

TUESDAY PM'S  
5/7/68OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

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REMARKS  
VICE PRESIDENT HUBERT HUMPHREY  
COLLIER TROPHY PRESENTATION  
WASHINGTON, D. C.  
MAY 7, 1968

We are here today to honor the winner of our nation's oldest aerospace award -- certainly one of its most prestigious awards of any kind. I am proud to be here once again to present the Robert J. Collier trophy.

This year, the trophy goes to Mr. Lawrence A. Hyland, Vice President and General Manager of the Hughes Aircraft Company. He represents the entire team from Hughes Aircraft, the Jet Propulsion Laboratory and General Dynamics who have made such a magnificent success of the Surveyor Program.

Mr. Hyland and his colleagues did a remarkable thing: They put the eyes of man on the surface of the moon. And all Americans say to them: "Well done!"

Why are Americans committed to reaching the moon and beyond?...To enhance our national prestige?...To satisfy our curiosity?...Because the moon, like Everest, is there?

These factors have something to do with it -- and I know a spirit of adventure and the urge to be first have a lot to do with the magnificent personal performances that are at the

root of our successes in space.

But as a nation, we have decided to commit our resources to venture into space for one primary reason: We believe that this mission to the far-out will produce many down-to-earth benefits for men -- benefits for all men, today and in the future.

What benefits?

We knew when we started that the moon, for example, would yield keys to some fundamental questions about the origin and history of the Earth and about the rest of our home, the solar system.

We also knew there would be benefits we could not predict.

One of history's lessons -- the lessons of the Columbuses and Vasco da Gamas -- is this: Explorers frequently find more than they expect.

The unknown potential of space alone would be enough to require an investment of energy and brainpower and funds in its exploration.

We also knew, when we began, that people who don't explore today find themselves without the ingredients of progress tomorrow.

Our investment in space exploration has already begun to produce meaningful, practical benefits here on Earth.

Because some men will need to walk on the moon tomorrow, other men are able to walk on earth today. From equipment we have already designed for moving across the moon's surface, we have developed a walking chair for limbless or otherwise disabled persons.

An adapted version of the miniaturized television camera developed for use in space capsules can be swallowed by patients to allow doctors to diagnose suspected ulcers.

The tiny, electronic devices that are attached to each astronaut in flight to measure his blood pressure, metabolism and other specific information, can do the same for patients in hospitals, enabling one nurse, manning a control board, continuously to monitor the condition of more than 100 patients.

These are just a few examples of the practical applications of space research to the very down-to-earth human problem of health.

Space research has vastly expanded our capabilities in navigation, communication and meteorology. It has given us new products and processes in such fields as agriculture,

photography, metallurgy, and oceanography.

We have developed everything from new paints to new smoking pipes. We have developed new chemicals, new plastics, new metal alloys, and many new products and applications in the field of electronics.

We might have made most of those advances without landing a Surveyor on the moon or probing far-out into space -- if we had thought to try.

But much of progress comes unforeseen, and its achievement depends heavily on the broader objectives a nation sets for itself.

I think a certain extravagance of objectives -- a will to push back the frontiers of the unknown -- is the test of a vital society...a nation that intends to meet the challenges of tomorrow with a running start.

And so, as a proud American, I commend you and I thank you, Mr. Hyland. And I salute all the members of your fine team.

Our space program is a splendid challenge and a noble mission -- one whose practical benefits for today are exceeded only by its promise for tomorrow. I urge every American to support the future development of our space program, and I, for one, shall do so with pride and vigor.

# # # # #

William Ripley.  
Mr Webb Dr Welsh  
Sect Boyd  
Sect Smith

REMARKS

VICE PRESIDENT HUBERT HUMPHREY

COLLIER TROPHY PRESENTATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

MAY 7, 1968

Mr Parks  
Mr Johnston  
Mr Neils  
Mr Hyland  
Dr Naugle

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Mr. Hyland and his colleagues did a remarkable thing: They put the eyes of man on the surface of the moon. And all Americans say to them: "Well done!"

∟ Why are Americans committed to reaching the moon and beyond? ... To enhance our national prestige? ... To satisfy our curiosity? ... Because the moon, like Everest, is there?

