



news release

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE • PUBLIC AFFAIRS DIVISION • 2600 VIRGINIA AVE., N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20037 • 202/333-8750

For Immediate Release
Monday, September 23, 1968

For Further Information;
Ev Munsey, Ext. 201
DC-504

NATION CANNOT AFFORD EVASIVE PRESIDENT, VICE PRESIDENT HUMPHREY SAYS

Toledo, Ohio, September 23 -- Again challenging Richard Nixon to state "clearly and unequivocally where he stands on the great issues of our time," Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey declared that "we cannot afford an evasive President and the America people shall not have one."

"I come to you today with my campaign addressed not to the hates, the doubts, the fears, the darker side of human nature, but to reason and justice," the Vice President said in a speech at the Courthouse here.

Vice President Humphrey said he runs on the platform of the Democratic Party which "points the way to peace in Vietnam and a negotiated political settlement. It points, in the meantime, toward reduction of American combat forces as the South Vietnamese are able to carry a greater share of their own burden, to free elections open to all who will abide by the peaceful processes."

If the war is not over when Humphrey takes office as President, "I pledge to you that my first priority as President shall be to honorably end that war," he said.

The text of his speech is attached.

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REMARKS
VICE PRESIDENT HUBERT H. HUMPHREY
COURT HOUSE
TOLEDO, OHIO
SEPTEMBER 23, 1968

In his presidential campaign sixteen years ago this month, my old friend, Adlai Stevenson, said: "A campaign addressed not to men's minds and to their best instincts, but to their passions, emotions and prejudices, is unworthy at best. Now, with the fate of the nation at stake, it is unbearable."

I come to you today with my campaign addressed not to the hates, the doubts ... the fears ... the darker side of human nature, but to reason ... and justice.

And I challenge those who would appeal to less than reason.

I challenge the candidate of the Republican Party who does not tell us clearly and unequivocally where he stands on the great issues of our time.

I ask questions for myself, and for the American people.

Where do you stand, Mr. Nixon, on civil rights? You say you support civil rights laws and court decisions. But you say you do not necessarily support Federal enforcement of those laws and decisions.

Where do you stand?

Where do you stand on the Supreme Court, Mr. Nixon?

You say you are for law and order, but you would undermine the people's confidence in the highest court in the land.

Where do you stand, Mr. Nixon, on Federal aid to education?

You say you are for our children. But you want to cut back the Democratic so-called give away programs that would give our children the education they need.

Where do you stand, Mr. Nixon, on Medicare? Do you still oppose it as something that would "do more harm than good?"

Where do you stand on money for the Peace Corps? Do you still look on it as "an escape hatch" for those who would not want to serve in the Armed Forces?

Where do you stand on arms control?

You called the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty -- which took poison out of the air we breathe and saved the lives and limbs of millions of children -- "a cruel hoax." Now you say you are for the treaty to stop the spread of nuclear weapons -- but you want to delay its ratification.

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Where do you stand on those television debates, Mr. Nixon? You said they were a good idea. I am still waiting.

Where do you stand on open meeting with the press, Mr. Nixon?

Why haven't you been on any national television interview show in more than two years? Just where do you stand?

Where do you stand on the statements of your Vice Presidential candidate, Mr. Nixon?

Do you agree with him or do you repudiate his personal attacks on me ... His attacks on the free labor movement ... His appeals to the conservative and backward instincts within this nation?

We cannot afford an evasive President. And the American people shall not have one.

* * *

William Faulkner wrote that we, as Americans, would one day have "to choose not between race nor religion nor between East and West either, but simply between being slaves and being free."

"And," he wrote, "we will have to choose completely and for good; the time is already passed now when we can choose a leader of each. A leader of both ... we cannot choose freedom established on a hierarchy of degrees of freedom ... on a caste system of equality like military rank. We must be free not because we claim freedom, but because we practice it."

That is the choice this nation makes in 1968.

That is the choice we face as we raise a great mirror above this nation.

We must finally choose, in 1968, whether this nation is to grow beyond what has been ... whether America is to finally become one society for all its people ... whether America is worthy to stand in a position of moral leadership in this world.

If we are to do these things, we cannot be evasive ... we must face ourselves.

We must face the world at hand.

We must have peace in Vietnam.

We must have justice for our people.

We must have unity in our country.

Peace in Vietnam;

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The War has finally reached the conference table. And there is hope for peace.

I run on the platform of my Party.

That Platform points the way to peace in Vietnam and a negotiated political settlement.

It points, in the meantime, toward reduction of American combat forces as the South Vietnamese are able to carry a greater share of their own burden ... to free elections open to all who will abide by the peaceful processes.

I pray that by January 20, 1969, we shall have peace in Vietnam.

But if we do not, I pledge to you that my first priority as President shall be to honorably end that War.

Carl Sandburg wrote: "Here and there a man in the street is young, hard as nails, cold with questions, he asks ... What is Justice?"

There are young men today in our streets who ask: What is Justice?

There must be justice for our people.

Justice with order, yes.

Justice based on law, yes.

But Justice

My Republican opponent talks of law and order as a magic phrase. He calls for a "doubling of convictions" and heaps scorn on me, saying I want to double the poverty program.

There must be order in our society.

There must be safety in our neighborhoods.

For the guilty, there must be convictions.

But to talk of law and order without telling how you intend to provide and pay for the specifics of better training ... better pay ... better qualifications for police is to offer this nation counterfeit security.

I have been the Mayor of a great city. I provided law and order first-hand. It didn't come cheap.

I also provided justice for my citizens -- justice not only in the courts, but justice through jobs ... through decent housing ... through education ... through training ... through brotherhood practiced in a community which had been torn by hate and division.

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And justice -- not just repression -- is what this nation must have.

Yes, I do have a difference with Mr. Nixon on this issue.

And it is the basic difference about which this country must make a choice.

For there must be unity in our country.

Not a unity of mind, but of spirit.

Not a unity impressed from above, but a unity growing from the ground up among a free people, living in respect for each other.

I look to the time, as Lincoln put it, when we Americans "are not enemies, but friends ... though passion may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection. The mystic chords of memory ... will yet sell the chorus of union, when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature."

We are faced now with the choice of losing our way, divided -- or finding our way as one people.

I cannot appeal in this campaign to the hatred of one American for another ... to the fear of one group by another group.

Most of all, I cannot compromise upon the basic issue of human rights -- on which our unity must be based.

It is on this issue that I believe America will finally prove herself.

It is on this issue that I believe the greatness of the American people will once again come forth.

I call upon that greatness.

I call upon that basic goodness within our people.

I call upon the optimism and the faith that have always moved us forward.

I call on you to stand with me.

And if you will, this nation shall not be driven underground by fear.

It shall have a new day where, once and for all, there is only one free and full citizenship for each man, woman and child in this land .

That has been our dream.

I believe in that dream.

Now, we can make it truth.

