement of this goal!

~~in the achievement of this goal~~

*This is the age of
Discovery!*

and

The future of technological advance in American civilization defies the imagination. We can ~~behave~~

of ~~ability~~ to build safer cars, cheaper houses,

Letter Transporter
~~letter railroads~~

We know we can cleanse the air we

breathe, desalinate the sea, and put more electric power

to work for us ~~in many new ways~~. We can design better

apartment buildings and more efficient hospitals. ~~We~~

We can rebuild our cities and we
~~are determined to encourage and support this effort.~~

Within your ranks, are many outstanding physicians,

~~medical educators, medical researchers, and practitioners.~~

For bio-medicine, we have bright hopes for further

~~superior~~ achievement. Let me express but one: --

~~It is~~ that the decade, 1965-1975, ^{can} be made the Golden Era

of Medical Progress for those 65 to 75 and older.

You know that most recent medical advances have

occurred for the earlier - not the later - years of life.

The ~~principle~~ ^{major} infant-killers have almost been wiped out,

Science is advancing on the causes of dread congenital

defects. Science has almost exterminated many of the infectious

diseases. Now, we must assault the citadel -- of

degenerative diseases -- the chronic diseases of later

years. We must not only extend the life ~~span~~ ^{span} ~~from 65~~

~~onward~~, but help enrich it. ^{and,} This will ~~also~~ require the

broadest contributions of the behavioral sciences.

Is this possible? ~~The real stumbling block has not been the traditional lack of material resources.~~ Today

science has almost ~~abolished~~ ^{minimized} our dependence on traditional

resources. Modern society is limited by its own decisions,

not by its resources.

American agriculture, for example, is the most

advanced in the world. This happened ^{in part} because the Federal

Government established a policy, devised the mechanisms,

and supplied the funds. Science and technology supplied the knowledge, the farmers did the rest. And the American people ^{and the world} have reaped the reward.

Scientists and engineers have the capacity to do for business and industry what they have done for agriculture. In a nation whose ultimate concern is the general welfare, a large measure of its technology

^{should} ~~must~~ be consumer oriented. New products, whole new industries are needed both to supply our needs and to keep the economy healthy. To our support of military and space science, we must also add stimulation and support of this consumer-oriented science and technology.

For some tasks, we need scientific enterprise that is vast and great. But in other tasks, size does not always correlate with achievement. A single great individual -- a single thinker at a desk or drawing board -- or in the laboratory -- can turn the corner

of scientific history. He can usher in a peaceful revolution. He can transform this planet.

Whether some people like it or not, it is probable that the creative thinker will not be a conformist. If we would have thinkers, we must welcome and foster individuality. No "assembly-line" can produce excellence in the human brain.

We reject positively the nineteenth century practice of letting human beings face the massive consequences of technological innovation on their own.

We will not throw Americans on the scrap heap.

We will not tolerate mass unemployment in an industry drowning in the wake of our technological progress.

If technology means labor-saving devices, it must also mean more jobs.

If it means cheaper construction of houses, it must also mean homes available to the ill-housed.

L If it means the conquest of disease, it must
also mean that medical care is available to those
who need it,

L If it means the development of better dams, cheaper
books, warmer clothes for winter and cooler clothes for
summer, then these new processes cannot remain in a
laboratory, on a drawing board or in a technical
journal. They must be put to work to use,

L We reject also the policy of 20th century disaster
suggested by the attitude of Senator Goldwater to the
control of nuclear weapons. L You know the power of
nuclear weapons. You know the horrors of radioactive
contamination
extermination. You know the dangers of living under
the dangling Damoclean bomb.

L The Presidential voice at this end of the "Hot
Line" must never be belligerent; the vision must never
be near-sighted; the mind must never be clouded with

foggy notions of what an ultimatum might really mean.

↳ If civilization is to endure, there must be no
World War III.

↳ But we want not merely peace, but a great peace,
a peace of abundance, a peace of progress. These are
Lyndon B. Johnson's goals. These are my goals and your
goals.

↳ Science, engineering, and medicine are usually
valued only for their tangible results. But for a
society to be great, it must make substantial contri-
butions to human knowledge and the arts by encouraging
and supporting the creative activities within it. The
search for theoretical knowledge must be supported and
encouraged by the government.

↳ A society which lives in ignorance and discourages
the creative search for knowledge is a weak one.

The society which allows untrammelled inquiry
is a strong one.

The society which actively encourages and supports
it is a great one.