∟ These factors have something to do with it -- and I know a spirit of adventure and the urge to be first have a lot to do with the magnificent personal performances that are at the root of our successes in space.

∟ But as a nation, we have decided to commit our resources to venture into space for one primary reason: We believe that this mission to the far-out will produce many down-to-earth benefits for men -- benefits for all men, today and in the future.

What benefits?

∠ We knew when we started that the moon <sup>mission</sup> ~~for example,~~ would yield keys to some fundamental questions about the origin and history of the Earth and about the rest of our home, the solar system.

*and* ∠ We also knew there would be benefits we could not predict.

One of history's lessons -- the lessons of the Columbuses and Vasco da Gamas -- is this: Explorers frequently find more than they expect. !

∠ The unknown potential of space alone would be enough to require an investment of energy and brainpower and funds in its exploration.

∠ We also knew, when we began, that people who don't explore today find themselves without the ingredients of progress <sup>for</sup> tomorrow.

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↳ We might have made ~~some~~ <sup>some</sup> of those advances without landing a Surveyor on the moon or probing far out into space -- if we had thought to try.

But much of progress comes unforeseen, and its achievement depends heavily on the broader objectives a nation sets for itself.

∠ I think a certain extravagance of objectives -- a will to push back the frontiers of the unknown -- is the test of a vital society... a nation that intends to meet the challenges of tomorrow with a running start. !

And so, as a proud American, I commend you and I thank you, Mr. Hyland. And I salute all the members of your fine team.

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Remarks by  
Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey  
Collier Trophy Presentation  
Washington, D. C.  
May 7, 1968

I wish to first express my warm greetings to our good friend, Dillon Ripley, who is always so helpful and gracious and considerate in these ceremonies, and indeed to salute the award winner this year.

I see that we are honored today and privileged to have with us a number of distinguished gentlemen. We have Secretary Smith of our Department of Commerce, Secretary Boyd of our Department of Transportation. We have my good friend, James Webb of NASA. We have our good friend, Dr. Welsh of the Space Council. We have many other important people who are here.

I am particularly pleased to be once back in orbit, so to speak, with my space friends. I have been in orbit in other matters of late. It is particularly pleasing to get into this synchronized orbit that we have here. We are here today to honor the winner of the nation's oldest aerospace award and certainly one of its most prestigious, one of the most prestigious awards of any kind. I am very proud, as Chairman of our Space Council and Vice President of the United States, to be here once again to present the Robert J. Collier trophy. This year that trophy goes to Mr. Lawrence A. Hyland, Vice President and General Manager of the Hughes Aircraft Company. He represents, of course, the entire team from Hughes Aircraft, the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, and General Dynamics, who have made such a magnificent success of the Surveyor program, a program that has brought acclaim to all those who are responsible for it and that has brought honor to our nation. Mr. Hyland and his colleagues did a very remarkable thing. They put the eyes of man on the surface of the moon, and all Americans, everyone of us, say to them, "Well done!"

Now, why are Americans committed to reaching the moon and beyond? I think this is a most appropriate question to ask at this time when there are so many discussions and arguments over whether or not we are properly using our resources. This is not an easy question to answer. But, I do think that it is a matter that deserves our most careful consideration and our most prudent judgment. Why are we committed to reaching the moon and beyond when there is so much to do right here on earth? Is it to enhance our national prestige? Just to make ourselves feel a little better? Is it to satisfy our curiosity because the moon, like Mt. Everest, is there? Well, these factors have something to do with it. There isn't any doubt about that. We are a curious people, and I hope

we always will be filled with inquisitiveness and curiosity. And, I hope that we always have a sense of pride, and that we have a love of nation that drives us to want to have national prestige.

Also, I know that a spirit of adventure and the urge to be first have a lot to do with the magnificent personal performances that are at the root of our successes in space. I want to say from this platform that it is always good to be first in whatever you try to do, particularly when it comes to science and technology and other areas of human performance. But as a nation, we have decided to commit our resources to venture into space for one primary reason. We believe that this mission to the far-out will produce many down-to-earth benefits for man, benefits for all men, and benefits not only for today but benefits for the future. In fact, it is my belief that the nation that is first in science and technology has a chance to be the first to overcome some of the perplexing problems that have beset mankind since the beginning of civilization.