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Release for Monday PMs
September 23, 1968

For Further Information:
Ev Munsey, ext. 201
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VICE PRESIDENT HUMPHREY PROPOSES 7-POINT PROGRAM TO STRENGTHEN AMERICAN FAMILY LIFE

Toledo, Ohio, September 23 -- Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey said today that "the Humphrey-Muskie Administration will place priority on people -- and we will give special concern to those measures which strengthen family ties."

In a statement, the Vice President said that much pertaining to family life is and should be beyond the scope of government. "But society can -- and does -- influence family life. National economic and social policies can affect the child at play, the woman in her home, or the man at work."

The Humphrey-Muskie Administration, he said, "will follow a new approach to the strengthening of family life -- characterized not by fragmented piecemeal projects, but by programs woven together in a common purpose." He proposed a 7-point program to:

1. "extend comprehensive pre-natal care to all women in low-income families, so that, so far as possible, every child will be born well." He also proposed extending family planning services as a part of this care.
2. "extend medical care for all children in low-income families during the first year of life, placing special emphasis on nutrition, on dental care, and on crippling disabilities." Subsequently, this care should be extended to age 6 and pre-school programs should be made available at age 4, he said.
3. "increase Social Security benefits" so that children of deceased, disabled, or retired beneficiaries will not live in poverty and can complete their education.
4. "take a hard new look at our Nation's public welfare system" meanwhile requiring states to set minimum

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stands of need for the 4 million dependent children on welfare and providing greater Federal support for state child welfare services.

5. "extend and improve vocational education . . . increase Federal financial aid for college students.

6. "extend job opportunities for mentally retarded adults and young people and enlarge preventive and rehabilitative services for the mentally retarded" and for others who are handicapped -- the deaf, blind or emotionally disturbed child.

7. "extend research in all aspects of child life, aiming to prevent disabilities and assure the constructive development of both parent and child."

The text of the Vice President's statement is attached:

STATEMENT OF VICE PRESIDENT HUMPHREY
TOLEDO, OHIO
SEPTEMBER 20, 1968

A NEW DAY FOR THE AMERICAN FAMILY

At the core of American life is an institution which is as old as time, yet as young and dynamic as our most enthusiastic hopes: the family. Americans depend on their families for warmth, security and sustenance. The family shapes its children, directs their talents, and encourages them as they define their values.

Society cannot--and must not--control the family. No President can instill in a single American child the cardinal virtues of courage, temperance, justice and wisdom. No Administration can direct his energies increase his self-discipline, enlarge his modesty or greatness of spirit, or strengthen the bond between his parents.

But society can--and does--influence family life. Administrations, according to their own integrity and strength of purpose, can alter the opportunities--and thus the integrity, strength and purpose of individual families, especially the least fortunate. National economic and social policies can affect the child at play, the woman in her home, or the man at work. A vigorous, growing economy assures a family of a steady job, a good income, and a sense of stability and dignity. A family growing up in a neighborhood free of slums, with good schools, green parks, wide streets, and imaginative cultural activities, can live at peace, and with hope.

National policies toward schooling, toward social security and all the rest can dramatically expand--or contract--personal horizons. So family life is a proper matter of public policy, and a proper subject for political debate.

The decade of the sixties, with its pioneering investments in education, in health care and social services has recognized this fact. American family life has been strengthened with each child entering a Head Start class--with each teenager in an Elementary and Secondary School enrichment program--with each mother trained for a good job, secure in the knowledge that her children are responsibly placed in a day care project--or with each grandparent whose hospital bills are paid under Medicare.

The Humphrey-Muskie Administration will place priority on people--and we will give special concern to those measures which strengthen family ties--for families are the bedrock of our society.

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This Administration will follow a new approach to the strengthening of family life--characterized not by fragmented piecemeal projects--but by programs woven together in a common purpose. We commend this approach especially to American women, who are rightfully concerned about their families--and those of others.

I propose a seven-point program of action for the Humphrey-Muskie Administration:

* First, I would extend comprehensive pre-natal care to all women in low-income families, so that, so far as possible, every child will be born well.

Even before birth, each child should be given the chance to strengthen, rather than weaken, family bonds. Now there are hundreds of thousands of unwanted children, born largely to the poor and those with limited education. Now great numbers of mentally retarded children--of children with avoidable physical defects--are born to this same group. And I would regard family planning as a natural ingredient in health care--available to any family that wanted it. I would extend family planning services, as part of pre-natal care to low-income women, so that every child is born a wanted child.

* Second, I propose to put increased emphasis on the early years of childhood, the years in which families are formed, and in which future lives are shaped. Many intellectual, social, emotional and physical problems have roots in early life. This is especially true of children from poor families, living in a world of bad health, housing, and food, little or no clothing, and a hopeless, depressing environment.

I propose to extend medical care for all children in low-income families during the first year of life, placing special emphasis on nutrition, on dental care, and on crippling disabilities. The hungry or ill-nourished child makes a mockery of a nation of dieters and weight watchers. The young adult who has never had dental care, or who suffers a crippling disability which might have been prevented, drains his family and enters the world of work a poor second. An essential part of our preventive health effort will be the correction of any crippling disabilities suffered by any child--and such care would continue until he reaches the age of 21. Once this program is established, I would extend it over a five-year period so that every child in a low-income family will enjoy

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medical care until he reaches the age of six.

Good medical care is essential for the very young. But to assure complete well being, to give each child the chance to develop his full potential, I would extend pre-school programs as rapidly as possible so that by 1976 every parent who wishes can have preschool experience for his child, beginning at the age of four. This would also provide full-day care facilities for the children of working mothers.

This would be done through the expansion and meshing of day care services, Head Start, and Title I programs of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. And I would make sure that parents are fully involved in these activities.

* Third, I recognize that a child cannot thrive on an empty stomach, that his family must provide him with the essentials of life while he is growing up, and this means its income must be maintained at a decent level.

Thus I propose to expand and strengthen our on-going Social Security system, the Nation's biggest anti-poverty program, and one that rewards all American workers and their families.

I would propose to increase Social Security benefits over a four-year period so that every child of a deceased, disabled or retired beneficiary will not live in poverty. And so that a young person can complete his education in an increasingly complex society, I would continue his Social Security benefits up to the age of 23 if he is regularly attending school.

*Fourth, I propose to take a hard new look at our Nation's public welfare system, recognizing both the enormous number of families it has sustained and kept together, and the many Americans now critical of its standards, its paper work, and its cost. Our changes will be based on a willingness to experiment, an emphasis on constructive services and opportunities, and an abiding faith in the desire of most Americans to lead independent lives and to help others help themselves.

While formulating basic changes, I would require all the states to set a minimum standard of need for the over 4 million dependent children on welfare. And so that society can better protect every child from the ill winds of fortune, I would provide greater Federal support for state child welfare services: adoption, protection for neglected and abused children, foster care, licensing of institutions, and all the rest. I will

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release shortly more detailed task force report on income maintenance.

*Fifth, recognizing the diverse needs and skills of our children and young people, and the varied careers they will follow when they head families themselves, I would continue to increase educational opportunities.

I would propose to extend and improve vocational education. Our goals would be not only to give every boy or girl who wishes to learn a relevant skill the chance to do so, but to make all vocational education an exciting, rewarding and constructive experience.

