

REMARKS OF VICE PRESIDENT HUBERT H. HUMPHREY  
AFL-CIO COPY CONFERENCE - MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN  
MAY 25, 1968

I wish to speak tonight of a successful friendship -- a friendship between the American labor movement and the forces of progress in America.

That friendship has meant, under the leadership of Franklin Roosevelt and Harry S. Truman, social security . . . unemployment insurance . . . the minimum wage . . . a more prosperous agriculture . . . free collective bargaining . . . the Marshall Plan and programs for peace.

Think of what that friendship has meant these past seven years.

John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson stood for the Presidency with Labor's support . . . because they were friends of the working men and women of this country . . . and that went both ways.

The result is a record of national and human achievement without parallel in the history of this or any other people.

The laws passed during these past seven and a half years have not been labor laws . . . in any special interest sense.

In fact I know . . . and so do you . . . that the two proposals most closely related to labor's organizational interests have not yet been enacted into law.

I count it unfinished -- and necessary -- business that common situs picketing be recognized . . . and that Section 14(L) be repealed.

This unfinished business is going to be finished if I have anything to say about it . . . and if we elect enough of the right kind of Senators and Congressmen. Because this election is about more than the Presidency. It is about the whole future course of this country -- in Washington, in our states, and in every American community.

What we have done . . . as friends, yes, . . . but because we believe in the same things for America . . . makes me proud and it makes you proud -- for American Labor and Democratic leadership have been on the same side -- America's side -- every time it counted.

-- On three Civil Rights bills.

-- In the wars on poverty and ignorance and unemployment and slums.

-- To twice raise the minimum wage, and extend it to 10 million more people.

-- To stop employment discrimination against women and older people.

-- To protect consumers.

-- To raise Social Security benefits.

-- To pass medicare.

-- And ten times more for every one of these.

I want to add a little personal footnote on medicare. I introduced the first Medicare Bill into Congress. That was 19 years ago this month . . . on May 17, 1943. It was called a wild idea then . . . and incidentally I've got some more like it in mind now.

We lost eight Republican years getting medicare adopted. It took too long. But we finally got that bill passed . . . because American labor never gave up . . . and because, by 1965, we had a Congress . . . and a President . . . who cared.

Let's keep this clear . . . above any campaign noise. For fifty years now, every forward step that stands out so that anybody remembers it . . . every one of them . . . has been supported by Labor . . . has been opposed by a majority of Republicans . . . has been passed by Democratic majorities in Congress . . . and signed into law by Democratic Presidents.

I don't say this is the only way things can happen:  
I do say it is the only way they have happened for the  
last half century. And that's the way they are going to  
happen if you and I work at it.

That's the record.

It is a record to run on -- and I do.

But no record is any good to rest on.

People don't care about yesterday . . . about what's  
been done.

What we care about is what needs going next.

And we are restless today . . . despite our gains . . .  
more restless than we have been in a long time.

This has been the most restless winter in Milwaukee's  
history . . . and so has it been in most of the country.

For there is not peace today -- either here or in  
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There must be peace -- effective peace -- both here and  
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The fervent national hope tonight is that the negotiators  
in Paris will find the way toward Peace.

One day the war in Vietnam will come to an end.

Are we clear what we will do then?

It is time right now to plan . . . to prepare . . . to get  
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In 1954 . . . after Korea . . . the hearing of peace in the  
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It would be wrong -- shamefully wrong -- if a cease-  
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It would be wrong -- criminally wrong -- if young  
men who fought from an integrated bunker in the Sanh came  
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That must not be.

If we win the war against war in the world . . . all have got to win the wars against poverty and ignorance and despair at home. And we are going to . . . and we are not going to wait. The time for that is now.

That's what this election is about.

That's what being an American is about.

That's what being a Democrat is about.

Some see the dividends of peace . . . and of a continuing vast expansion of the economy . . . in the large-scale terms of fiscal and monetary policy.

I see those dividends more clearly in human terms of what we take just a single human fact . . . that most people don't even see, to realize.

That fact is that if the 200 millionth American was born a boy in a poor family on the South Side of Milwaukee this Spring . . . the chances are that five years from now - he will be

--sick, undernourished, under-educated and frightened.

--scarred by grudging charity of an inadequate welfare system.

--deprived of a fair measure of the comfort and pride that home and family should afford.

How are we going to reckon with this child when he becomes a man? How are we going to reach him while there is still time?

We have no right to rest until we do reach him . . . with wholesome food for his body and for his mind and for his spirit.

Let us center the full force of our concern on the fact that here in this richest . . . most blessed . . . of all countries both ignorance and hunger still grind the children of poverty.

I propose a guarantee to our children of an educational minimum wage.

We must begin with threshold aid -- an endowment to carry each child safely through the first portal of an open door educational system.

George Bernard Shaw wrote, Search for God in a garden. You can dig for him there.

Hundreds of thousands of American children leave school in the afternoon to return to empty and dangerous houses . . .because their mothers are working. For those who are very young, we must replace the latch key with adequate and decent day-care centers.

I am going to propose in this campaign an intensive, massive, and immediate program to save the young American bodies and minds that . . .at this moment . . .are being irreversibly damaged by malnutrition and by neglect.

Every cent, every dollar, every billion of dollars this program costs will be returned a hundred times over during the lives of these children. We can't afford not to do it.

Our humanity gives us no choice. For no American parent can disown any American child.

This, then, is the kind of thing we must do with the peace -- and start now in the doing.

But let us move ahead with the realization that we alone . . .among all the nations of the world . . .can make such plans.

Let us realize that today's discontent in America is because now we know how much more we can do than we ever did before.

This is what we have learned . . .what we have discovered . . .in these past seven years.

Let no one diminish . . . to serve his own ambitions  
. . . what this country has done.

Let no one say either . . . to serve his own purpose . . .  
that this country can do no more.

Let us rather see ourselves clearly:

- That now we have found our strength.
- That now we can match our purpose with our performance.
- That now . . . in this most favored and blessed of all  
Nations . . . we can do whatever we decide to do.

Let's do it. And let's do it now.

¶ ¶ ¶ ¶



## OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

FOR RELEASE:

SUNDAY AM'S  
MAY 26, 1968

REMARKS  
VICE PRESIDENT HUBERT HUMPHREY  
A.F.L. - C.I.O. COPE RALLY  
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN  
MAY 25, 1968

About sixty years ago, Samuel Gompers set out in plain words the enduring politics of American Labor. He said... very simply: "We will punish our enemies and reward our friends."

I say to you here tonight...just as simply: I have been in the past...I am today...and I expect to be in the future... one of those friends.

That kind of statement used to be misunderstood. It isn't any more...not by anybody that matters.

For the working relationship that has developed over the years between American Labor and the Democratic Party has been tested...and tried...and found to be one of the strong, effective forces for the public good in American Democracy.

The friendship Gompers talked about...and I speak of... is a friendship without obligation...a friendship with absolute independence.

It never takes anything for granted.

It is not so much a friendship with each other as it is a common devotion to the simple beliefs that only people are important...that one person is as good as another...and that those beliefs have to be fought for until they win.

That friendship sometimes means sticking up for each other... when our views are the same.

That friendship always means sticking up for America. And that is just what we have done...together...time after time after time.

That friendship meant, under the leadership of Franklin Roosevelt and Harry S. Truman, social security...unemployment insurance...the minimum wage...agricultural supports...free collective bargaining...and the Marshall plan.

Think what that friendship has meant these past seven years. John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson stood for the Presidency with Labor's support...because they were friends of the working men and women of this country...and that went both ways.

The result is a record of national and human achievement without parallel in the history of this or any other people.

The laws passed during these past seven and a half years have not been labor laws...in any "special interest" sense.

In fact I realize keenly...and so do you...that the two proposals most closely related to Labor's organizational interests have not yet been enacted into law. I count it unfinished... and necessary...business that common situs picketing be recognized... and that Section 14 (b) be repealed.

This unfinished business is going to be finished if I have anything to say about it...and if we elect enough of the right kind of Senators and Congressmen. This election is about a lot more than the Presidency.

What we have done...as friends, yes,...but because we believe in the same things for America...makes me proud and it makes you proud...for American Labor and the Democratic Administration have been on the same side...America's side... every time it counted.

--On three Civil Rights Bills.

--In the wars on poverty and ignorance and unemployment and slums.

--To twice raise the minimum wage, and extend it to 10 million more people.

--To stop employment discrimination against women and older people.

--To protect consumers.

--To raise Social Security benefits.

--To pass Medicare.

--And ten times more for every one of these.

I want to add a little personal footnote on Medicare. I introduced the first Medicare Bill into Congress. That was 19 years ago this month...on May 17, 1949. It was a wild idea then...and incidentally I've got some more like it in mind now.

We lost eight Republican years getting Medicare adopted. It took too long. But we finally got that bill passed... because American labor never gave up...and because, by 1965, we had a Congress...and a President...who cared.

Let's keep this clear...above any campaign hubbub: For fifty years now, every forward step that stands out so that anybody remembers it...every one of them...has been proposed by Democrats in the White House and the Congress...has been supported by Labor...has been opposed by a majority of Republicans... has been passed by Democratic majorities in Congress...and signed into law by Democratic Presidents.

I don't say this is the only way things can happen. I do say it is the only way they have happened for the last half century. And that's the way they are going to happen if you and I work at it.

That's the record.

It is a record to run on -- and I do.

But no record is any good to stand on. People don't care about yesterday...about what's been done. What we care about is what needs doing next. And we are restless today...despite our gains...more restless than we have been in a long time.

This has been the most restless winter in Milwaukee's history...and so has it been in most of the country.

For there is not peace today -- either here or in the world.

There must be peace -- effective peace -- both here and in the world.

The fervent national hope tonight is that the negotiators in Paris will find the way toward Peace.

[ One day the war in Vietnam will come to an end.

Are we clear what we will do then...with the Victory of Peace?

[ It is time right now to plan...to prepare...to get ready for what comes after Vietnam.