Now what are these benefits that we talk of. Well, we knew when we started that the moon mission would yield keys to some fundamental questions about the origin and the history of the earth, and above all, about the rest of our home, the solar system. And let me digress for just a moment to say that in the age in which we live, it is not enough just to know about the earth. We are just one little member of a big family of the solar system, and what we are and what happens here is in many ways conditioned and even may be predestined by what transpires in our larger home called the solar system. I like to get acquainted with everything that relates to my life. I am a man of curiosity and inquisitiveness. I want to know what it is that affects us and that conditions us. And we also knew when we started this moon mission that there would be many benefits that no one could predict. That's what makes it so exciting. One of history's lessons, the lessons of the Columbuses and the Vasco da Gamas and others, all of the great explorers, is this: Explorers frequently find more than they expect. The so-called side benefits are sometimes greater than the primary ones.

The unknown potential of space alone would be enough to require an investment of energy and brain power and funds into its exploration. I happen to think that maybe one of these days we will get civilized enough on this earth to have our contests, not on the battlefield, but rather in the field of adventure in space and the exploration of the universe. It might very well be that space offers us the chance for peace.

We also knew when we began this great effort that the people who don't explore today find themselves without the ingredients of progress for tomorrow. Now let that sink in. This great economy of ours today is not the product of accident. The so-called technological gap, even between ourselves and other developed nations,

is not just good luck on our part or bad luck on theirs. The investment that this nation has made, both public and private, in men and materials in the fields of science and technology, and particularly in all of the related fields that surround our space exploration, has contributed immensely to our technological and scientific successes. I would hate to think of what would be happening to our schools of science, technology, and engineering were it not for these investments that have been made.

Our investment in space exploration is related to our national security and our national well-being. It is related to our common defense and our general welfare. It is related to the subject of excellence. Excellence in performance, excellence in education, excellence in industry, excellence in human behavior.

It has begun to produce meaningful and practical benefits right here on earth. Because some men will need to walk on the moon tomorrow, other men are able to walk on the earth today. Just a week ago I presided at a meeting on the employment of the handicapped. I wonder how many people in this room realize that our work in the field of space exploration, science and technology relating to space, has made it possible literally for many who are handicapped physically to live a better life. For example, from the equipment that we have already designed for moving across the moon's surface, we have developed a walking chair for limbless and otherwise disabled persons. There is more human power ready to be put to work, productive power ready to be put to work amongst our handicapped than anyone could possibly fathom or imagine.

I have a wide galaxy of interests. I'm a general practitioner of government. I guess that's what the founding fathers designed this office for--the Vice Presidency. I have a great field of interests, and that's why I enjoy life. I get a chance to see you today and somebody else tomorrow, and I've seen a dozen other groups already today, filling my life with the experience of living.

Then, there's an adapted version of the miniaturized television camera developed for use in space capsules. It can be swallowed by patients to help doctors diagnose suspected ulcers and other physical disturbances. What a remarkable advance! How do you judge what the value of a life is? If that one miniature television unit could save a life, who wants to put a price tag on it? The tiny electronic devices that are attached to each astronaut in flight in order to measure his blood pressure, his metabolism, his temperature, etc., can do the very same thing for patients in hospitals enabling one nurse manning a control board continuously to monitor the condition of more than a hundred patients. Now Ladies and Gentlemen, if we could apply that one principle to modern medicine and modern hospital care, we'll save the cost of the entire space program because the cost of hospital and medical care is skyrocketing in this country. The need of manpower in our healing arts is one

of the pressing needs of the nation, and we are now beginning to learn something about how to give the best medical care without waste of manpower. This will enable us to have better manpower, with better controls, and better equipment, and better diagnosis for prompt treatment. Much of this has come out of our work in space.

Those are just a few of the examples of the practical applications of space research to the very down-to-earth human problems of health. And space research has vastly expanded our capabilities in navigation, communication, and meteorology. You know, I am also chairman of the Council on Marine Sciences, commonly known as Oceanography, and I know there is a close interrelationship between oceanography and space research. Even astronauts become aquanauts.