We must allow the scientists to spend their
time in research. Research is a venture into the unknown.

If one knew the answers in advance, research would not
be necessary. It has been shown time and again that
nothing is more practical than pure theory.

The values of science lie even deeper than its
theories. To concentrate solely on the military, health,
economic, and political benefits is to miss the meaning
of science for a scientist and to miss the power of
science as a pervasive influence in society.

How narrow, how naive, to see science and
technology as simply a fount of gadgets. The values

of science -- the non-material values -- tolerance,
systematic applications of reason, moderation, a
sense of nature disclosed and explained, dedication
to the truth. (All of us learn from these values.

~~Frequently, science pursued just for the thrill
of discovery, produces knowledge, and theoretical
knowledge, which has been gained without concern for
its uses, frequently leads to applications of great
social value.~~

We must understand
~~we must be understood~~ that the money invested
in basic research is a speculative investment in the
best sense of the term. While no single project can
be guaranteed to pay off, in the long run no other
investment is so valuable.

The investment process must be continuous, and
must be applied in all the sciences:

In the physical sciences;

the life sciences,

the information sciences.

↳ It must look to the twin goals of obtaining more knowledge and of making sure that all of the people reap the benefits. In this process there is a partnership between the Government and the scientists.

↳ Of the \$15 billion in research and development supported by the Federal Government, a very small portion is devoted directly to the needs of the civilian economy.

↳ ~~Only between 3 and 5 percent is related to strengthening a thriving industrial economy.~~ It is clear that the nation must give more attention to this problem, - Without weakening our support of defense, space, atomic, and medical research.

↳ We have just begun to consider the mechanisms by which the nations scientific policy is to be put into action.

↳ The Administration will use a special task force in its quest for the appropriate mechanisms of development and research.

↳ One, we will explore the encouragement of industrial associations to represent the research interests of management and labor in a given industry.

↳ Two, we will study the use of research councils for channeling funds into technological research.

↳ Three, we will make an intensive survey of tax policies, to encourage ^{a greater} the free flow of money into research and innovation.

↳ We will not -- let me assure you -- be deterred by ill-informed denunciations of government planning

or other bogies of reactionary minds.

do not want
We ~~want not~~

a planned society but a society that plans.-- not
compulsion, but consensus. We will examine any idea
so long as it is consistent with our traditions of
freedom and is faithful to our free economic system.

Industrial clinics, taking advantage of the
resources in engineering, business, economics and
other academic specialties possessed by our fine
universities, can be established on campuses around
the nation. These clinics can serve the plurality of
industrial needs in different regions of the United
States.

The contributions of science, technology and
medicine to the Great Society are unlimited. But every
American -- regardless of his vocation or profession --
must care about the nature of that society, the quality
of our leadership, and the policies of our government.

L No one in a democracy has the luxury of remaining silent
or aloof when the achievements and policies of the past
30 years are threatened so blatantly.

I recall the words of that French officer who
directed his gardener to plant a fruit tree on the following
day. But the gardener responded, "Why tomorrow? -- it
won't bear fruit for one hundred years." "In that
case," the officer answered, "plant it this afternoon."

L Let us join in the public life of America. And let
us begin this afternoon. President Johnson and I ask for
your help and support in this campaign. We ask you to
join us in laboring for the Great Society.

Inspiration to Adlai Stevenson

Oct 11

Eleanor Roosevelt
Birthday

This is a night to remember. We honor a great lady whom Mankind will never forget. Happy Birthday

Eleanor Roosevelt would have been so proud -- not merely that you remember her, but that you do so in this meaningful way.

This fund-raising dinner and others like it across the land are giving this noble Foundation the vital resources to carry on her work. Your presence tonight

means good deeds tomorrow.

Eleanor Roosevelt's life was like a great symphony.

It had many varied movements. But it had one underlying theme which always recurred -- the rights of human beings

Human Rights

Human Rts Commission

Human Dignity
It was an international symphony -- played on the

world scene, admired by the world's audience. No language or other barrier ever separated Eleanor Roosevelt from any human being on earth. The distinguished Ambassadors gathered here tonight attest to that fact.

✓

The last great movement -- her last great work --
was as Chairman of the President's Commission on the
Status of Women.

Just one year ago today, the Commission's Report
was released -- appropriately enough, on her birthday.

Unfortunately, she had not lived to see the report's
completion. But her indelible imprint was upon it.

So significant did she regard the Commission that
it was the only working group which ever met in that
shrine which she and the nation hallowed -- Hyde Park.