I would propose to increase Federal financial aid for college students so that children from poor families--as from all families--will have a fair chance to enter and continue college.

And since we look on job experience as a useful and integral part of education, I would see that there were adequate summer jobs and training programs throughout the land for young men and women. A more comprehensive study on education will be released shortly.

* Sixth, our approach to family life would go beyond the recognition that normal children are varied, to a recognition of the needs of those with special problems.

For example, I would extend job opportunities for mentally retarded adults and young people. And I would enlarge preventive and rehabilitative services for the mentally retarded. The incidence of mental retardation is especially high in our slums, with their lack of proper health care, and lack of opportunity. In every segment of society, it is a heavy burden for families to bear and they need help.

The same is true of others who are handicapped--the deaf or blind child--the emotionally disturbed. Often emotionally ill children come to the attention of society! but somehow slip through its fingers and go on to commit deeds of anger and of sorrow.

Equal attention must also be directed toward the gifted-child-- so that these young people can make the fullest contribution to society and lead emotionally-secure and happy lives.

I would follow the recommendations of the Joint Commission on Mental Health of Children, in which the Nation's psychiatric and child-oriented professional communities are engaged.

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* Seventh, We must approach the problems inherent in strengthening family life with humility, understanding how much there is still to learn about them. I would extend research in all aspects of child life, aiming to prevent disabilities, and assure the constructive development of both parent and child. And I would examine ways to strengthen the quality of family life and the complementary and supplementary community support it needs.

A child is part of a family. His parents' experiences, their joy, their bitterness, their success and failure, condition him. He grows under the day-in and day-out influence of the world as they see it.

In the same way the family is part of society. It is the basic social system which supports children as they grow. Society, which profoundly influences the world in which a family lives, must try to meet its entire needs so that the child's home nurtures him--and his parents.

With the advent of the New Day, we intend to look at social--yes, and economic--policies afresh. We will examine old programs and new proposals and how they fit together, and ask ourselves a key question: Does this strengthen family life?

This is our commitment to the American family.

Address, East Side Central School, Toledo, Ohio
Monday, September 23, 1968

Vice President Humphrey. Thank you; thank you very much, Marigène.

Congressman Ashley, I'm so happy to have a chance to be here in your district and to be here also with Representative Barney Quilter, who is your state representative, and our National Committeewoman or the Democratic Committee of the State of Ohio, Betty Jane Gaffney, and our State Senator, Frank King, who is with us. This is a fine display of Democratic talent. While I know that principals of schools do not like to be placed in a partisan posture, may I say we're very honored to be greeted by and to be hosted by Wilson Weis, who is the principal of the East Side Central School.

We want to thank East Side Central School, the faculty and all of the studentsbody for the privilege that they have accorded us today.

I want to confess in the presence of so many ladies that I've been sending flowers to one of your fellow citizens. I didn't tell Mrs. Humphrey about this, but Mary Boyle Burns has been on my flower list. I've been passing along little love notes to her. I hope her husband, John, will forgive me. You just can't always rely on us candidates, you know. Sometimes some of them do get a little tricky and you have to be on guard.

Morton Neipp is with us, the former State Chairman and the Chairman of the Lucas County Democratic Party, and John Kelly, the Chairman Emeritus.

I mention these good people because I'm proud to have them as our associates, proud to be their candidates.

Now, I'm here today to talk to mothers, sons, and daughters, fathers, brothers, members of families. The person that really ought to be making this speech is Mrs. Humphrey. She does a beautiful job at it. She always gets a better press than I do. The fellows like her a lot better. And she always says the best things.

But I'm going to try to fill in for Mrs. Humphrey as well as myself, because I want to talk to you in the moments that are mine about the American family.

Somebody might say, well, what has that to do with politics? It has everything to do with it, because politics in a democracy is nothing more or less than the business of the people. That is what it is. That's why people take such a keen interest in the political campaigns. Politics is the people's business. It's the family's business. It fundamentally affects your family life. It affects the development of our whole economic and social structure. And as I used to say to my students when I was a professor of political science, I would say politics is the people's business and the people had better take care of their business or somebody is going to give them the business. And you know what I mean.

So we're here to take care of the people's business this morning. And I intend to address myself to a very constructive proposal, a new day for the American family.

Now, I'm a family man. I get more inspiration, more lift out of my family than all the other things put together. Even as I speak to you now, my oldest son, his wife and two little babies -- he's finishing up after having been out of school some time his law school training. This is his senior year. He has traveled from Minnesota to Maine on his own, out of his own earnings, in a -- what do they call them, a Dodge camper, he and his wife and another couple,, stopping from city to city and from town to town, talking about Humphrey and Muskie, the Democratic candidates. And it has been a triumphal tour for them.

His wife didn't much like politics, she told me. She's a very attractive young lady. My sons have enriched the family with feminine charm, for which I'm most grateful. But they travel together, and I talked to Nancy Lee, my daughter-in-law, not long ago.

And she said, "Dad, I'm beginning to like politics and I'm afraid your son will run for office some day."

I said, "Get prepared, young lady. Get prepared to live the life of a political widow, because it will most likely happen."

I have another son who is today in California, he and his wife, with another young couple, traveling by car, and they're camping there, answering questions, visiting with young people, going to universities, carrying the message of our party.

My daughter has three children. My oldest son has two. We have five grandchildren. And my daughter has been with my wife this past week on the campaign tour. I wish you could have heard her on the telephone the other night. She said, "Daddy, Mother is terrific."

She said, "She's really much better than you ever were. She's just terrific. Everybody just loves her."

I said, "I knew that. Now, what's new?"

She was all excited in telling me about the programs that they had visited. I mention this to you because politics can be a family affair. You can't always rely on how everybody is going to vote. My father used to say my mother was politically unreliable.

He had admonished me about any unkindness that I might exhibit to her on occasion, as young boys are apt to do, but he would tell me, and I can still hear him saying it. He would say, "Hubert, I want you to treat your mother with respect." And believe me, my Dad saw to it that his sons treated their mother with respect. He had old-fashioned ways of seeing to it that that happened.

- He said, "She's my sweetheart, she's my wife. She just happens to be your mother, and I insist that you treat her with respect. She's a wonderful woman. She has one weakness: she's politically unreliable."

Because Dad always thought that Mother voted for Harding. He never quite forgave her for that. Harding was a good-looking man. All of my childhood, I can remember my father holding the finger of suspicion at Mother, saying, "You've got to be careful. Son, your mother is a good mother, but she's politically unreliable."

If that happens in your family, don't let it tear you apart. I want to say to my Democratic members of the family, if you have Republicans in your family, you can do one of two things. You can encourage them to be tranquil, quiet, pleasant, apathetic citizens. And if you can't do that, well, redouble your efforts and get on out and see how many people you can see.

We have another reason to be interested in what I'm going to talk to you about today.. We have little children that are very dear to me. In fact, my little Vicky has pneumonia this morning. I just heard about it last night. Quite frankly, I'm worried to death about it. The first person I'm going to see when I get to Minneapolis this late evening is my little

granddaughter, because after you've reared your own and you sometimes wonder how it's all going to come out, it's nice to have grandchildren. They you can let the mothers worry about how it's all going to come out. You enjoy the festive part of life.