We are learning so much out of these respective disciplines, or these respective technological endeavors. Space research has given us new products and processes in such fields as agriculture, photography, metallurgy, and oceanography. When I think of the earth resources satellite program, and I put in my plug for it once again, with its sensing devices, I realize that we can save hundreds of millions of dollars in crops by detecting diseases in plants. Then I think of what we will be able to do to detect underground supplies of water and recall that only recently how from a high flying airplane a gold mine was discovered. We have just begun to scratch the surface.

The only regret I have in life is that I may not live to the year 2000. I'm planning on it, but I'm not sure. I am confident, however, that things are going to happen that will make everything up to now just look like it was barely a beginning.

In the space program, we have developed all kinds of things that are even more down-to-earth. We have even developed new paints and coverings and new smoking pipes. We have developed new chemicals, and new plastics, and new metal alloys, and many new products and applications in the field of electronics. Think of what has happened in miniaturization alone and in the computer industry alone. It's really fantastic.

I make this case today because there are those who say that we are wasting our money in the space program. I want to say that our space program is one of the wisest investments this country has ever made. I might add that the techniques to put a man on the moon are exactly the techniques that we are going to need to clean up our cities. I refer to the management techniques that are involved, the coordination of government, business, the scientist, and the engineer. We are not going to make these cities over just by a speech, and we are not going to do it either just because somebody wants to put a hundred billion dollars into it. It takes more than money to do anything. It requires knowledge, planning. It requires the technology, the ability, to get things done.

There is no checkbook answer to the problems of America. There are some human answers, and the systems analysis approach that we've used in our space and aeronautics programs in Defense, in NASA, and other agencies. This is the approach that the modern city of America is going to need if it is going to become a livable, social institution. So maybe we've been pioneering in space only to save ourselves on earth. As a matter of fact, maybe the nation that puts a man on the moon is the nation that will put man on his feet first right here on earth. I think so.

Well, Mr. Hyland, you see you get an extra speech out of me when you come here. I use these occasions to expound my philosophy about what we ought to be doing in this country, and this isn't anything new. It has gone on for years and folks have been very tolerant, very understanding. I don't know whether they've enjoyed it, but they've been tolerant.

Well, we might have made some of these advances that I have talked about without ever landing a Surveyor on the moon or without ever probing out in space. We might have and we might not have. At least there are some people that say we would--if we had thought to try--but we didn't try until we got going on this great adventure into the unknown. Much of the progress comes unforeseen, and its achievement depends heavily on the broader objectives a nation sets for itself. I think a certain extravagance of objectives--a will to push back the frontiers of the unknown--is the test of a free and vital society. It's the test of a nation that intends to meet the challenges of tomorrow with a running start. And believe me, you need a running start these days.

And so, as a proud American, and believe me, I am proud to be an American, I commend you, Mr. Hyland, and I thank you and all of your associates, and I salute you and the members of your exceptionally competent and fine team.

Our space program is a splendid challenge and it is a noble mission--one whose practical benefits for today are exceeded only by the promise of tomorrow. So I urge every American to support the future development of our space program. Don't come in second in a two-man race, because you are last. Never forget it. If you are in my business, you'll understand what that means. Support this effort. And I, for one, unhesitatingly, openly, am proud to do so and I shall do it with pride and with vigor, and I intend to carry the message of the accomplishment of space now and tomorrow. The accomplishments in outerspace for man here on earth. I think that they are related. The heavens are made for man, just as surely as the earth is, and if a man is going to have his feet on solid ground, he has to have his vision, his eyes on a higher vision in space and indeed even into eternity.

Mr. Hyland and your associates: my congratulations to you.

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS and SPACE COUNCIL

April 23, 1968

TO: Mr. Doug Bennet

FROM: E. C. Welsh

*ECW*

SUBJECT: Collier Trophy Presentation

In response to your request, I have dictated some brief remarks for the Vice President to be used in his presentation of the Collier Trophy. I have a lot more information regarding the Surveyor Program, but I believe this is a good opportunity for him to say something strong and favorable regarding the space program as a whole.