In 1954...after Korea...the meaning of peace in the world was recession and retreat in America. We will not let that happen again.

It would be wrong -- shamefully wrong -- if a cease-fire order in Vietnam meant a cease-work order in the factories in America. That must not be.

It would be wrong -- criminally wrong -- if young men who fought from an integrated bunker in Khe Sanh came back to live in a segregated slum in an American city. That must not be.

If we win the war against war in the world...we have got to win the wars against poverty and ignorance and despair at home. And we are going to...and we are not going to wait. The time for that is now!

That's what this election is about.

That's what being an American is about.

That's what being a Democrat is about.

Some see the dividends of peace...and of a continuing vast expansion of the economy...in the large-scale terms of fiscal and monetary policy.

I see those dividends more clearly in human terms. Take just a single human fact...that most people don't even seem to realize:

The fact is that if the 200 millionth American was born a boy in a poor family on the South Side of Milwaukee this spring...the chances are that five years from now - he will be:

--sick, undernourished, under-educated and frightened.  
--scarred by grudging charity of an inadequate welfare  
system.

--deprived of a fair measure of the comfort and pride that  
home and family should afford.

How are we going to reckon with this child when he becomes  
a man?

How are we going to teach him while there is still time?

We have no right to rest until we do reach him...with  
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Let us center the full force of our concern on the fact  
that here in this richest...most blessed...of all countries  
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I propose a guarantee to our children of an "educational  
minimum wage."

We must begin with "threshold aid" -- an endowment to  
carry each child safely through the first portal of an open  
door educational system.

George Bernard Shaw wrote, "Search for God in a garden.  
You can dig for him there."

Hundreds of thousands of American children leave school  
in the afternoon to return to empty and dangerous houses...  
because their mothers are working. For those who are very young  
we must replace the "latch key" with adequate and decent day-  
care centers.

I am going to propose in this campaign an intensive,  
massive, and immediate program to save the young American bodies  
and minds that...at this moment...are being irreversibly damaged  
by malnutrition and by neglect.

Every cent, every dollar, every million of dollars this  
program costs will be returned a hundred times over during  
the lives of these children. We can't afford not to do it.

Our humanity gives us no choice. For no American parent can disown any American child.

This, then, is the kind of things we must do with the Victory of Peace -- and start now in the doing.

But let us move ahead with the realization that we alone... among all the nations of the world...can make such plans.

Let us realize that today's discontent in America is because now we know how much more we can do than we ever did before.

This is what we have learned...what we have discovered... in these past seven years.

Let no one diminish...to serve his own ambitions...what this country has done.

Let no one say either...to serve his own purpose...that this country can do no more.

Let us rather see ourselves clearly:

--That now we have found our strength.

--That now we can match our purpose with our performance.

--That now...in this most favored and blessed of all nations...we can do whatever we decide to do.

Let's do it. And let's do it now!

Thank you...my friends.

# # # # #

Raymond Nelson  
Cory Zalko  
Cory Reuss

John Schmidt  
Jake Frederick

Henry Maier  
~~Samuel J. ...~~

REMARKS  
OF  
VICE PRESIDENT HUBERT H. HUMPHREY  
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MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN  
May 25, 1968

Saw H.S.T.  
TODAY !

~~John Jackson~~  
~~Dutch Cope~~

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FDR  
&  
H.S.T.

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↳ How are we going to reckon with this child when he becomes a man? ↳ How are we going to reach him while there is still time?

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*But it*  
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*This is only one thing.*

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####

SOURCE: Milwaukee Journal , Tuesday May 21, 1968

## FIFTEEN THOUSAND OUT OF WORK, 11,000 JOBS GO BEGGING

Although more than 15,000 persons are unemployed in the Milwaukee metropolitan area, there are 9 - 11,000 jobs going begging here.

The pleas of civic leaders for business to create adequate work makes the situation even more incongruous. "I've got about 200 jobs available for women, as typists, secretaries, file clerks, bookkeepers, and girl Fridays, but can't fill them," the manager of a downtown employment agency said Monday.

"There are applicants to be sure, especially high-school graduates at this time of year, but they cannot type and they cannot spell," said the manager who asked not to be identified.

Interviews with heads of other employment agencies and company personnel managers revealed similar situations. Many without work do not have the skills required by employers. But much deeper answers must be studied to understand unemployment when thousands of jobs cannot be filled said Earl A. Heise, Supervisor of Planning and Evaluation for the State Employment Service office. The employment

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service which made the job-availability estimate had about 3 thousand of the positions of its list at the end of April and a wide range of occupations were included. Needed also were mechanical engineers, RN's and Aides, waiters and waitresses, cooks, porters, and cleaners. There is a heavy demand for such skilled blue-collar workers as mechanics, tool and die mechanics, lathe and screw machine operators and auto mechanics. Jobs are open as house men, yard men and maids. Anyone who can sell is welcome with open arms.

While some 15,000 are unemployed, indications are that substantially more are unable for various reasons to earn enough money to live comfortably. Either they are laid off frequently, do not work enough hours/<sup>or</sup>are poorly paid.

Figures developed by the community relations' social development commission for 1966 survey taken by the Milwaukee Journal's consumer analysis showed that the city of Milwaukee had 91,540 persons who fell within Federal poverty definitions. Of these, 25,455 were children, and 24,795 adults over 65. This left an impoverished working age population of 41,290.

If the entire number of known jobless, 15,000 were attributed to Milwaukee, the number of poverty-level workers or working age members of their families would <sup>be</sup> more than 26,290 on the basis of commission statistics. What are the reasons for unemployment in such a time? They are legion, complicated and awfully hard to explain, said Heise. One important cause, he said, is that many persons, especially members of minority groups, seek jobs they are not prepared for. They do it because they want a job with a future. But frequently, such jobs demand special education, training or experience. Employers also pose stumbling blocks by ~~requiring~~ requiring unnecessary qualifications, such as a high school diploma for a man who will sweep floors. In other cases, persons' circumstances prevent them from going to work. A good example is a widow or deserted mother of small children who cannot find or afford baby sitters.

Training is one obvious answer. Counselors for the state employment service and for other community agencies suggest that people with no skills or out-of-date skills enroll in training courses set up under the Manpower Development and Training Act.

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Milwaukee can expect stepped-up Federal support for training and other programs to prepare the jobless for work.

About 2.4 million dollars has been ~~it/~~ allotted to the city for the new Concentrated Employment Program that ~~it/~~ will focus on areas of wide-spread unemployment and poverty. Programs are being drummed up now to submit to Washington for approval.

\* \* \*

**RICHARD E. PEPPEY**

**REPORTING COMPANY, INC.**

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**R E M A R K S**

**VICE PRESIDENT HUBERT H. HUMPHREY**

**WISCONSIN AFL-CIO COPE CONVENTION**

**MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN**

**SATURDAY MAY 25, 1968**

1 MR. JAKE FRIEDRICK: Ladies and gentlemen,  
2 fellow workers, as President of the Milwaukee County Labor  
3 Council, AFL-CIO, I have the honor to welcome you here to  
4 this great meeting which is called for the purpose of safe-  
5 guarding the advances which we have been able to achieve in  
6 our city, our state, and our nation, and also to keep on  
7 improving the lot of the working men and women and, for that  
8 matter, the members of all of our nation by legislation on  
9 the local, on the state, and on the national level which  
10 will meet the needs of our advancing civilization.

11 You who are here this evening will be called  
12 upon to get out in this coming election this fall to elect  
13 to the legislature of the State of Wisconsin assembly men  
14 and senators, a governor, a lieutenant governor, and the  
15 other administrative officers who have the welfare of the  
16 common people at heart.

17 At the same time you will be called upon to  
18 support the members of Congress, both in the House of  
19 Representatives and in the Senate, people who have proven  
20 their loyalty to the common people by having supported in  
21 the past or having indicated that they have the welfare of  
22 the common people at heart.

23 This is not an easy task. There will be a  
24 great campaign, both in the state and in the nation, and  
25 a great deal of money will be spent in order to try to

1 persuade the people of the nation to vote for certain candi-  
2 dates.

3           We who are in the organized labor movement  
4 have throughout the history of this labor movement accepted  
5 the motto of "Elect Your Friends And Defeat Your Enemies."  
6 This is a good motto. It is a good motto because the members  
7 of the organized labor movement are looking out not only  
8 for themselves but they are looking out for the welfare of  
9 the whole nation.

10           I have been in the organized labor movement  
11 for fifty-four years and I can remember when we fought for  
12 better things like workmen's compensation, when we fought  
13 for measures to protect child labor, when we fought for  
14 measures for unemployment compensation, and when we consistently  
15 fought for a better education for all of the children of all  
16 of the people because we recognized the fact that in a  
17 democracy it is necessary that the people generally have an  
18 education so that they can understand the problems which  
19 face this nation.

20           We shall continue to work in the same manner  
21 in the future. We shall change our positions, we shall  
22 ask for legislation which is necessary because of the changes  
23 which are taking place in the economic life of our state  
24 and of our nation.

25           Those matters which were sufficient in the

1 past are no longer sufficient in the present. There are  
2 changes in our economy, there are changes in the way in  
3 which we produce the goods which all of us ought to enjoy  
4 and cannot enjoy unless we are able to participate in the  
5 making of those goods and those services which all of us  
6 want.

7 A great philosopher of this State of Wisconsin,  
8 Professor Max Otto, many years ago said that in a complex  
9 society such as ours the only way the individual can have  
10 any dignity is if he is both a sustaining and a sustained  
11 member of that society. And that is becoming more and more  
12 a truth because those of our people who are unable to find  
13 a place in our industries and in our service organizations  
14 which serve people are the forgotten people, and so we now  
15 have this great crusade of the war on poverty, we have the  
16 great crusade for the dignity of all of our people, regard-  
17 less of race, religion, or national origin.

18 These are great times. These are times that  
19 need careful evaluation. These are times that need courage.  
20 These are times that need people doing things, not just  
21 looking at what the situation is, but doing something about  
22 that situation if the situation does not take care of all  
23 the people of this nation.