But I give you a word of encouragement to the mothers here that have teen-aged daughters or teen-aged sons. I remember some years back, when I used to come home from a trip and Mrs. Humphrey met me at the airport, she wondered if I ever was going to be around home. And she would say to me, "Oh, Dad, will you please speak to Nancy? I just don't know what I'm going to do with that girl." And so on and so on.

And I used to say to her, "Why don't we have something pleasant to talk about?" You know. Now Nancy tells me, she says, "You know, Dad, if you and Mother had just been a little tougher on me, You don't realize how much I got by with."

I said, "Oh, yes, I do, because I got by with some of it myself with my folks."

'Tis ever the same. There has never been a parent that could outsmart an up-and-coming teenager. But you can try.

Now, today, I want to talk to you about what government might do to make family life a little better. I'm not going to give you any one of these rio-roaring political speeches, because I think we're here on the most serious of business. I think you maybe would like to know what I think about what we ought to do, what the role of government is, rather than what the other fellow doesn't think or shat he doesn't do.

At the core of American life is this institution which is as old as time, yet as young and as dynamic as our most enthusiastic hopes, the family. And Americans depend on their family as few others for warmth, for security, and for sustenance. And let's face it: the family shapes its children, directs their talents, and encourages them as they define their values. And I think every one of us here have to face up to the fact that we have real serious problems today in this institution called family. Society cannot and must not control the family. That is, government must not.

No President, no President can instill in a single American child the cardinal virtues of courage, temperance, justice and wisdom. A President can set the example and he can hope that that example will have an influence. No administration can direct his energies, the energies of that child, increase his self-discipline, enlarge his or her modesty or greatness of spirit or strengthen the bond between his parents. There are some things a government can't do and ought not to do.

But again, those of us who are in public life can set an example by word and by deed and by conduct and by everything about us. Society, however, can and does influence family life. Political administrations, according to their own integrity and strength of purpose, can alter the opportunities for family life and thus the integrity and the strength and the purpose of individual families, especially the less fortunate. National, economic, and social policies can affect the child at play, the woman in her home, or eht man at his work. A vigorous -- and this is important -- a vigorous, growing economy insures or assures a family of a steady job, of a good income, and a sense of stability and dignity. And I want to emphasize the importance of that.

Most of us work for others. The day of the small entrepreneur, that day I don't say is past by a long shot, but there are fewer smaller businesses in many of the communities

that are privately owned. When I was a boy, I went to work with my father in his business. I really received my instruction from him. I was an apprentice pharmacist at age 18. I knew a great deal about the practice of pharmacy before I ever went to college. My father was a druggist. He owned his own store.

And by the way, we are the last of six independent-operated drug stores in our city. All the rest are owned from outside.

Things have changed. I am not saying whether it is bad or good. It is just that it has changed. Can the father today that works at an automobile plant take his son along with him? Of course not.

Can the father today that works down at the bank take his son along with him, alongside of him? Of course not. Things have changed. And therefore, the role of the society changes.

A good income, a good job is one of the best things that can happen to a family and a government has a lot to say about that. From 1953 to 1960, this country experienced three tragic economic recessions. Unemployment went up to seven percent of the work force. Here in the State of Ohio alone, there were 3,000 fewer jobs -- fewer jobs in 1960 than there were in 1953, despite a very great increase in population. Since 1961, there are 465,000 more jobs. And people on those jobs.

In 1953 to 1960, family income for a family of four went up approximately \$800 in this state. Since 1961 to 1968, that family income has gone up \$3,000. And that is with inflation taken out, that is with taxes taken out. I mean real income, after taxes, after price increases.

If I may say, therefore, that a Democratic Administration has helped that family. Three recessions laid off thousands of people and most of us have mortgages. I gather I can speak to you with a considerable amount of information about mortgages. I can't remember the time that my family hasn't had one. And when you can't make the payments, it destroys many times a family.

It was said here by Marigene that I once remarked that my childhood stopped when my mother and father lost their home in the Depression. And I can remember that day as I look at you now, 1926, when both of the banks in our hometown closed their doors. I saw my mother weep like a child because we loved that home.

And by the way, I just visited that home here a couple of months ago. I visited it in the month of May, I should say. It is still there. It was the nicest home in town, with a beautiful orchard. All my childhood memories are around that home. And I saw that home taken from us, through no fault of our own, through an economic system that was crumbling -- through bank failures, through depression. And I saw my father die an early death because of the strain and the toll of the Depression, the worry upon him.

And it affects a family. Therefore, income, stability, economic growth is very important to every mother and father and every son and daughter. And while this doesn't seem to get the attention that it should in this campaign, let me tell you, it will get attention if you have an Administration that permits this economy to falter. And when I hear the Republican candidate say that he has some ideas about the economy, I worry. Because the economy in the last eight years prior to the election of John Kennedy was an economy that lost the American producer \$175 billion -- \$175 billion of lost income. Look what we could have done with that income. There isn't a problem in our country today that requires money that couldn't have been solved by that amount of income. You could have rebuilt every slum in America. You could have had a decent home for every family in America.

What we could have done with it. Instead of that, we faltered along.

When John Kennedy was running and he was speaking in this state, he said, let's get this country moving again. Ladies and gentlemen, we have had 90 consecutive months of economic growth without a single recession. It has been good for this country and good for your family.

So a vigorous economy helps. National policies toward schools, toward Social Security, toward medical care helps. Federal aid to education. Why, my dear friends, I asked my Republican opponent the other day, where do you stand on it? I thought I would ask him because I know where he stands.

I remember when he was in the Senate. I remember when he was in the House. He opposed it. Ladies and gentlemen, there are millions of American children today that are in decent schools for the first time in their lives because the Federal Government cared, because of Federal aid to education.

And let me tell you something else about Federal aid to education, most of the property taxes that you pay, and that is the taxes that really hurt you, because those are not based on the ability to pay. The sales taxes that you pay, and you pay a lot of them here in Ohio, they are not based on the ability to pay; they are just based on what you spend. Those are the taxes that pay for your schools. Those are the taxes that pay for your municipal services. When a Federal government helps you, that tax comes on the progressive tax scale. It is based on the ability to pay. The poor pay less than the rich. The middle income pays less than the rich, more than the poor. But your state taxes are not that way. They are just leveled on assessed property valuation. And in many states across this country, home ownership has become a liability. We have got to do something about that home ownership. We have got to see that there are means of revenue that do not depress, that do not press down upon the home owner to a point where people no longer want to own their own home.

Home ownership is vital to a secure and stable society. The most unfair taxes in America are property taxes. The second most unfair tax in America is the sales tax. The most

fair tax in America is the progressive income tax. And the Federal Government has the progressive income tax. And my dear friends, one of the reasons that some of the people are opposed to federal programs is because the federal tax taxes on the ability to pay and some of the people in this country with vast wealth just don't want to pay. And they are the ones that ought to pay.