If you need more information, just let me know.

DRAFT  
ECWelsh  
4/23/68

Remarks by the Vice President at  
Collier Trophy Presentation

It is an honor again to be present during the award of the Robert  
J. Collier Trophy, the Nation's oldest aerospace award and  
certainly one of its most prestigious.

On this occasion, the trophy is to be presented to Mr. Lawrence A.

*(TITLE + IDENTIFICATION, that has)*  
Hyland, who represents so well the team who made a magnificent

*such a magnificent success,*  
~~success out of the Surveyor Program. It was a great team whose~~

*To the*  
spacecraft and launch vehicles combined in a superb performance, we  
say "well done!"

~~I refer to the Hughes Aircraft Company, the Jet Propulsion~~

~~Laboratory, the General Dynamics Corporation, and associated~~

*to*  
~~organizations which~~ put the eyes of man on the surface of the Moon,

The exploration of space is one of the most important  
challenges of this or any other century. As a part of meeting that

challenge, we decided to explore the Moon. It is important to do that for scientific reasons as the Moon contains some of the keys to fundamental questions about the origin and history of the Earth and about the rest of our home, the solar system.

It is even more important to explore the Moon since it has established for us a goal of achievement which has caused this Nation to develop capabilities we otherwise would have postponed or perhaps never have achieved at all.

I believe that the National Space Program, with all of its projects and attributes, is a source of great benefit to the people of this country and, in fact, to the people of the world. Some of the benefits we can measure. Some of them we cannot. We can view with some precision the advantages of space competence in the field of communications and meteorology and navigation and natural resources.

They are meaningful and readily understood.

Some of the benefits of our national space program seem a bit nebulous because they cannot be precisely measured or weighed or packaged. Yet, they add to our standard of living, they contribute to the health of our population, they increase our national security, they make healthier our competitive enterprise system, and they increase the chances for world peace. Such values are so great as to be priceless.

The Surveyor Program is indeed an important element in this great contribution. It is, in fact, one of the brightest stars on the dazzling stage of our national space effort.

With the success of the final Surveyor mission early this year, the project has provided us with previously unobtainable data so vital to our reaching the goal of landing men on the Moon in the

*Need generic specifics*

near future. Surveyor was a key rung in the lunar ladder and a key shelf in our scientific library.

Because of the Surveyor Program, we now have facts about the chemical composition, the density, and the bearing strength of the lunar surface. From that we can draw confidence that our astronauts can land and walk on the surface of the Moon.

This project has returned thousands of pictures of the lunar landscape and increased our knowledge of the landing environment for the Apollo lunar mission.

Our five successful Surveyors have indeed erected a monument to the technological excellence, the teamwork between Government and industry, and the vitality of this Nation.

I compliment you, Mr. Hyland, and each and every one who contributed to the Surveyor success.

*Note that man on moon (and by implication, its cost) is a Kennedy program? / Express mail Predict success.*



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE COUNCIL  
WASHINGTON 20502

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

April 29, 1968

MEMORANDUM FOR

Mr. Doug Bennet  
Office of the Vice President

Subject: Collier Trophy Presentation.

Reference is to the draft language I sent you and later discussed with you. The following additional language might be inserted at the top of Page 3:

As most of you know, the space program has been a sort of a fountain of technological development -- a stimulation to invention. The list of new goods and services is long and the range of their utility wide. New chemicals, new plastics and metal alloys, and an amazing array of new developments in electronics are already being applied to everyday non-space needs of our society.

Then look at the field of medicine. Equipment designed for moving over the moon's surface has been translated into a walking chair for crippled or limbless persons. A miniaturized television camera created for use in space can now be equipped with a long lens, swallowed by a patient, and thereby used by doctors to discover and examine ulcers. And the shortage of

nurses has in part been met by another space development -- an ultra-sensitive instrument may be attached to critically ill persons so that one nurse, manning a control board, can continuously observe the condition of more than 100 patients. Those are just a few of the medical breakthroughs spawned in this fertile Space Age.