24 Now I am not supposed to make a speech here;  
25 this is merely an introductory to a great meeting which we

1 are going to have here tonight. I wish to introduce to you  
 2 now, having spoken to you on behalf of the Milwaukee labor  
 3 movement, I wish to introduce to you now the Vice-President  
 4 of the Wisconsin State AFL-CIO who is also the COPE Director  
 5 of that organization, Brother John Giacomo. (Applause.)

6 MR. JOHN GIACOMO: Thank you, Jake Friedrich.  
 7 On behalf of the officers, the Executive  
 8 Board, and the Wisconsin State COPE Committee, I bid you  
 9 welcome to this, the Wisconsin State AFL-CIO COPE rally.  
 10 And if you don't think that you are a sight, a welcome sight,  
 11 you ought to be up here where I am standing. (Applause.)  
 12 I hope that you show that much enthusiasm next October.  
 13 (Applause.)

14 I want to now get to the introduction. I  
 15 will introduce first a very good friend of mine, a very good  
 16 friend of yours, a very good friend of the State of Wisconsin,  
 17 Senator Gaylord Nelson. (Applause.)

18 You got a bigger hand than I did. (Laughter.)  
 19 Another very good friend of mine, another  
 20 very good friend of yours, another very good friend of all  
 21 the people, Congressman Henry Reuss. (Applause.)

22 Now we have for one reason or another some  
 23 of our Executive Board members who are not here tonight.  
 24 Some of them are not here because of personal reasons, such  
 25 as illness in the family, others were called away on special

1 assignments, but I will introduce those who are here. I  
2 would like for you to hold your applause until all of the  
3 Executive Board members and members of the State COPE Com-  
4 mittee, -- they will remain standing, and when I complete  
5 the introductions, then give them a rousing hand.

6 Marvin Brickson. Roy E. Cassel of the  
7 Steamfitters. Ralph A. Jirikowic, a member of the Board  
8 of the Brewery Workers Union. Clifford L. Matchey, past  
9 regional director retired of the AIW. Bertram N. McNamara,  
10 District 32, United Steelworkers of America. Earl Spicer,  
11 Ironworkers. Peter Zagrodnick, President of the Packing  
12 House Workers, Local 40. George W. Hall, Secretary-Treasurer  
13 of the Wisconsin State AFL-CIO.

14 These are the members of the State COPE  
15 Committee who, with the Executive Board, comprises the  
16 State AFL-CIO Cope Committee.

17 Fred Lindner, the representative from the  
18 5th Congressional District and also Vice-President of the  
19 Milwaukee County Labor Council. Jake Friedrich who opened  
20 the meeting, President of the Milwaukee County Labor Council.  
21 Joe Gruber, representative from the 6th Congressional  
22 District and a member of the AIW. Hal Verhoven from the 7th  
23 Congressional District, a representative from the 7th  
24 Congressional District, and, if my memory serves me  
25 correctly, Boilermaker. Clayton Smitts, the COPE representative

1 from the 8th Congressional District and President of the  
2 Green Bay Labor Council. Alford Robbins, representative of  
3 the 2nd Congressional District and, at the risk of making  
4 another mistake, a member of the Machinists Union. Frank  
5 Cronin, Assistant Regional Director of Region 11, National  
6 AFL-CIO.

7 Now, then, give them a great hand. (Applause.)

8 This was to conclude the official ceremonies.  
9 I don't know whether you are aware of it or not, but because  
10 of the inclement weather and because the Vice-President  
11 couldn't leave St. Louis on the scheduled time of departure,  
12 he arrived in Milwaukee rather late. We had scheduled the  
13 Vice-President to be the first speaker and then we would  
14 have had these ceremonies that we are having now after his  
15 speech. So we ask you to bear with us and we understand  
16 that the Vice-President will be here at about quarter after  
17 eight. We do have a tremendous show for you, I am sure that  
18 you are going to be entertained this evening like you have  
19 never been entertained before. These are really good  
20 outstanding national and international acts that we are  
21 going to have here this evening. (Music interlude.)

22 (National Anthem.)

23 MR. JOHN GIACOMO: Ladies and gentlemen,  
24 the Vice-President of the United States.

25 (Standing applause.)

1 MR. JOHN SMITH: Vice-President Humphrey,  
2 Senator Nelson, Congressman Zablocki, Congressman Reuss,  
3 Mayor Maier, State COPE Committee Members, trade unionists,  
4 ladies and gentlemen:

5 The Wisconsin State AFL-CIO is deeply honored  
6 this evening to have with us the Vice-President of the  
7 United States. At the turn of the 1900's we had a great  
8 labor leader in this country, President of the American  
9 Federation of Labor, that said labor ought to reward its  
10 friends at the polls and that is exactly what the National  
11 AFL-CIO, the Wisconsin State AFL-CIO, intends to do this  
12 fall. (Applause.)

13 We know very well the record of our friends,  
14 and if anybody should really know a real friend, it ought  
15 to be the Wisconsin State labor movement. In the late  
16 forties and early fifties the Wisconsin labor movement used  
17 to look to the west, the so-called third senator from  
18 Wisconsin, because, unfortunately, the State of Wisconsin  
19 didn't have a kind of United States representative representing  
20 them like we have today in the presence of Senator Nelson  
21 and Proxmire. (Applause.) So we turned to the west, and the  
22 senator from Minnesota had a very willing ear to our  
23 problems. As a matter of fact, he attended our convention,  
24 and also in the late forties when it took a lot of guts and  
25 real raw courage to talk about civil rights, that's the time

1 the United States Senator from Minnesota stood up to be  
2 counted and talked about civil rights. (Applause.) Not a  
3 Johnnie-Come-Lately like some of the politicians today.

4 Again in the 1950's when everybody was  
5 attacking the American Trade Labor Movement, a free American  
6 labor movement, again the United States Senator from  
7 Minnesota got up on the Senate floor and he said "I am going  
8 to tell you what is right with the American labor movement,"  
9 and that's what he did.

10 So I think the State of Wisconsin, the  
11 AFL-CIO, the free trade labor movement, owes it to a friend,  
12 a friend not only to the labor movement, but a friend for all  
13 Americans, the United States Senator, the Vice-President  
14 who understands the problems and I am sure under the con-  
15 tinued leadership of Vice-President Hubert Humphrey, I am  
16 sure the United States will go on to greater progress.  
17 (Applause.)

18 So again on behalf of the Wisconsin labor  
19 movement, we deeply appreciate the fact that the Vice-  
20 President would take so much time out from his schedule to  
21 pay us a visit.

22 At this time I introduce to you the next  
23 president of the United States, Vice-President Hubert  
24 Humphrey. (Standing applause.)

25 VICE-PRESIDENT HUBERT HUMPHREY: Thank you.

1 Well, well, well, how good it is to be back  
2 home in Wisconsin with all of my friends from the AFL-CIO.  
3 (Applause.)

4 Thank you, Johnnie, thank you my friend  
5 John Smith for welcoming me, for inviting me to this fine  
6 gathering and for your introduction. And how good it is  
7 to see this wonderful, wonderful man that has fought all  
8 of his life for all that is good in this country and all  
9 that organized labor movement means, our good friend, Jake  
10 Friederick. (Applause.)

11 And, of course, look who is on the platform,  
12 old invincible himself, the incomparable Gaylord Nelson.  
13 (Applause.)

14 One of the real stalwarts down in the Senate  
15 of the United States, and let me tell you he is a man that  
16 works for you twenty-four hours every day, and I have been  
17 telling him he owes you twenty-six hours every day.

18 How good it is, too, to see two of my  
19 colleagues of the House of Representatives because, as the  
20 presiding officer of the Senate, we also like to include  
21 as our associates and friends the people of the House, and  
22 I just was with one of them tonight, we were over having  
23 a little bit of dinner, and he helped us out here, he has  
24 been my friend and earned for himself such a fine reputation  
25 and I am just delighted to see Clem Zablocki here with us.

1 (Applause.)

2 And that other good Congressman, you sure do  
3 grow them good out here in the 4th and the 5th, and I just  
4 want to salute somebody that works for the people every  
5 hour of the day every day of the year and that is your own  
6 friend Congressman Henry Reuss. (Applause.)

7 There is only one thing wrong with the  
8 Democrats of Wisconsin, you need just a few more of them  
9 to elect some more good congressmen like you have here  
10 tonight. (Applause.)

11 I came in to this meeting with the good  
12 Mayor of the City of Milwaukee, -- where is my friend Henry?  
13 -- Right over here. (Applause.) I am very close to Henry.  
14 I told him if you gave me 30 per cent you would still win.  
15 I don't know just how he did it, but whatever the formula  
16 is, I am willing to take it three times a day, three hundred  
17 sixty-five days a year, a tablespoon full every three hours,  
18 and may I congratulate you. (Applause.)

19 I come to you with a message of good cheer  
20 and good will from a great American, a great Democrat..

21 Let me tell you what happened today. I got  
22 up this morning at about seven o'clock and I was to have  
23 an 8:30 appointment with a very, very great man. I was in  
24 Kansas City, Missouri this morning, and just across the line  
25 from Kansas City, Missouri, just down the road, just a few

1 miles, is Independence, Missouri, and I went over to call  
2 on the great man of the greats, the fighting Harry S. Truman.  
3 (Applause.)

4           Somebody asked me what Harry Truman said to  
5 me today, what President Truman said, what kind of campaign  
6 advice did he give me, and I didn't really tell them until  
7 now. He said, "I want you to give it to them just like I  
8 gave it to them in 1948, Hubert, and you know what I gave  
9 them." (Applause.)

10           But he wasn't talking about me doing that  
11 to fellow Democrats. He was talking about me doing  
12 that to the Republicans, and I have a feeling, my friends,  
13 that 1968 is going to be even a better repeat of 1948 if  
14 we get down and do the work. (Applause.)