When my income goes up, I ought to pay. When that income goes down, you ought not to pay so much. That is the fair way.

So you see, government policy does affect these. Now, a Humphrey-Muskie Administration will place priority on people, and we are going to give special concern to those measures which strengthen family ties. I have issued today a seven point program of action. Some copies of it are available here. I hope that you that are in PTA or in church work or in community work, whatever work you are in, I hope if you are in the League of Women Voters, or whatever group it may be, if you are in the labor or co-op organization, the auxiliaries, that you will get this statement and study it. I don't want to go through it and take your time in detail. I will just mention the key points.

The first is that as President, I would recommend to the Congress and would extend comprehensive prenatal care; prenatal care to all women in low income families so that as far as possible, every child can be born well. Even before birth, each child should be given the chance to strengthen rather than weaken the family bonds.

Now, already hundreds of thousands of children that are born unwanted, uncared for, physically disabled, mentally deficient. Oh, my dear friends, the tragedy that this means. And some of us know it.

I would extend family planning services as part of prenatal care to low income women on a voluntary basis. How would we do this? By establishing entirely new setups? No. By using our outpatient clinics. By using our existing hospitals, by federal subsidies and grants to those hospitals so that you can use your own doctors, your own dentists, your own obstetrician, your own people, your own pediatric specialist.

And what is the second thing? I would propose to put increased emphasis on the early years of childhood, the years in which the families are formed, and in which their future lives are shaped. Ladies and gentlemen, the most valuable learning period for your baby, your child, is from age 3 to 7. They learn more in those four years than all the rest of their lives. And one of the things that we have discovered is that the diet during those four years is more vital to the health of your child than all the rest of that child's life. Now, we know that now. Let's do something about it.

That is why I suggest that with the use of health centers in our neighborhoods, we can do so much.

I propose to extend medical care for all children, particularly starting out -- we will start now with the low income family -- during the first year of life, placing special emphasis on nutrition, on dental care, and on crippling disabilities. The Medical Association, the Dental Association, the Hospital Association, all of them are ready to cooperate.

We have established 40 health centers in America now. We need 400 -- ten times as many. And anybody that can put a man on the moon can help put a health center in a neighborhood. (Applause)

I would rather have it that way.

And once this program is established for that first year of life, I would extend it over a 5-year period so that every child, particularly in the lower middle income and low income groups, who are unable to sometimes pay for their own services, would enjoy medical care until he reaches the age of 6.

Let me simplify my philosophy. I think there are three groups of people that are entitled to special care: The elderly that are in the twilight of life, that have lived their three score and five; the child that is just in the dawn of life, who came here through no particular design of his own; and the handicapped, who are in the shadows of life, who just don't have the same chance that the rest of us do that are of whole mind and whole body. Those three groups this Government owes more to than anybody else and not a one of us that have ever gone to church a single Sunday would have denied these people this special care. A government of the people, by the people, and for the people should be concerned with the people.

I have always felt that with myself and my own family, we have been fortunate. We ought to be able to more or less take care of ourselves with the general community services which are available. But for some, there is a need of extra.

A man said to me the other day, if you could get a guaranteed contract for the next 20 years of \$15,000 a year paid, would you sign it? He said he went to an audience like this. He said everybody show me your hand if you could be guaranteed \$15,000 a year for the rest of your life, of your work life, would you sign that contract and be satisfied? And a lot of hands went up.

Then this man explained to them, and it was Jack Gilligan who was explaining it. Jack Gilligan said, all right, let me tell you what you are going to get. You are going to get \$15,000 a year, that is all. That may mean that you live out in the Nevada desert. It may mean that you are a hundred miles away from a hospital. It may mean that you are 50 miles away from a school. It may mean that you don't have any running water, any modern sanitary facilities, any police protection. It means you have no health protection, it means you have no roads, it means you have no police, no fire department. Would you sign it?

And every hand went down. Because see what you get? It

isn't just the income. What you get is this school. What you get is your public health service, your fire department, your libraries, your parks, your streets. It all comes in what we call American citizenship. Therefore, again, government policies are so important.

Now, I said that good medical care is essential for the young. I would extend also preschool programs as rapidly as possible so that every parent who wishes could have preschool for his child beginning at the age of four.

Now, we have got to do this. We have got to get over this old fashioned habit that you start children to school at six and that you just have them there for nine months. That was born out of the 10th Century. We are in the 20th Century. Now, when the doctors come to you and tell you what your child's education means more to him from age four to seven than at any other time, don't you think you ought to listen?

When an educator comes to you and says that your child's education, learning period, is more rapid from four to seven or three to seven than at any other time, don't you think we ought to listen? When we know that protein deficiency makes for mental deficiency, don't you think we ought to listen? Adequate protein is as important to the mental health of a child as all the learning he will ever get. Millions of youngsters are stunted in intellectual growth because of inadequate diet. And here we are in the United States with an abundance of food. We don't even know what to do with it. We pay people not to produce it. Yet we have literally hundreds of thousands of young people in America that are intellectually dwarfed, intellectually stunted, because they get an inadequate diet. Yet we know what to do about it.

Why, my friends, we put little children on the crossings out here and we give them a band and we call this the school patrol. We say that the school patrol will see that the children don't go across the street when there is rapid traffic. Why? Because we have learned that if children cross the street when there is traffic, they get run over. So we adopt the program of police protection and of the school patrol. Ladies and gentlemen, we know more about the health of a child, more about his learning from age four to seven than we know about traffic. And we do nothing about it.

Now, we have had a few children in Project Headstart. We ought to have Headstart for every mother that wants her baby, her boy or girl to go to preschool all across this country. And we can do it. (Applause)

Now, a word about the Nation's public welfare system and I want to be very precise on it. Our welfare system is old fashioned, obsolete, and even at times unfair and degrading. (Applause) That is where we start. For those people that need welfare, for those people that are physically, mentally handicapped so that they can't work, for the mother that cannot leave her children, then I say that this country, rich and prosperous as it is, that last year spent billions of dollars on cosmetics, many more billions of dollars on

alcoholic beverages, and many more billions of dollars on cigarettes -- I think that that country can afford to provide decent income maintenance for those that really cannot work. (Applause)

But most people want to be self-sustaining. Most people really want to do something with their lives if they are given a chance. That is why job training is so important. That is why adult education is so important. And that is why day care centers are so important.

Why, my dear friends, if the European countries, Communist or non-Communist -- and they have them all over Europe -- if they can provide day care centers for working mothers, what is wrong with it in this country? Why shouldn't a mother be able to leave her home to go to work rather than get a relief check if she can leave her children in a decent place under professional guidance, under competent supervision? What a tragedy it is if that mother goes out, even if it is for domestic work, and has to leave her children roaming the street, with no care at home.

You mean to tell me that a country that can build country clubs all over the landscape, that a country that can build restaurants and taverns all over the landscape, a country that can spend a million and a half dollars per mile for an interstate highway system can't afford to buy day care centers so people can be productive and self respecting? When I am your President, we are going to build day care centers across this country. (Applause)

We have so many things that we need. Then let me just quickly say that I think there is something else that we need to do. We need to start to recognize the diverse needs and skills of our children and young people and the varied careers that they will follow when they head families themselves. And that is why we have to increase educational opportunities, improving vocational education so that young people learn how to do something.