The rights of women were to her not something apart.
They were, fundamentally, the rights of individuals.
She fought for those rights, not as a champion of her
sex, but as a defender of the worth of the individual,
irrespective of sex.

No arbitrary factor -- no accident of birth --
neither sex, nor race, nor color, nor nationality, nor

religion, nor condition of parents, should ever fetter ^{or limit} ~~or limit~~
a human being. This was her ^{commitment} ~~view~~. This was her cause.

For, it, she won triumph after triumph. ~~The~~
President's Commission on the Status of Women gave
enormous impetus to the final enactment of the long-
pending equal pay bill.

The Commission led to the formation of 33 Governors'
Commissions on the Status of Women. The then Vice
President of the United States, Lyndon B. Johnson, met
with the Commission, worked with the Commission. And,
as President, he has fulfilled letter and spirit of the
Commission by appointment of so many outstanding women
to high posts in Government.

We recall that Mrs. Roosevelt's own post as Chairman
of the Commission was allowed to remain vacant after her
death. President John F. Kennedy expressed well the
judgment of the Nation when he said that no successor

[Handwritten signature]
could adequately take her place.

A nation is measured by the greatness -- not just of its men, but of its women.

Leadership is not just born; it is made. And all too often it is un-made. It goes unidentified in the early years when it should be nurtured. It is denied fair opportunity. It is discouraged. It is shackled.

We need superior education for all levels of ability. We need better counseling and guidance for the girls and young women of this Nation. In every facet of education, we need as high standards, as much inspiration, as much encouragement -- if not more -- for our young ladies, as for our young men.

The needs of the Nation tomorrow cannot be fulfilled by the girl who drops out from high school today.

[Handwritten mark] In the arts, the sciences and engineering, in Government, in business and in labor, in every field of

- 5 -
Eleanor Roosevelt holds

human endeavor, ~~we need~~ to open still wider the doors
of opportunity for talented women.

ⓧ Inspiration to Youth!

Why? So that each girl, each woman may make a truly free choice, may realize her full potential, may strive for her heart's highest desire.

So that we as a nation will not be deprived of the fullest contribution and the fullest strength of womanhood.

Tomorrow is Now

Social Justice & Peace

Eleanor

~~Mrs.~~ Roosevelt stressed that the family of man is engaged today in an epic effort ^{unwear} -- for peace and for a fuller life.

Peace - U.N. - Test Ban - 1950 Oct 10th

The free world is simultaneously engaged in a vast competition with tyranny.

If the United States maximizes the contributions of American womanhood, we can assuredly tip the balance on the international scale -- in favor of freedom.

Peace!

Doyle
Eleanor Roosevelt
John F. Kennedy

The strength of American women -- in youth, in careers, as wives, as mothers -- is an asset beyond calculation to the nation.

You remember the rousing old song:

"Give me some men who are stout-hearted men,

"Who will fight for the right they adore;

"Start me with ten who are stout-hearted men,

"And I'll soon give you ten-thousand more."

The time has come to add to these words. We want not only 10,000 men, but 10,000 more women leaders who will fight for the goals of this nation.

With 10,000 more women leaders, this country can wipe out its slums and beautify its cities. We can clean up our polluted rivers, our polluted air, and, yes, a lot of polluted thinking -- hate-filled thinking -- fear-filled thinking.

With 10,000 more women leaders, we can give this

Out

nation more wholesome recreation -- parks, playgrounds, forests, better beaches. We can enrich the nation's culture. We can lower the nation's accident rate, the crime rate, the rate of broken families.

We need 10,000 more women leaders -- not because they are women, but because they have talent, ability, potential -- which we too often waste. No longer should we ignore this vast under-developed asset.

By each new victory, we gain ~~for women's rights,~~
for human rights, we "plant a rose" in Eleanor Roosevelt's garden. We remain faithful to her immortal memory.

Tonight, 80 candles glow in what would have been her birthday cake.

2 We recall Ambassador Stevenson's unforgettable words:

"She would rather light a candle than
curse the darkness and her glow has
warmed the world."

So long as a light like hers shines, "there can
be no night." There can be no darkness.

*We shall be the Children
of light.*

Let us so live that we light up the sky of all
mankind with hope.

Let us build. Let us create; let us advance.

Thus will Mrs. Roosevelt abide in our deeds forever.

Patience Courage Compassion
Firm Bravery Strength
Wisdom & Forbearance



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