15           Gaylord, Senator Nelson, I hope he won't  
16 take offense if I seem so informal, but we are long time  
17 friends, I have had three of the most interesting, exciting  
18 and I think rewarding days of my public life. Three days  
19 ago I was in the City of New York. We had a jam packed  
20 busy day starting out with meeting of delegate slates and  
21 opening up the citizens for Humphrey headquarters, privileged  
22 to have as my honorary chairman of the State of New York  
23 the wife of one of the greatest men that ever served that  
24 State, Mrs. Herbert Leenen, and then thousands and thousands  
25 of people there to join us in that ceremony. By the way,

1 when I went on in to cut the ribbon to open the headquarters,  
2 just to make sure that I was a winner, I had Jack Dempsey  
3 standing right along side of me. (Laughter.) And, by the  
4 way, he is for Humphrey, too, solidly for Humphrey. (Applause.)

5 A little later that day we met with people  
6 of the press, we met with people of the iron and steel  
7 industry, our friends from organized labor, and that night,  
8 which was Thursday night, I flew in to Watertown, South  
9 Dakota arriving there about 1:30 in the morning and there  
10 were over a thousand people waiting at the airport to greet  
11 us, enthusiastic group.

12 The following day on Friday I spent the first  
13 part of that day journeying to my old home town where I  
14 went to high school and grade school. You ought to see how  
15 upset some of the fellows on my staff were when I gave the  
16 commencement address in Doland. It's smaller than Clear Lake.  
17 (Laughter.) It really is. Clear Lake looks like a great  
18 teeming city.

19 Well, I went to Doland, fewer than five hundred  
20 people. They had a graduating class of forty-eight and we  
21 had about two thousand people in the audience. I never knew  
22 they had such large families out there. (Laughter.) It  
23 was a sentimental journey. Wonderful, wonderful day, and  
24 even on the road on over, the fifty mile stretch from  
25 Watertown to Doland, we stopped at a little town called

1 Clark, about Clear Lake size, and there were many, many  
2 people, they said over a thousand of them there, out on the  
3 highway to greet us. A wonderful day.

4 And then this Friday night I journeyed to  
5 Kansas City, Missouri where I was met by the Governor and  
6 the State officials and the party officials and attended a  
7 huge reception. Most of them delegates.

8 People say what are you doing these days and  
9 I say I am on a delegate search, delegate hunt, and it is  
10 really very interesting, and you would be surprised, there  
11 are quite a few around, and we are trying our best to find  
12 some of them and to convince them.

13 That night I met with the Associate Dairymen,  
14 over two thousand of the dairy farmers from the Appalachians  
15 to the Rockies, from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico, in a  
16 wonderful meeting, and, Gaylord, you would be happy to know,  
17 and Clem and Henry, they thanked us for what we have done.  
18 They even presented the Secretary of Agriculture with a  
19 wrist watch to thank him for what he had done. Orville  
20 Freeman won't be able to get over that kind of thanks for a  
21 long, long time because to be Secretary of Agriculture is  
22 not to get much thanks these days. But it was a great  
23 meeting.

24 After that we met with party officials,  
25 today to dedicate the arch at St. Louis, to speak to some

1 five hundred women, representing the Federated Democratic  
2 Womens Club of Missouri, and to come here today finally to  
3 Milwaukee, and in just a little while, you are fortunate,  
4 in just a little while to leave and go to Minneapolis where  
5 tonight a little after ten o'clock we have an airport  
6 rally.

7 I haven't anything to do after 11:30. If  
8 you know of any other meetings, let me know, will you?

9 (Laughter, Applause.)

10 Somebody said to me, "You seem to feel good,  
11 Mr. Vice-President." I do. Of course I feel good, because  
12 things are going well, and I am very happy to be in the  
13 house of my friends. It was my friends in organized labor  
14 that asked me to make myself a candidate for the Democratic  
15 nomination, and you have been doing a great job, you have  
16 been supporting me, and we are going to work together until  
17 we get that nomination in Chicago. (Applause.)

18 Tonight I want to come and talk to you about  
19 a friendship, and a very successful friendship, a friendship  
20 of the American labor movement and the forces of social  
21 progress all across this country. That friendship has been  
22 nourished under the administrations of our four presidents  
23 in recent years, starting with the late beloved Franklin  
24 Delano Roosevelt who was truly labor's friend, Harry S.  
25 Truman who was truly labor's friend, and John F. Kennedy

1 who has been and was truly labor's friend, and Lyndon Baines  
2 Johnson who is truly labor's friend. (Applause.)

3 And out of that friendship we have learned a  
4 great deal. We have learned that working together we can do  
5 things. We have learned that when we stand apart people  
6 that represent different forces take over. Benjamin Franklin  
7 told us the story and the secret of political success. You  
8 either hang together, my friends, or you are going to hang  
9 separately. It is just that simple.

10 This partnership of friendship, what does it  
11 mean? Not just to go out on other days, but I tell you  
12 the greatest break throughs that America has ever known,  
13 the break throughs for social security, of unemployment  
14 insurance, fair labor standards and the minimum wage, a  
15 better and more prosperous agriculture and free collective  
16 bargaining, the Marshall Plan and many other programs for  
17 international cooperation and peace, those were some of the  
18 landmarks, some of the hallmarks of that friendship.  
19 And we go right down to this time until we see once again  
20 what it has meant. And let me make it crystal clear to this  
21 audience tonight, that while we frequently speak of labor's  
22 program, it should be manifested clearly that what labor's  
23 program has been in the main is a program that has founded  
24 its home in the Democratic party and under Democratic  
25 leadership. We have been working side by side, at least

1 the leadership of this party, the majority of my party,  
2 side by side with the leaders of labor. We haven't had the  
3 labor program except to say that labor has been for it.  
4 What we have is a program for all Americans, to help every-  
5 body, because the leaders of labor and the men and women of  
6 labor represent the great numbers of people throughout this  
7 land of every race, creed and color of every region and the  
8 program of the Democratic party and leadership has been a  
9 program for every American of every region of every race of  
10 every creed of every color. (Applause.)

11           Sometimes I am afraid we take it so much  
12 for granted. Don't do it, friends. You know, when you  
13 realize what you really have is when you lose it. That's  
14 really true. Sometimes when you lose a friend, you realize  
15 the preciousness of friendship. Sometimes when you lose a  
16 loved one in your family you realize just how much you love  
17 that person. It seems to me sometimes in these countries  
18 where they say you can't go to church, that's when you want  
19 to go to church the most. In other words, when you lose  
20 your freedom you appreciate it. And, my friends, let's not  
21 have to learn that lesson here in America. Let's have  
22 learned it from the experiences of others, and let's never  
23 lose, let's never lose the chance to keep this country moving  
24 ahead, and let's never under-sell or under-rate what has been  
25 done.

1 I have many people today who must feel they  
2 are rather intellectually sophisticated saying "What are you  
3 doing?" I have had some say "What did you do with the liberal  
4 program?" And I have responded to them a hundred times,  
5 we passed it. I hope that doesn't upset you, but we passed  
6 it, it is the law of the land. (Applause.)

7 But the important thing about a liberal  
8 program and a progressive program is that it is never  
9 completed. We build, build, and build on the successes of  
10 yesterday. But I do think it is fair to say that this  
11 combination of Democratic leadership and labor support has  
12 been able to produce great things, and whenever we have  
13 stood together, we have been able to make things add up the  
14 right way. For example, three tremendously important civil  
15 rights bills have been passed in the last four years. Three  
16 of them. The Comprehensive Civil Rights Act of 1964 which  
17 I was privileged to lead in the Senate, the Voting Rights  
18 Act of 1965, and the Civil Rights Act of 1968, and every  
19 man on this platform from Congress, Gaylord Nelson, Clem  
20 Zablocki, and Henry Reuss, were there to fight for all three  
21 of those bills and to make them possible. (Applause.)

22 I submit that this record needs to be talked  
23 of. And the reason it needs to be talked of is because  
24 too many people have been talking it down.

25 My friends of social progress, we are not

1 going to win elections by constantly destroying that which  
2 we build or underselling it or undermining it. I come to  
3 you as a candidate on the Democratic ticket for the nomina-  
4 tion of President. I don't intend to build myself up for  
5 that nomination by running any other Democrats down, not  
6 one bit. I intend to win it fair and square. (Applause.)  
7 And I do not intend to run down the Democratic party and run  
8 down the President of the United States and run down the  
9 Democratic program in order to make me look good. (Applause.)

10 Very frankly, my friends, I don't intend to  
11 say one word that will sell America short at home or abroad.  
12 (Applause.)

13 We have been doing things, not as much as  
14 you would like or I would like, but we have been on the  
15 move, and remember when Franklin Roosevelt once said the  
16 only limits to the realization of our tomorrows are our  
17 doubts of today. It is the doubts that you have that limit  
18 the progress you can make. I want to see this party of ours  
19 be made up of builders, not doubters; I want this party to  
20 be made up of advocates, not critics. (Applause.) And I  
21 want your help. We have started a war on poverty in this  
22 country, and it is one that we have proven that we can win,  
23 so let's put the resources to it when the time comes and  
24 win that war and win that ultimate victory. (Applause.)

25 Yes, there is a record. It is a record of

1 considerable significance. Three civil rights bills,  
2 effective action of the war on poverty, aid to education,  
3 more federal aid to education in four years than the preceding  
4 one hundred. That's quite a record. (Applause.)

5 There is a record. There is a record, more  
6 help to the sick of this country in the last five years  
7 than in the preceding one hundred. I submit that is a pretty  
8 good record. (Applause.)

9 Twice within these last four years of  
10 extension and the improvement of the Minimum Wage Act until  
11 12 million more men and women are covered by it and the  
12 minimum wage today is \$1.60 an hour, I submit that is some  
13 record. (Applause.)