Much of our educational system today is not relevant to the needs of our times. We have to make that educational system relevant. And I would propose federal financial aid for college students in a much larger measure so that children from poor families as well as from other families -- this isn't just for the poor, it is for everybody -- will have a fair chance to enter and continue college. I wonder how many of us realize the great potential talent that goes untapped amongst the families of low income in this country? My friends have heard me say this so often, but you haven't. There hardly is an athlete today that is a champion, that represents your country, that didn't come from a family of the slum, rural or urban. I think America would come in about 25th in the Olympics if it wasn't for the fact that the children of the poor who have had a chance in a good school have come to the top. And they are not just good athletes; they are good students. Potential resources beyond anything you and I ever dreamed of.

By the way, when did we get so fancy? You know, I look around sometimes and I hear people talking about some of these

poor folks. Well, I want to tell you, my family is only about a generation away from that. How long was your's so rich? Most everybody I have ever known in my life was at one time or another broke.

But you know, there is a lot of difference between being poor in spirit and poor in the purse. A lot of difference.
(Applause)

Now, I want to conclude on one thing. That is this: What are you going to do about these handicaps. One out of every 400 babies born in this country and in this state -- more in this state -- is mentally retarded. We have a mentally retarded granddaughter. She is the little girl that has pneumonia this morning. You know what that means if you have mental retardation. Any kind of bronchial infection, any kind of cold is very, very serious. Now, this is a beautiful child. She has more love in one day of her life for everybody else than most of us have in a month.

She is educable. She can be trained. Fortunately, her father and mother make a good living. Fortunately, her grandfather makes a good living. Fortunately, her parents and her grandfather and grandmother are going to see that she goes to a private school.

But how many people can afford that? So my little Vicky can sing songs, she can read, she can write, she helps her mother, she can dance, she is more fun than a bag of monkeys, as we say. She can swim, she can play on the trampoline, she can do almost anything that a normal child can do, because she has had intensive training.

But you know what they recommended when that child was born? Put her in an institution. That is what I was told by our county people. That child was born on the day of my reelection to the United States Senate in 1960. We called her Victoria. And I knew the night the child was born that she was retarded, because the doctors said the signs were there. And we spent a week in sorrow and prayer trying to figure out what to do.

And I remember my daughter saying that we are going to give Vicky a family life. So that child has had a home life. That child has had a school life. But let me tell you, for that one, a thousand go uncared for.

Now, do you feel good about that? I don't. I want to tell you that I think that the handicapped in this country are entitled to more care than anybody else. What's more is the handicapped are pretty decent people.

And may I say as a tear comes down my face, may I say that we can save the lives of these handicapped children. The life of Helen Keller is one life -- magnificent. But look what we have done for the blind. Look what we have done in the employment of the handicapped. Look what we have been able to do with the emotionally disturbed. Look what we are trying to do with multiple sclerosis and all the many other diseases that

afflict the young and afflict those even in older age.

My fellow Americans, the Government has a responsibility. What makes you think that because a child is crippled, mentally or physically, that that child isn't entitled to a room in this school with special teachers? That child is a child of this community. That child is a citizen of this state, of this United States. That child is a child of God. And they are entitled to care. Not only to care. They are entitled to more than care. They are entitled to loving care.

And let me tell you, they become productive. We need a program of hiring these people, training and hiring them.

Do you realize we have been able to hire the past year 25,000 mentally retarded people who were formerly public charges. And they have become, 25,000 of them in one year have become self-sustaining citizens. You know what that means in saving of money? More importantly, do you know what it means in human dignity?

We have been able to hire 400,000 physically handicapped in the last year. You know what that means to that physically handicapped? For the first time, they can stand even if they are crippled. For the first time, they are productive.

Now, if your government can help, and I am proud to have been part of an Administration which has helped establish 400 mental health clinics across this country, very proud to have been a part of that. (Applause) Proud to know that for the first time your Government is aiding the mentally retarded; proud to tell you that the Civil Service regulations of your Federal Government have been amended so that special consideration is given to the employment of the handicapped.

Now, those are some of the things we can do. This is what I mean by a government of the people, by the people, and for the people. This is what I mean by an Administration that is people-oriented.

Yes, I know that the penny pinchers will say it costs money. I am here to tell you, my friends, that the greatest cost is in neglect. The amount of money that is lost because of disability, ill health, because of being denied, because of unemployment, is far more than any you will ever spend to try to remedy these injustices. America is the richer today because America cared for its people. America is the better today because people gave to the polio fund so that we finally found a way of vaccine, the Salk vaccine, to inoculate people against polio. And your government helped. America is the better today because we are pouring hundreds of millions of dollars into research not only on the physical disabilities of our people, but the emotional and mental disabilities.

Every American is important. Every American needs to be brought into the main stream of this country. And some Americans are denied and handicapped because of their color, because of their economic status, just as some Americans are not given a chance because they are sick or because they are the victims

of malnutrition or because they are unemployed or because they are physically or mentally handicapped, there are hundreds of thousands of Americans that are just as much denied and deprived because of prejudice.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, we need everybody in this country. We don't fight our wars with just the white. We don't win our Olympics with just the sons of the rich. We don't make this country great just because you are Anglo Saxon. This is a great America, a pluralistic society of many peoples. We need everybody. And we need everybody performing at his best. We need every citizen performing at his or her maximum capacity and the Humphrey-Muskie Administration is going to be an Administration that cares about people. And by caring about people, there will be plenty of money. Make no mistake about it, money is not printed, it is earned if it is worthwhile. And if you have a public that is earning, if you have people that are producing, you will have the dividends that are necessary for the social adjustments and for the social benefits that a great society ought to have.

So I come to you with what I call the most sound fiscal policy, as well as the most sound social policy. And what is it? Invest in people; invest in the least of these as well as the best of these.

Who knows? Who knows where the next genius will come from? Who knows where the cure for cancer will come from? Who knows where the great discoveries will come from? Most of them have come from people that in their childhood were the children of the poor. And I suggest that we give them a chance.

Thank you very, very much. (Applause)

Now, friends, will you sit down? It is awfully hot up here. I don't know if you realize it. Somebody said to me the other day, Mr. Vice President, I think you are getting thin. I said yes, I think I am getting boiled out. These television lights, they really pour it on you. When you are working, they -- first, I want to comment on this remarkable pop art I see about here. I never knew I looked so cute.

I want you to thank the children for what they have done. I hope to be able to get out there and say hello to them before we leave anyway.

Quickly, can I have one or two questions from the audience?

QUESTION: I am the mother of 11 children and my grocery bills are tremendous. When you are President, can you do anything to bring those grocery bills down?

VICE PRESIDENT HUMPHREY: The lady says she is the mother of 11 children and her grocery bills are terrific. I bet they are.