\* \* \* \* \*

Also, toward the end of the remarks, something like the following might be used:

I have great confidence in this country -- in the private initiative which makes it so productive. Consequently, I predict that the space program will thrive; in fact that it will be characterized by increased activity, particularly in those projects beneficial to man. Moreover, I believe that we must continue to learn more about the solar system which is our home. I urge that no one for a moment give up on the space program. It is here to stay, and I plan to continue to support its healthy growth.

E. C. Welsh

①

~~Edwards~~  
Draft  
Loeb draft.

Press Hole 3300

We are ~~met~~ here today to honor the winner of the Nation's oldest aerospace award--certainly one of its most pretigious awards of any kind. I am proud to be here, once again, to present the Robert J. Collier trophy.

This year, the trophy is presented to Mr. Lawrence A. Hyland, TITLE & IDENTIFICATION FORTHCOMING. He represents and exemplifies the entire team that has made such a magnificent success of the Surveyor Program. ~~It was this team who put the eyes of man on the surface of the moon. And to them, all of us Americans can say~~

*Mr. Hyland and his colleagues*  
*did quite a remarkable thing: They put the eyes of man to them*

"Well Done!"

*Americans are*

~~We have~~ committed ourselves to reaching the moon. We are determined not only to put our eyes there, but also to put our feet and our flag there. This is a great and a glorious adventure--a mission comparable to that ~~which~~ of Columbus, when he and his men set out on an inhospitable sea to explore the ~~great~~ unknown.

Why are we aiming for the moon, and on beyond? Is it to enhance our national prestige? Is it to satisfy our curiosity? Is it because we can say of the moon, like Everest, ~~it~~ <sup>that</sup> "It is there"? Well, these factors do contribute to our commitment--but only in a rather minimal way.

~~We have determined to reach the moon, we have decided to commit our resources to the great adventure of exploring space because we believe that this mission to the far-out will produce some down-to-earth benefits to men--to all men, everywhere.~~

*venture into* *for one primary reason:*  
*benefits to* *many*  
*What benefits? It is heart medicine*

new natural resources may be waiting to be exploited on the moon and the planets. <sup>the discovery of</sup> ~~benefits there may be in the way of~~

2. We can only conjure what ~~mineral~~ <sup>surface</sup> wealth may be on the moon. ~~Indeed, these~~ <sup>unimagined</sup> ~~elements and compounds~~ previously unknown. Did Columbus know when he set forth that he would discover a hemisphere that has since given to the world such products as corn and potatoes and tobacco? Did Vasco De Gama, aiming to find a ~~prosperous~~ source of spices and silks, ever dream that he would instead discover a region that has become the world's richest source of gold and diamonds?

Check

~~The truth is, of course, that we do not know all the things that we will find when we reach the moon and the planets.~~ But history's lesson is this: all of the great explorers discovered riches far beyond their dreams. <sup>The very process of exploration itself yields technological benefits</sup> And these were riches not just for themselves or the governments that sponsored them, but for all mankind. ~~We Americans know this best of all. For if Columbus had ~~hesitated~~ hesitated, if the government that sponsored him had succumbed to doubt, then this land of ours would not have been opened up quite so soon to the world's tired and poor and ~~huddled masses~~ <sup>hungry people</sup>. So we Americans, the heirs of the great explorers, have a particular stake in exploration.~~

~~The moon holds out to us great promise: the promise of new products; the promise of serving as a launching point for still deeper and more rewarding exploration into space.~~ <sup>space</sup> <sup>much</sup> <sup>of our</sup> <sup>rewarding</sup> ~~If we had only this promise, it would be enough for us to invest our energy and brainpower and funds in the mission to the moon.~~ <sup>that</sup> <sup>to justify</sup> <sup>itself</sup> ~~But there is more than mere promise. Already our investment in space has produced meaningful, practical benefits for all society.~~

3.

*investment*

Because of our ~~for~~ <sup>and</sup> efforts in space, <sup>V</sup> we have added to our knowledge of navigation and communication <sup>of</sup> meteorology. Because of the Surveyor Program, we have learned much more about the chemical composition, the density, and the bearing strength of the <sup>moon's</sup> ~~lunar surface~~ surface. From this information, we can predict with confidence that our astronauts will be able to land and walk on the surface of the moon.