14  $9\frac{1}{2}$  million children that never had a chance  
15 at a school,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  million deprived and disadvantaged children  
16 today getting help under Federal Aid to Education. A  
17 million youngsters in Project Head Start. There wasn't  
18 any Head Start four years ago. There wasn't even a half  
19 start or a lame start. But now we have proven it works.  
20 We have stopped the discrimination in employment against  
21 women and older people. We have passed more legislation  
22 to protect the consumer in the last four years than in the  
23 preceding two hundred. I submit that is good for the American  
24 public, and you helped do it. (Applause.)

25 We have raised the social security benefits

1 and, my friends, if nothing else had ever been done, Medicare  
2 Medicare for our senior citizens alone would have qualified  
3 President Johnson and the Democratic party for some kind of a  
4 reward. (Applause.)

5 For the first time this Government of yours  
6 has been concerned about the least of these, the handicapped,  
7 the mentally ill, the mentally retarded. We have had  
8 mentally retarded children for years. We have had mentally  
9 ill, but no federal government and no federal administration  
10 ever lifted a finger for them until Lyndon Johnson became  
11 President of the United States and a Democratic Congress.  
12 (Applause.)

13 One out of four hundred babies retarded.  
14 One out of every two hundred handicapped. And this President  
15 and this Democratic Congress and men like you on this  
16 platform saw to it that at long last a government of the  
17 people and by the people was a government for the people  
18 that never had a break in their lives.

19 I am proud to be a part of this administra-  
20 tion, proud to have been Vice-President, proud to have  
21 worked as a Democrat to make these things possible.  
22 (Applause.)

23 Now, my dear friends, we are not going  
24 to rest on yesterday's laurels. I will only say this,  
25 that not any of these things would have passed if you had

1 had a Republican administration. Not one of them. 90 per  
2 cent of them voted against Aid to Education. Don't listen  
3 to me; take a look at these men in Congress who have to  
4 fight those battles. 90 per cent of them voted to kill off  
5 Medicare. Go down the line. No, we may not have done  
6 as much as some people think we should have, but we did a  
7 whole lot more than any Republican ever wanted us to do.  
8 (Applause.)

9 They say we don't do enough. 80 billion  
10 dollars in this budget for social programs. Twice what it  
11 was five years ago. Maybe more needs to be done. I think  
12 so. But I am not going to say that we ought to do more  
13 by saying we have done nothing.

14 As a matter of fact, let me make it crystal  
15 clear, I think it is a good record. I like it. I helped  
16 build it. Gaylord Nelson helped build it. Henry Reuss  
17 helped build it. Clem Zablocki helped build it. We like  
18 that record and we are going to the American people with  
19 it, too. (Applause.)

20 It is a record to run on. -- And I do.

21 But no record is any good to rest on, and I  
22 am not the kind of guy that spends much time resting or  
23 standing still.

24 It is a record from which we will spring  
25 forward. John Kennedy said, "Let Us Begin." Lyndon Johnson

1 said, " Let Us Continue." And Hubert Humphrey says, "Let Us  
2 Move Forward." And let's get on the ball. (Applause.)

3 I know that people aren't too interested in  
4 the yesterdays, about what has been done. What we care about  
5 is what needs to be next. And it is on that theme that we  
6 need to spend our time. But I mention only this record for  
7 one purpose, so few people seem to know it. So few seem to  
8 have heard about it. So few seem to know what has been done.  
9 Everything from training, hiring, placing the hard core  
10 unemployed. I hear voices today saying what about the un-  
11 employed. Well, what about them? This administration is  
12 moving every way it knows to not only see that government  
13 helps, but we have enlisted the ranks of labor and the ranks  
14 of Wisconsin in a great national alliance to provide jobs  
15 for the hard core unemployed. We have extended it to  
16 present the opportunity to more Americans to get out of the  
17 slums and filth of poverty and to stand up erect with self  
18 respect and self dignity.

19 This is the constant expansion of our  
20 democracy and that is the way it is supposed to be. Democracy  
21 is like a child -- it grows. And it ought to grow not only  
22 physically but it ought to grow in spirit and in wisdom,  
23 in maturity, and in strength, and I think it is.

24 Now you and I know that many things that we  
25 wanted to do has been denied us because of our heavy

1 international commitments. I spoke in New York City the  
2 other night about how we might be able to reduce some of  
3 these commitments, how we might be able, Gaylord, Henry, and  
4 Clem, how we might be able jointly through American initiatives  
5 to thin out some of our overseas commitments, to reduce  
6 tension on the one hand and to insure our security on the  
7 other, not to do it alone, but try to do it through agreement,  
8 through negotiation.

9           The fervent national hope tonight is that  
10 the negotiators in Paris will find a way towards peace,  
11 but one thing I know is that the reason we are in Paris  
12 tonight is because the President of the United States made  
13 the supreme political sacrifice on March 31st. (Applause.)

14           That President, rather than having anyone  
15 doubt his sincerity, that President ordered me to put all  
16 of his energies, time and sources to the task of seeking an  
17 honorable peace, said to you and said to me, "I shall not  
18 seek the nomination of my party and I shall not accept the  
19 nomination of my party for the Presidency," and he withdrew  
20 from the political contest.

21           It is only because of that decision on his  
22 part, and you know it, it is only because of that decision  
23 that I entered this contest, and I entered it so that we  
24 can build on what we have done here at home, and I entered  
25 it so that we might pursue relentlessly the peace abroad.

1 (Applause.)

2 I spent a lifetime working in the vineyards  
3 of peace. There are men on this platform that know we were  
4 the first to talk of the nuclear test ban treaty and to  
5 sponsor the resolution, the first for the Peace Corp, the  
6 first for the food for peace program, the first for the  
7 disarmament agency, and you know that only a year ago your  
8 Vice-President went to Europe to help bring along the  
9 non-proliferation treaty of nuclear arms to prevent their  
10 spread, and on the very night that President Johnson announced  
11 he was no longer going to seek this nomination nor would  
12 he accept it, where was I? -- I was in Mexico City signing  
13 an international treaty that prohibits the location or the  
14 use of nuclear weapons in this western hemisphere, something  
15 that some of us on this platform had fought for all of our  
16 lives. (Applause.) Now we have bitter arguments over our  
17 international policy. But I want to say to this audience  
18 that now there is a ray of hope. That hope is to be found  
19 at the conference table in the political negotiated settle-  
20 ment and that ray of hope was made possible because a  
21 president has the courage, as I said earlier, to make that  
22 supreme political sacrifice, and I want it crystal clear  
23 from this platform that I will say nothing, do nothing,  
24 to in any way impair those efforts, and I will put it another  
25 way in the affirmative, I want to do everything I can by

1 word and by deed and by action and by thought to help bring  
2 those negotiations to a successful conclusion to end that  
3 awful war. (Applause.) Because one day that war in Vietnam,  
4 as sure as we are gathered in this hall tonight, I can't  
5 predict when, it will be a frustrating experience, it is  
6 never easy to negotiate with the Communists, it will test  
7 our patience, we will be the victims of insult and propaganda  
8 but, ladies and gentlemen, any nation that can spend three  
9 years on the battlefield for what it believes is a righteous  
10 and rightful cause, any nation that can sacrifice both men  
11 and resources for what it believes is an honorable purpose  
12 on the battlefield, that same nation can have patience and  
13 perseverance and courage and tenacity at the conference  
14 table to try and bring a peaceful end to this conflict.  
15 (Applause.)

16 But what happens when it comes to an end?  
17 We might ask this question: Peace, peace, where is thy  
18 victory if we know not what to do with the peace, and I  
19 speak very seriously to you, I was in the Congress in 1954  
20 when the war in Korea ended, a long hard war from 1950 to  
21 1953. The peace came. We were able to cut our expenditures  
22 for the military. The men were brought home. But I ask  
23 any person in the range of my voice, did we do anything  
24 with the peace? Did we attack unemployment? Did we launch  
25 a war on poverty? Did we step up our aid to education?

1 Did we pass a bill to help with the health and the hospital  
2 and nursing home care of our senior citizens? Did we do  
3 any of the things that needed to be done for our people?

4           You know what the answer is. We wasted that  
5 peace. Taxes were cut. Profits soared. And three  
6 recessions in eight years. And Milwaukee had plenty of  
7 unemployed, and so did Detroit, and so did Minneapolis and  
8 St. Paul. Workers were looking for jobs. The unemployment  
9 rolls were heavy. Peace did not bring us the benefits that  
10 we wanted. Why? Because America hadn't planned for it.  
11 Because we lost some elections. We had eight years of  
12 Republican rule. We had eight years, frankly, of semi-  
13 conservative government, and I submit to you that it would  
14 be nothing short of a colossal tragedy if, after all of the  
15 sacrifices of this war and after all of the tension at home,  
16 and after all of the tremendous effort that we have made,  
17 if we should waste the peace that can come now if our  
18 conference is successful. I say it would be terribly wrong  
19 if it happened once again as after 1954 because the meeting  
20 of peace in the world was recession and retreat in America.  
21 And it would be wrong, shamefully wrong if a cease fire  
22 order in Vietnam meant a cease work order in the factories  
23 in America. This must not be. It would be tragically  
24 wrong, criminally wrong if young men who had fought from  
25 an integrated bunker in Khe Sanh came back to live in a

1 segregated slum in an American city, and this must not  
2 happen. (Applause.)

3 I say to this audience tonight, if we can  
4 win the war against wars in the world, we had better be  
5 able to win the wars against poverty and ignorance and  
6 despair at home, and I think we can. I know we can. And  
7 I will tell you why, because we have the resources, we have  
8 the know-how, we have had the experience now, we have the  
9 technical and scientific knowledge, we have everything that  
10 the nation needs to remedy our ills, to heal ourselves.  
11 All we need is the will and the determination and the leader-  
12 ship to get this job done if we but go after it. (Applause.)

13 That's what this election is all about.  
14 That's what being an American is all about. And that's  
15 what being a Democrat is all about. (Applause.)