Let me say first of all that the farmer that produces those groceries, he is getting very low prices today. The price of wheat today, I regret to tell you -- it doesn't make me happy -- is the lowest it has been in 30 years and the price

of Wheaties hasn't gone down, not a bit. The price of the advertising of the Wheaties has gone up. It has.

Now, let me just make it very clear to you, I think the answer to that is two things. By the way, we are beginning to get some price stability again. The wholesale price index on commodities -- now, this is a fact -- the wholesale price index, which is the cost of living index on products, went up 9.2 percent from 1953 to 1960. It has gone up 9.3, one-tenth of one percent more, since 1961 to 1968. The cost of services, however, has gone up appreciably in the cost of living index. That is the whole matter of everything from hospital services to medical services to the repair services on your TV, and so on. As we make a more complicated society, and it is very complicated, and you get all these new gadgets, you find the cost of maintenance goes up.

What is the answer to it? The answer is a degree of price stability. That is one of the reasons we had the surtax, the Federal surtax. I might mention to you you had three Federal tax reductions since 1964 -- three of them. And you have had only one tax increase of the one year, a surtax. For a family with an income under \$5,000 a year, it was no increase at all. For a family with an income of \$7,500, it was a \$20 increase. For a family with an income of \$10,000 to \$75,000, it was about a hundred dollar increase in tax. So you really haven't had a large increase in Federal taxes. In fact, it is lower today, 1968, than it was at this time in 1964, the Federal taxes.

Now, we have tried to stabilize the price structure by slowing down a little bit what we call the fires, damping down the fires of inflation. The answer, therefore, is wage increases based primarily on productivity and the improvements of automation. So that when you put automation in, it doesn't deny the man who is on the job the benefits of that productivity. And keeping your family income rising while the Government of the United States -- that comes out of the private sector -- while the Government through its fiscal policies keeps the cost of living as stable as possible. It is not a simple thing, but we work mighty hard at it.

Thank you for your question.

Another one?

(Portion previously excerpted.)

QUESTION: Mr. Vice President, I worry about the senior citizen with Social Security. Some of us don't have enough to live on. Can you do anything for us?

VICE PRESIDENT HUMPHREY: The senior citizen?

QUESTION: Yes, the one who bears --

VICE PRESIDENT HUMPHREY: Ma'am, if you will bear with me for about one week, I am going to have the most heartening message for you that any man has ever given the senior citizens in this country. (Applause)

Can I just add that my public life has been somewhat characterized by concern for the senior citizen. I was the original author of the Medicare bill. I introduced that bill in May 1949, and stuck with it for 16 years. I was called every dirty name that the opposition could think of and some people still believe it, regretfully. But I believe that Medicare was a God send. And I happen to think that Social Security needs to be greatly improved.

(Portion previously excerpted.)

QUESTION: I have a son that has just come back from his fourth year in Viet Nam. He is 19 years a sergeant. He says the morale in the majority of the soldiers in Viet Nam is against the war whenever they find out how their government is letting them mutilate our flag. What can be done about it? The riots and things, they think nothing of that. They hear about people burning government property and he says when they find out that (inaudible)

VICE PRESIDENT HUMPHREY: The lady says that she has a son who has had four years -- is that correct?

QUESTION: No, he has been four years in Viet Nam, but 19 years in service.

VICE PRESIDENT HUMPHREY: 19 years of service, four years in Viet Nam. He says the morale of the troops is excellent. Is that what you said?

QUESTION: Yes.

VICE PRESIDENT HUMPHREY: Correct. You are right.

She has two sons over there. But she said these boys say that the troops get worried and concerned when they see people mutilating our flag, burning their draft cards and acting up in that kind of way. What can we do about it?

I will tell you one thing we can do about it. We can let the American people know first of all about the high degree of that morale. I have been to Viet Nam to see those men, I have been out there with them. I have been up there along the DMZ, I have gone up to DaNang and KhuLai. I have been on the firing line. I have seen these troops and I have seen some of them when they come home. They do have morale. They believe in what they are doing. They think what they are doing is the right thing to do.

The handful of people -- may I say you get a few people in front of draft headquarters. How many are there? There may be two or three hundred out of a city of five million. You can find that many nuts any place. (Applause.)

I repeat, the American people are unhappy about any war. I hope we will always be that way. But this handful of people, whoever they are, do not represent the overwhelming majority of the American people. And I call upon the great majority of the American people to make their voice heard in this country

rather than that loud little raucous minority.

Thank you. (Applause.)

Excerpts from Remarks made at Eastside Elementary School
Toledo, Ohio, September 23, 1968

Question. I feel the Vietnamese have asked enough of us in money and my men. Isn't it possible we can simply admit we have made a mistake and get out of Vietnam?

Vice President Humphrey. I got the latter part of your question. I think you are saying something about you have been disturbed about the War in Vietnam. Is it not possible that we have made a mistake and get out?

Question. Yes, that we admit we have made a mistake.

Vice President Humphrey. Just stand up, please, pretend I am your husband.

Vice President Humphrey. I feel that the Vietnamese have asked enough of in money and in men. Isn't it possible that we can admit we have made a mistake and leave? Other countries have done it in other places and it has been no shame to them.

Vice President Humphrey. The question is that the Vietnamese have received a great deal or more than enough from us in money and in men and isn't it possible that we can withdraw, get out, recognize that we have made a mistake, other countries have done it and it has not injured them.

Is that correct? Did I state the question?

Question. Yes.

Vice President Humphrey. My answer to you is we cannot relive the past years. Rightly or wrongly we are there and we have been since 1954. Three Presidents have felt our involvement and our commitment was right. It is my view, however, that the highest priority of the next administration, and that will be my administration, with your help, will be to bring this war to a prompt end, (applause) to do it through the processes of negotiation. But in the meantime, if that war does not come to a prompt end, if we cannot be successful in our negotiations, to bring it quickly and promptly to an honorable conclusion. I have said and I want to repeat for this audience that it is my hope and it is my intention when I become the President, if you help me become the President, to reassess the Vietnamese situation in light of the amount of assistance that is required from the United States, particularly in combat forces. As the Army of South Vietnam improves, and it is improving, and there are 800,000 South Vietnamese in that Army -- that is equivalent to a population basis to 17 million Americans. If we had the same degree of our population in that war that they have, we would have 17 million instead of 540,000. They have 800,000 of their young men in their military today.

Now, they are getting to be better. Some of their units are topgrade; others are only fair. But as they are equipped with modern equipment like the M-16 rifle, as they become more combat effective, it would be my policy, after a reassessment of this situation in Vietnam, on the ground and the political situation, to move toward a systematic reduction in American forces, keeping in mind the safety of the troops that remain and keeping in mind the safety of South Vietnam. I think we can do it and I am determined to find a way to do it.

But more importantly, I am determined if the President of the United States does not succeed between now and January 20, and I hope and pray he does, in getting toward a negotiated settlement, I am determined to place as the highest priority of the Humphrey-Muskie Administration to use all the power and authority in the Office of the President to find an honorable way of ending this war and having these resources available to our people already at home.