*Because some men will walk on the moon tomorrow, other men <sup>are</sup> able to walk on earth today.*  
~~The promise for tomorrow has already turned into products for~~

*already*  
 today. We have designed equipment for moving over <sup>across</sup> the moon's surface,

from that equipment, <sup>also</sup> we have also developed a walking chair for limbless or otherwise disable persons. *Modern medicine has*  
~~received many other~~ <sup>space</sup> beneficial by-products that the moon program has <sup>given to</sup> produced for modern

*from*  
 medicine. We have created a miniaturized television camera for use in space, <sup>capsules</sup> ~~Right here on earth~~ <sup>also</sup> it is also being used to discover and diagnosed ulcers. This camera is so tiny that patients swallow it, and doctors then get a televised ~~view of the inside view.~~ *of the inside view*

*invention*  
 Another ~~development~~ <sup>invention</sup> of the space program is even helping to alleviate the shortage of nurses in our <sup>hospitals</sup> hospitals. ~~I refer to the tiny, electronic~~ device that is attached to each astronaut in flight to measure his blood pressure, metabolism and other specific information. Today <sup>that</sup> ~~that~~ ultra-sensitive device, <sup>can</sup> can all be attached to a critically ill patient so that one nurse, manning a control board, can continuously monitor the condition of more than 100 patients.

*just*  
 Now I have <sup>just</sup> mentioned a few examples of practical applications of space research in ~~only~~ <sup>the very down-to-earth</sup> one field - ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> life and death field of medicine.

3:45-

pot - file  
↓

May 7

Collins Trophy presentation  
Dessert party, D.C. Hotel Association  
Association (we did remember, if any) Breakfast -  
Tofawene A Hylt, Hughesburg - to represent  
Surveyor program team

~~Write House and conference~~

4.

But if time permitted, I could add ~~some~~ <sup>many</sup> examples of similar <sup>applications</sup> practical, ~~economic~~ new products and processes in weather forecasting, <sup>such fields as</sup> agriculture, photography, metallurgy, <sup>even</sup> ~~oceanology~~ oceanology. As a result of the space program we have ~~even~~ developed <sup>everything from</sup> new forms of paints <sup>to</sup> new forms of smoking pipes.

And so, as an American and as a citizen of the world, I commend you and I thank you, Mr. Hyland <sup>A, I salute</sup> and all the members of your fine teams. ~~And~~ I invite everyone to join not only in applauding but also in actively supporting our space program. It is a splendid challenge and a noble mission -- one whose ~~practical benefits for today are not exceeded only by its promises for tomorrow.~~ <sup>products</sup> practical benefits for today are ~~not~~ exceeded only by its promises for tomorrow. I urge every American to support the future development of this program, <sup>A</sup> and I, for one, shall do so with pride and vigor.



We have developed new chemicals, new plastics, new metal alloys, and many new products and applications in the field of electronics. <sup>The investment that produced these achievements</sup> ~~These developments benefit~~ <sup>mergo rex</sup>

in more than investment in space. It is an investment in the technology of human progress.

My message to you today is simply this: our ~~investment in space is~~  
~~necessary~~. It is ~~necessary~~ because it is producing some solutions  
to important problems today, and it promises to produce even greater  
benefits tomorrow. There are those who say that we should markedly  
reduce our investment in space. I say to you that, were we to ~~do that,~~  
our short-term savings could well lead to some long-term setbacks.

space program is a worthwhile  
and  
necessary  
investment.

cut back,

The farmer knows that he must plant today in order to harvest tomorrow;  
the banker knows that he must save today in order to collect dividends  
tomorrow; the athlete knows that ~~he must practice today~~ <sup>work</sup> he must practice today  
in order to win ~~tomorrow~~ tomorrow. And those of us who believe in the  
space program know that we must work and think and invest today in  
order to gain the <sup>or any other part of America's adventure in the best 3</sup> ~~practical~~ rewards that space exploration <sup>stead of</sup> ~~promises~~ tomorrow. <sup>the 20th</sup> <sup>cut</sup>

even larger



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