16 Now, the fact is that if the 200 millionth  
17 American was born a boy in a poor family on the south side  
18 of Milwaukee or the north side of Minneapolis this spring, the  
19 chances are that five years from now that poor boy from  
20 that poor family, unless we take prompt action, unless we  
21 convert a victory of peace into a victory of social progress,  
22 that boy will end up being sick, undernourished, under-  
23 educated, and regretfully frightened, scarred by the  
24 grudging charity of an inadequate welfare system, the pride  
25 that a fair measure of comfort that pride of home and family

1 should afford, so my question to you tonight for those few,  
2 and whatever the number is it is too many, for those few,  
3 the deprived and neglected fellow Americans, particularly  
4 the children, how are we going to reckon with this child  
5 when he becomes a man? How are we going to reach him while  
6 there is still some time? We have no right at all to rest  
7 until we do reach him with wholesome food for his body,  
8 for his mind, and for his spirit.

9           So let us center the full force of our  
10 concern on the fact that here in the richest, the most  
11 blessed of all countries, both ignorance and hunger still  
12 grind the children of poverty. What a pity. And we ought  
13 to resolve here individually or collectively that this  
14 tragic situation for the few will be banished from our  
15 midst forever, and if I have the chance, building on what  
16 we have already done, not casting aside a single thing that  
17 we have sought to do, I will propose and I do propose a  
18 guarantee, a certified guarantee of birth to every one of  
19 our children of a minimum educational opportunity, or, put  
20 it another way, an educational minimum wage, a standard  
21 below which no child should be permitted to fall. We must  
22 begin with help from the very beginning and carry each child  
23 safely into an open door educational system.

24           Hundreds of thousands of American school  
25 children leave their classrooms in the afternoon to return

1 to empty and dangerous homes and houses and neighborhoods,  
2 neighborhoods that are unfit for Americans. And many of  
3 them return to empty and dangerous houses because their  
4 mothers are working. For those who are very young, I submit  
5 that we must replace the latch key of that home or house  
6 where no mother is to be found because that mother is off  
7 trying to earn her daily bread. I submit that we must  
8 replace that latch key with an adequate and decent day-care  
9 center program for the children of this land. (Applause.)

10 And I am going to propose in this campaign,  
11 taking this message to the people, an intensive, massive,  
12 immediate program to save the young American bodies and  
13 minds that at this very moment are being irreversibly  
14 damaged by malnutrition and by neglect.

15 Every mother in this room knows that the  
16 learning period from four to seven years of age is critical.  
17 Every father and mother in this room should know that  
18 protein deficiency in the diet promotes deficiency of the  
19 intellect. We in this America where we have so much food,  
20 where we have so much of medicine, where we have so much  
21 of everything, surely this America that produced half of  
22 the world's goods last year can afford to see to it that a  
23 child shall not be stunted socially or intellectually because  
24 of neglect. (Applause.)

25 Every dollar, every cent that we spend will

1 come home in great dividends. It will be returned a hundred  
2 times over the lives of the children. We can't afford not  
3 to do it. The cost of crime, the cost of neglect, the cost  
4 of poverty, the cost of disease new to poverty and neglect  
5 is far greater than the cost of education.

6 Jefferson was right. You cannot be both free  
7 and ignorant. You have to make a choice.

8 H.D. Wells was right when he said that civili-  
9 zation is a race between education and catastrophe.

10 At least this country can do two things for  
11 every citizen in its midst. It can see to it that there is  
12 a good, wholesome diet, balanced nutritional diet for every  
13 child, and we can see to it that every boy in this land,  
14 rich or poor, black, red or white, whatever color or creed,  
15 shall have an educational opportunity to develop his body  
16 and mind to the utmost. (Applause.)

17 My friends, we have learned in these last  
18 few years that we can do this; that's what it is all about.  
19 The Kennedy-Johnson and the Johnson-Humphrey Administration  
20 has moved this country far down the road of social invention,  
21 social opportunity, and social progress. We have learned  
22 that we can heal the sick. We have learned that we can  
23 cloth the naked. We have learned that we can house the  
24 ill housed. We have learned that we can train the unskilled.  
25 We have learned that we can employ the hard core unemployed.

1 We have learned that we can teach the illiterate.

2 My fellow Americans, we have learned these  
3 things now, and now our task in the years ahead is to put  
4 every one of those lessons to work. Let no one diminish  
5 in any way our capacity to do this job. Let no one diminish  
6 to serve his own ambitions what we have already done, and  
7 let no one say either to serve his own purpose that this  
8 country can do no more.

9 Let us rather see ourselves clearly, take a  
10 look in the mirror, that now we have found our strength.  
11 Let's add up our strengths. Let's not just concentrate  
12 on our weaknesses. Let's look to the tremendous spirit and  
13 resources of this country, and then let's match our purpose  
14 with our performance. Let's put what we have to work.  
15 Every American will be better off.

16 What I propose tonight is not just a program  
17 for the poor, it is a program for everyone, because America  
18 is no stronger than its weakest, and the rich are no richer  
19 than their poorest. American can do what it needs to do.  
20 America can do whatever needs to be done. (Applause.)

21 I am going to leave this meeting the way I  
22 have many more, and I don't think it is sentiment or senti-  
23 mentality.

24 Recently there was a report published known  
25 as the Report on Civil Disorders. That report said that we

1 tending towards two societies, separate but unequal. It  
2 didn't say that we were here. It was not an obituary.  
3 It was a health report. Ladies and gentlemen, we don't need  
4 to have that and we must not. If we permit that to happen  
5 in our midst, then we are unworthy of the blessings that God  
6 Almighty has showered our most beautiful country of ours with.

7 I remind you that our Constitution calls upon  
8 us to promote domestic tranquility. It calls upon us to  
9 insure justice. It calls upon us to provide for the common  
10 defense. I remind you that our founding fathers said that  
11 some of the God given rights of every human being were the  
12 rights of life, and of liberty, yes, and of the pursuit of  
13 happiness. Happiness for me, yes, happiness for you. Trying  
14 to make this country the kind of a country in which there is  
15 a joy in our citizenship, the kind of a country, if you  
16 please, in which self discipline and self sacrifice are the  
17 standards of our citizenship. I do believe that this country  
18 can be what it set out to be. I do believe Lincoln was right,  
19 it is the last best hope of earth. But I also know this,  
20 that we must not fail, that we must not fail to fulfill  
21 our objective. And what is that objective? Your children  
22 know it. They repeat it every day. I think it is time for  
23 we parents to practice it so we set a good example for our  
24 children. And that objective and that goal is stated so  
25 concisely and beautifully and yet so meaningfully, one nation,

1 -- not two, not north and south, not black and white, -- one  
2 nation, under God, -- not under dictatorship, not under  
3 passion, not under violence, not under looting, not under  
4 lawlessness, but under God Almighty, -- indivisible --  
5 indivisible, not rich or poor, not north or south, not black  
6 or white, not Catholic, Protestant and Jew, but indivisible.  
7 And what else? With liberty. With liberty and justice for  
8 all.

9 Ladies and gentlemen, unless there is liberty  
10 and justice for all there is liberty and justice for none.  
11 That is the question -- (applause.)

12 I call upon you, I call upon this audience  
13 to make that American dream come true. This is one America,  
14 this is a nation under God, this is a nation of liberty and  
15 justice for all, if you will it, and together we can help  
16 make it so. So let's get on with the job.

17 Thank you very much.

18 (Standing applause.)

19 MR. JOHN SMITH: Mr. Vice-President, again,  
20 thank you, and we understand that you are having a birthday  
21 this coming Monday. The officers and rank and file members  
22 of Local 405, Construction Workers of America, would like  
23 to give you this little birthday present.

24 (Whereupon the band played "Happy Birthday".  
25 Applause.)

1                   VICE-PRESIDENT HUMPHREY: Thank you, thank  
2 you, thank you. You couldn't be nicer. You are just simply  
3 wonderful. I will tell Jack Benny; we are both the same age.

4                   It is just simply wonderful to be treated like  
5 this by old friends. I just warmed you up a little bit  
6 tonight. I just wanted you to know we are going to go on  
7 out and win this nomination and we are going to win this  
8 election next fall.

9                   (Standing applause.)

10  
11                   \* \* \* \* \*

FOR RELEASE  
SATURDAY, 6:30 P.M.

Sunday AM's

R E M A R K S

VICE PRESIDENT HUBERT H. HUMPHREY

WISCONSIN AFL-CIO COPE CONVENTION

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1968

ABOUT SIXTY YEARS AGO, SAMUEL GOMPERS SET OUT IN PLAIN WORDS THE ENDURING POLITICS OF AMERICAN LABOR. HE SAID . . . VERY SIMPLY: "WE WILL PUNISH OUR ENEMIES AND REWARD OUR FRIENDS."

I SAY TO YOU HERE TONIGHT . . . JUST AS SIMPLY: I HAVE BEEN IN THE PAST . . . I AM TODAY . . . AND I EXPECT TO BE IN THE FUTURE . . . ONE OF THOSE FRIENDS.

THAT KIND OF STATEMENT USED TO BE MISUNDERSTOOD. IT ISN'T ANY MORE . . . NOT BY ANYBODY THAT MATTERS.

FOR THE WORKING RELATIONSHIP THAT HAS DEVELOPED OVER THE YEARS BETWEEN AMERICAN LABOR AND THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY HAS BEEN TESTED . . . AND TRIED . . . AND FOUND TO BE ONE OF THE STRONG, EFFECTIVE FORCES FOR THE PUBLIC GOOD IN AMERICAN DEMOCRACY.

THE FRIENDSHIP GOMPERS TALKED ABOUT . . . AND I SPEAK OF . . . IS A FRIENDSHIP WITHOUT OBLIGATION . . . A FRIENDSHIP WITH ABSOLUTE INDEPENDENCE. IT NEVER TAKES ANYTHING FOR GRANTED. IT IS NOT SO MUCH A FRIENDSHIP WITH EACH OTHER AS IT IS A COMMON DEVOTION TO THE SIMPLE BELIEFS THAT ONLY PEOPLE ARE IMPORTANT . . . THAT ONE PERSON IS AS GOOD AS ANOTHER . . . AND THAT THOSE BELIEFS HAVE TO BE FOUGHT FOR UNTIL THEY WIN.

THAT FRIENDSHIP SOMETIMES MEANS STICKING UP FOR EACH OTHER  
. . . WHEN OUR VIEWS ARE THE SAME.

THAT FRIENDSHIP ALWAYS MEANS STICKING UP FOR AMERICA.

AND THAT IS JUST WHAT WE HAVE DONE . . . TOGETHER . . . TIME  
AFTER TIME AFTER TIME.

THAT FRIENDSHIP MEANT, UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF  
FRANKLIN ROOSEVELT AND HARRY S. TRUMAN, SOCIAL SECURITY  
. . . UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE . . . THEN MINIMUM WAGE . . .  
AGRICULTURAL SUPPORTS . . . FREE COLLECTIVE BARGAINING  
AND THE MARSHALL PLAN.

THINK WHAT THAT FRIENDSHIP HAS MEANT THESE PAST SEVEN YEARS.  
JOHN F. KENNEDY AND LYNDON B. JOHNSON STOOD FOR THE PRES-  
IDENCY WITH LABOR'S SUPPORT . . . BECAUSE THEY WERE FRIENDS  
OF THE WORKING MEN AND WOMEN OF THIS COUNTRY . . . AND THAT  
WENT BOTH WAYS.

THE RESULT IS A RECORD OF NATIONAL AND HUMAN ACHIEVEMENT  
WITHOUT PARALLEL IN THE HISTORY OF THIS OR ANY OTHER PEOPLE.

THE LAWS PASSED DURING THESE PAST SEVEN AND A HALF YEARS  
HAVE NOT BEEN LABOR LAWS . . . IN ANY "SPECIAL INTEREST"  
SENSE.

IN FACT I REALIZE KEENLY . . . AND SO DO YOU . . . THAT THE TWO  
PROPOSALS MOST CLOSELY RELATED TO LABOR'S ORGANIZATIONAL

INTERESTS HAVE NOT YET BEEN ENACTED INTO LAW. I COUNT UNFINISHED . . . AND NECESSARY. . . BUSINESS THAT COMMON SITU PICKETING BE RECOGNIZED . . . AND THAT SECTION 14(B) BE REPEALED.

THIS UNFINISHED BUSINESS IS GOING TO BE FINISHED IF I HAVE ANYTHING TO SAY ABOUT IT . . . AND IF WE ELECT ENOUGH OF THE RIGHT KIND OF SENATORS AND CONGRESSMEN. THIS ELECTION IS ABOUT A LOT MORE THAN THE PRESIDENCY.

WHAT WE HAVE DONE . . . AS FRIENDS, YES, . . . BUT BECAUSE WE BELIEVE IN THE SAME THINGS FOR AMERICA . . . MAKES ME PROUD AND IT MAKES YOU PROUD . . . FOR AMERICAN LABOR AND THE DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRATION HAVE BEEN ON THE SAME SIDE . . . AMERICA'S SIDE EVERY TIME IT COUNTED.

. . . ON THREE CIVIL RIGHTS BILLS.

. . . IN THE WARS ON POVERTY AND IGNORANCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT AND SLUMS.

. . . TO TWICE RAISE THE MINIMUM WAGE, AND EXTEND IT TO 10 MILLION MORE PEOPLE.

. . . TO STOP EMPLOYMENT DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN AND OLDER PEOPLE.

. . . TO PROTECT CONSUMERS.

. . . TO RAISE SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS.

. . . TO PASS MEDICARE.

AND TEN TIMES MORE FOR EVERY ONE OF THESE.

I WANT TO ADD A LITTLE PERSONAL FOOTNOTE ON MEDICARE. I INTRODUCED THE FIRST MEDICARE BILL INTO CONGRESS. THAT WAS 19 YEARS AGO THIS MONTH . . . ON MAY 17, 1949. IT WAS A WILD IDEA THEN . . . AND **INCIDENTALLY** I'VE GOT SOME MORE LIKE IT IN MIND NOW.

WE LOST EIGHT REPUBLICAN YEARS GETTING MEDICARE ADOPTED. IT TOOK TOO LONG. BUT WE FINALLY GOT THAT BILL PASSED . . . BECAUSE AMERICAN LABOR NEVER GAVE UP . . . AND BECAUSE, BY 1965, WE HAD A CONGRESS . . . AND A PRESIDENT . . . WHO CARED.

LET'S KEEP THIS CLEAR . . . ABOVE ANY CAMPAIGN HUBUB, FOR FIFTY YEARS NOW, EVERY FORWARD STEP THAT STANDS OUT SO THAT ANYBODY REMEMBERS IT . . . EVERY ONE OF THEM . . . HAS BEEN PROPOSED BY DEMOCRATS IN THE WHITE HOUSE AND THE CONGRESS . . . HAS BEEN SUPPORTED BY LABOR . . . HAS BEEN OPPOSED BY A MAJORITY OF REPUBLICANS. . . HAS BEEN PASSED BY DEMOCRATIC MAJORITIES IN CONGRESS. . . AND SIGNED INTO LAW BY DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTS.

I DON'T SAY THIS IS THE ONLY WAY THINGS CAN HAPPEN. I DO SAY IT IS THE ONLY WAY THEY HAVE HAPPENED FOR THE LAST HALF CENTURY. AND THAT'S THE WAY THEY ARE GOING TO HAPPEN IF YOU AND I WORK AT IT.

THAT'S THE RECORD.

IT IS A RECORD TO RUN ON . . . AND I DO.

BUT NO RECORD IS ANY GOOD TO STAND ON. PEOPLE DON'T CARE ABOUT YESTERDAY . . . ABOUT WHAT'S BEEN DONE, WHAT WE CARE ABOUT IS WHAT NEEDS DOING NEXT, AND WE ARE RESTLESS TODAY . . . DESPITE OUR GAINS, MORE RESTLESS THAN WE HAVE BEEN IN A LONG TIME.

THIS HAS BEEN THE MOST RESTLESS WINTER IN MILWAUKEE'S HISTORY . . . AND SO HAS IT BEEN IN MOST OF THE COUNTRY.

FOR THERE IS NOT PEACE TODAY - - EITHER HERE OR IN THE WORLD. THERE MUST BE PEACE -- EFFECTIVE PEACE -- BOTH HERE AND IN THE WORLD. . .

THE FERVENT NATIONAL HOPE TONIGHT IS THAT THE NEGOTIATORS IN PARIS WILL FIND THE WAY TOWARD PEACE.

ONE DAY THE WAR IN VIET NAM WILL COME TO AN END.

ARE WE CLEAR WHAT WE WILL DO THEN . . . WITH THE VICTORY OF PEACE?

IT IS TIME RIGHT NOW TO PLAN . . . TO PREPARE . . . TO GET READY FOR WHAT COMES AFTER VIET NAM.

IN 1954 AFTER KOREA . . . THE MEANING OF PEACE IN THE WORLD WAS RECESSION AND RETREAT IN AMERICA . . . WE WILL NOT LET THAT HAPPEN AGAIN.

IT WOULD BE WRONG . . . SHAMEFULLY WRONG. . . IF A  
CEASE-FIRE ORDER IN VIET NAM MEANT A CEASE-WORK ORDER IN THE  
FACTORIES IN AMERICA. THAT MUST NOT BE.

IT WOULD BE WRONG - - CRIMINALLY WRONG - - - IF YOUNG  
MEN WHO FOUGHT FROM AN INTEGRATED BUNKER IN KHE SANH CAME  
BACK TO LIVE IN A SEGREGATED SLUM IN AN AMERICAN CITY. THAT  
MUST NOT BE.

IF WE WIN THE WAR AGAINST WAR IN THE WORLD . . . WE  
HAVE GOT TO WIN THE WARS AGAINST POVERTY AND IGNORANCE AND  
DESPAIR AT HOME. AND WE ARE GOING TO . . . AND WE ARE NOT GOING  
TO WAIT. THE TIME FOR THAT IS NOW!

THAT'S WHAT THIS ELECTION IS ABOUT.

THAT'S WHAT BEING AN AMERICAN IS ABOUT.

THAT'S WHAT BEING A DEMOCRAT IS ABOUT.

SOME SEE THE DIVIDENDS OF PEACE . . . AND OF A CONTINUING VAST  
EXPANSION OF THE ECONOMY . . . IN THE LARGE-SCALE TERMS OF  
FISCAL AND MONETARY POLICY.

I SEE THOSE DIVIDENDS MORE CLEARLY IN HUMAN TERMS.  
TAKE JUST A SINGLE HUMAN FACT . . . THAT MOST PEOPLE DON'T EVEN  
SEEM TO REALIZE: THE FACT IS THAT IF THE 200 MILLIONTH AMERICAN  
WAS BORN A BOY IN A POOR FAMILY ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF MILWAUKEE  
THIS SPRING . . . THE CHANCES ARE THAT FIVE YEARS FROM NOW - HE  
WILL BE:

---SICK, UNDERNOURISHED, UNDER-EDUCATED AND FRIGHTENED.

- - -SCARRED BY GRUDGING CHARITY OF AN INADEQUATE WELFARE SYSTEM.

---DEPRIVED OF A FAIR MEASURE OF THE COMFORT AND PRIDE THAT HOME AND FAMILY SHOULD AFFORD.

HOW ARE WE GOING TO RECKON WITH THIS CHILD WHEN HE BECOMES A MAN?

HOW ARE WE GOING TO TEACH HIM WHILE THERE IS STILL TIME?

WE HAVE NO RIGHT TO REST UNTIL WE DO REACH HIM . . . WITH WHOLESOME FOOD FOR HIS BODY AND FOR HIS MIND AND FOR HIS SPIRIT.

LET US CENTER THE FULL FORCE OF OUR CONCERN ON THE FACT THAT HERE IS THIS RICHEST . . . MOST BLESSED . . . OF ALL COUNTRIES. BOTH IGNORANCE AND HUNGER STILL GRIND THE CHILDREN OF POVERTY.

I PROPOSE A GUARANTEE TO OUR CHILDREN OF AN "EDUCATIONAL MINIMUM WAGE".

WE MUST BEGIN WITH "THRESHOLD AID" -- AN ENDOWMENT TO CARRY EACH CHILD SAFELY THROUGH THE FIRST PORTAL OF AN OPEN DOOR EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM.

GEORGE BERNARD SHAW WROTE, "SEARCH FOR GOD IN A GARDEN. YOU CAN DIG FOR HIM THERE."

HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF AMERICAN CHILDREN LEAVE SCHOOL IN THE AFTERNOON TO RETURN TO EMPTY AND DANGEROUS HOUSES . . . BECAUSE THEIR MOTHERS ARE WORKING. FOR THOSE WHO ARE VERY YOUNG WE MUST REPLACE THE "LATCH KEY" WITH ADEQUATE AND DECENT DAY CARE CENTERS.

I AM GOING TO PROPOSE IN THIS CAMPAIGN AN INTENSIVE, MASSIVE, AND IMMEDIATE PROGRAM TO SAVE THE YOUNG AMERICAN BODIES AND MINDS THAT . . . AT THIS MOMENT . . . ARE BEING IRREVERSIBLY DAMAGED BY MALNUTRITION AND BY NEGLECT.

EVERY CENT, EVERY DOLLAR, EVERY MILLION OF DOLLARS THIS PROGRAM COST WILL BE RETURNED A HUNDRED TIMES OVER DURING THE LIVES OF THESE CHILDREN. WE CAN'T AFFORD NOT TO DO IT.

OUR HUMANITY GIVES US NO CHOICE, FOR NO AMERICAN PARENT CAN DISOWN ANY AMERICAN CHILD. THIS, THEN, IS THE KIND OF THINGS WE MUST DO WITH THE VICTORY OF PEACE -- AND START NOW IN THE DOING.

BUT LET US MOVE AHEAD WITH THE REALIZATION THAT WE ALONE . . . AMONG ALL THE NATIONS OF THE WORLD . . . CAN MAKE SUCH PLANS.

LET US REALIZE THAT TODAY'S DISCONTENT IN AMERICA IS BECAUSE NOW WE KNOW HOW MUCH MORE WE CAN DO THAN WE EVER DID BEFORE.

THIS IS WHAT WE HAVE LEARNED . . . WHAT WE HAVE DISCOVERED  
. . . IN THESE PAST SEVEN YEARS.

LET NO ONE DIMINISH . . . TO SERVE HIS OWN AMBITIONS . . . WHAT  
THIS COUNTRY HAS DONE.

LET NO ONE SAY EITHER . . . TO SERVE HIS OWN PURPOSE . . . THAT  
THIS COUNTRY CAN DO NO MORE.

LET US RATHER SEE OURSELVES CLEARLY:

--- THAT NOW WE HAVE FOUND OUR STRENGTH.

---THAT NOW WE CAN MATCH OUR PURPOSE WITH OUR PERFORM-  
ANCE.

--THAT NOW . . . IN THIS MOST FAVORED AND BLESSED OF ALL  
NATIONS . . . WE CAN DO WHATEVER WE DECIDE TO DO.

LET'S DO IT. AND LET'S DO IT NOW!

THANK YOU . . . MY FRIENDS.

THE END

MEM - Wisconsin (3rd)

I am proud of the support labor has given me... in the course of what promises to be a long friendship.

I am proud of your trust... because I trust the American labor movement.

I trust you to fight for what is right for all Americans... I trust you to look beyond the immediate needs of your locals to the ultimate needs of your nation.

I will listen to labor... and will turn to labor for guidance - in this election campaign - and after.

I ask you also to listen.

- To listen to what youth is trying to tell us.
- To listen to the poor.
- To listen well - for a familiar voice - an amalgam of

American voices - speaking in plain and honest words - of the true needs of our nation.

We are not going to be happy with all that we hear.

We never have been.

We are not a status quo people.

This nation - like the labor movement and like the Democratic Party - was born in change... and thrives on it.

We welcome change... And I mean real change - that can better the human condition.

- Not the small change that was fobbed off on labor before strong unions and the Wagner Act.

- And not the short-change system that robbed the black American.

- And not the quick-change artists that have mobbed the halls of universities.

- We welcome the kind of change that labor made in this nation.

The only enemies of such change more mistaken than those who can find nothing wrong with America are those who can find nothing right.

There is nothing new about either.

When the United States Senate was debating the Landrum-Griffin Act, we heard ~~and~~ how sick the labor movement was. I stood on the Senate floor then to say "What's Right With American Labor."

I remind some distinguished Americans - who were not there at the time - that that is as far right as I have ever gone - or ever will go.

~~XXXX~~

The chances are one-in-four that even those who were too young to ~~be~~<sup>fight</sup> the Landrum-Griffin Act were born near the bottom of ~~the~~<sup>the</sup> American business cycle.

In the ten years before I was born in Wallace, South Dakota, we had three economic recessions... In the ten years before President Kennedy took office we had three ~~recessions~~<sup>recessions</sup>.

You could count ~~the~~<sup>the</sup> change in lost work, lost production, lock-outs and lower pay.

We have not had a business-cycle baby born in our nation for more than seven years - the longest span of prosperity in our history.

The work and production we are not losing today can give our nation a new tomorrow.

But what kind of tomorrow?

Again, I ask that we listen.

I believe we will hear America answer... now as before...

"Our first concern is for our freedom... Our next concern is for our children."

Our founding fathers looked back to another democracy that had choices to make. The goddess of the city of ancient Athens stood with sword in hand - to defend freedom - and with an owl - chosen for its wisdom.

These symbols still may serve us today.

We are negotiating in Paris in search of an end to the fighting in Vietnam. We do so out of concern for freedom.

At home, our concern for our children cries out for the most massive educational and nutritional effort our nation has made since the opening of the American West.

I ask the mothers here tonight, if there is need for a great new effort to let children eat and learn?

I ask if we should use new resources for education and nutrition or lose them in a Republican return to regular recessions?

I ask if the teaching and nourishing the most unfairly neglected children of America is more important than more luxuries?

Earlier I asked labor to listen to the voice of the poor.

You needn't go to Resurrection City - and the poor need not have come to Washington - <sup>bring us to</sup> ~~we~~ know that hunger and ignorance still

grind the poor in <sup>America's</sup> ~~circumstances~~.

*And that "The line between hunger and anger is a thin line"*

I asked you to listen to Youth.

Arnold Toynbee, some years ago, said this about the American pursuit of luxuries, "If our generation does not eventually revolt against the present attempt to impose this goddam objective on it... our children or our children's children will revolt against it."

We did not wait for our children to revolt. Our revolution has already begun - and is deepening.

We can say to the youth of America, "We are listening to you and I believe we hear you better than you know."

We can say "Join the real revolution."

"Join a revolution where you can do something."

As George Bernard Shaw wrote, "Search for God in a garden. You can dig for him there."

We can start in a kindergarten!

I have called for a guarantee to our children of an educational minimum wage... We need the youth of America to make this a reality.

We must begin with "threshold aid" - an endowment to carry each child safely through the first portal of an open door educational system.

In time we can move from portal to portal.

The needs of the children come first.

Some educators think education begins at birth. Some think sooner. They are unanimous... that what a child learns



with decent day-care centers.

Your government has multiplied the federal investment in education in the past three years... Yet only three out of five children who should be in a kindergarden are there today.

The nursery school is still a cottage industry in America.

Modern technology is giving a new dimension to the enrichment of the pre-schooler.... Educators are learning to use this ~~system~~ <sup>technology</sup>. Teachers for the pre-schooler can be found.

They can be found in the ranks of young men and women - <sup>corps</sup> parents and teacher ~~unapp~~ interns and elsewhere.

From ~~mm~~ the same ranks we must mobilize ~~mpmognsmomofupnmm~~ a force of professionals and volunteers to feed starving children in America and the families of starving children.

I have said we must eradicate the shame of hunger in this country within four years.

I now call for a massive, immediate program to ~~de-l-br-c~~

at  
the young bodies and minds that -/this moment - are being  
irreversibly damaged by malnutrition.

The scope of this tragedy set forth in the report of  
a distinguished citizens committee under the title "Hunger USA"  
It is the most catastrophic document on human poverty in America  
I have ever seen.

The report proposes a complete overhaul of our food-stamp  
program with the aim of providing food on the basis of need.  
This recommendation is now under study. It offers an  
intermediate solution just as programs to reduce poverty to  
a minimum in America offer a long range answer. We cannot wait  
for either.

The Agricultural  
Department is making efforts - supported so far by Congress -  
to bring food programs to those poorest counties that  
do not have them,

~~I now propose to bring officials from the Agricultural  
Department, the Agency for International Development~~

I am now calling on the Agency for International Development  
our foreign aid agency, to join this effort. This agency, working  
with voluntary American organizations representing our churches  
and citizens, has many years of experience in feeding the  
hungry overseas.

New products have been developed to adapt <sup>the most available</sup> foods to widespread  
tastes. The government has assisted American companies in  
<sup>producing and marketing</sup> ~~supplying~~ these foods. Here in Milwaukee, a combination  
of ~~corn~~ <sup>CSM-</sup> soya and ~~milk~~ <sup>is</sup> was developed that has proved to be  
nutritious and tasty from the Andes to the Ganges.

The voluntary agencies have pioneered in school feeding  
programs, in community kitchens <sup>and</sup> staffed by the hungry after  
appropriate training.

We need ~~them~~ to adapt this technology and <sup>these</sup> techniques to  
America ~~now~~ without delay.

<sup>all</sup> When ~~the~~ children of America can eat and learn adequately  
~~and~~... when that comes about, I believe the last  
voice I asked you to listen for ... the voice that speaks for  
a nation will come though clearly... <sup>to</sup> ~~should~~ say "amen."



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