Excerpts from Remarks made at Eastside Elementary School,
Toledo, Ohio, September 23, 1968

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Question. Mr. Vice President, I have five children going to this school. As I look at the college students of today, I worry about my children going to college today because of the way they are turning out, the hippies and yippies and so forth. Isn't this Federal Government subsidies, more Federal Government subsidies giving these kids less cares and more apt to have a chance to turn out this way?

Vice President Humphrey. The question is the young man worries about sending his children off to college in the light of the way he says the hippies and yippies and sending his children off to college in the light of what he said the federal government has aided and abetted that. Isn't that your question?

Question. Yes, sir.

Vice President Humphrey. My dear friend, I have been at 108 college campuses -- universities, colleges, community colleges and vocational and technical institutes since I have been Vice President. There isn't any doubt that on most of them, I have had a hand full of people that would fill up a little corner here, about ten feet square, that are hippies and yippies. In a campus that has 20,000 students, you maybe find a hundred of them. In a campus that has 5,000 students, you may find a dozen of them. You will find some that demonstrate -- so? If you don't demonstrate a little bit when you are 18, you sure won't have much pep when you are a little older. I don't worry about that. But it is a matter of their manners and it is the matter of their attitude. And you are talking about a hand full.

Let me lay it on the line right now. If the public were given a chance to see a whole university -- and I have got to talk to you fellows about that. It is not the cameramen's fault -- but the real truth is that most of the news you get is not about the university, it is about a hand full of discontent and a handfull of malcontents in a university. (Applause)

Vice President Humphrey. I don't know whose fault this is. There is something wrong in this country. Ninety-five percent of the students at a University are harder working than their parents ever were in a university. They are. They are brighter. They learn more. They are more mature. And 54 percent of the American families today have a son or a daughter in a university and in ten years, over 70 percent will have a son or a daughter in a university. That is the way it ought to be. A university ought not to belong to the elite. These great state colleges are a God send to this country. But what has happened in this country is that we accentuate the negative.

Now, I know young people. I work with young people. Sure they have got pep and zip. Sure they make noise. Good grief, if they did not, they would be sick. But the kind of people you are worrying about don't represent a hand full in this country. But they have been given disproportionate attention and it is nothing short of outrageous that this should happen, because men like yourself are being influenced by this. People are being influenced, thinking all there is is lawlessness and violence. As a matter of fact, we have had one of the best summers we have had for lack of violence.

But we were told in April by 101 commentators that this was going to be the worse summer we ever had. Some people can't wait long enough to prove their early prophesy. But it hasn't been the worst summer.

I have been in charge of the youth employment program, the youth opportunity program. 1,480,000 needy youngsters got jobs this summer. This city of Toledo has one of the better programs. Now, how much television film have you seen of the Youth Opportunity Program? Now, let's just face it.

I go out here to a meeting and I make a speech. And we get equal time. Equal for the hippies and equal for the other 10,000 that are there. One hundred hippies and yippies, 10,000 decent, law abiding, tax paying concerned citizens. There is something wrong.

And let me lay it on the line. I think all of us have an obligation, whether we are public officials, school teachers, radio, television, newspapers, whether we are candidate or whatever we are, I think we have an obligation to portray the true story of America and the true story of America is not the Black Panther, it is not the militant yippie and hippie. That is part of the story. Let him get his time on a proportionate basis. The true story of America are the millions of mothers and fathers and sons and daughters that are working their heart out to have a family, to have a home, to go to school and to take a vacation and to be decent, taxpaying, productive citizens. Those are the ones that I appeal to for my help.
(Applause)

- - -

Vice President Humphrey. Now, I want to conclude on one thing. That is this: What are you going to do about these handicapped. One out of every 400 babies born in this country and in this state -- more in this state -- is mentally retarded. We have a mentally retarded granddaughter. She is the little girl that has pneumonia this morning. You know what that means if you have mental retardation. Any kind of bronchial infection, any kind of cold is very, very serious. Now, this is a beautiful child. She has more love in one day of her life for everybody else than most of us have in a month.

She is educable. She can be trained. Fortunately, her father and mother make a good living. Fortunately, her grandfather makes a good living. Fortunately, her parents and her grandfather and grandmother are going to see that she goes to a private school.

But how many people can afford that? So my little Vicky can sing songs, she can read, she can write. She helps her mother, she can dance, she is more fun than a bag of monkeys, as we say. She can swim, she can play on the trampoline, she can do almost anything that a normal child can do, because she has had intensive training.

But you know what they recommended when that child was born. Put her in an institution. That is what I was told by our county people. That child was born on the day of my re-election to the United States Senate in 1960. We called her Victoria. And I knew the night the child was born that she was retarded, because the doctors said the signs were there. And we spent a week in sorrow and prayer trying to figure out what to do.

And I remember my daughter saying that we are going to give Vicky a family life. So that child has had a home life. That child has had a school life.

But let me tell you, for that one, a thousand go uncared for.

Now, do you feel good about that? I don't. I want to tell you that I think that the handicapped in this country are entitled to more care than anybody else. What is more is the handicapped are pretty decent people.

And may I say as a tear comes down my face, may I say that we can save the lives of these handicapped children. The life of Helen Keller is one life -- magnificent. But look what we have done for the blind. Look what we have done in the employment of handicapped. Look what we have been able to do with the emotionally disturbed. Look what we are trying to do with multiple sclerosis and all the many other diseases that afflict the young and afflict those even in older age.

My fellow Americans, the government has a responsibility. What makes you think that because a child is crippled, mentally or physically, that that child is not entitled to a room in this school with special teachers? That child is a child of this community. That child is a citizen of this state, of this United States. That child is a child of God. And they are entitled to care. Not only to care. They are entitled to more than care. They are entitled to loving care.

And let me tell you, they become productive. We need a program of hiring these people, training and hiring them. Do you realize we have been able to hire the past year 25,000 mentally retarded people who were formerly public charges. And they have become, 25,000 of them in one year have become self-sustaining citizens. You know what that means in saving of money? More importantly, do you know what it means in human dignity?

We have been able to hire 400,000 physically handicapped in the last year. You know what that means to that physically handicapped? For the first time, they can stand even if they are crippled.

For the first time, they are productive.

Now, if your government can help, and I am proud to have been part of an administration which has helped establish 400 mental health clinics across this country, very proud to have been a part of that; (applause), proud to know that for the first time, your government is aiding the mentally retarded; proud to tell you that the Civil Service Regulations of your federal government have been amended so that special consideration is given to the employment of the handicapped.

Now, those are some of the things we can do. This is what I mean by a government of the people, by the people, and for the people. This is what I mean by an Administration that is people-oriented.

Yes, I know that the penny pinchers will say it costs money. I am here to tell you, my friends, that the greatest cost is in neglect. The amount of money that is lost because of disability, ill health, because of being denied, because of unemployment, is far more than any you will ever spend to try to remedy these injustices. America is the richer today because America cared -or its people. America is the better today because people gave to the polio fund so that we finally found a way of vaccine, the Salk vaccine, to inoculate people against polio. And your government helped. America is the better today because we are pouring hundreds of millions of dollars into research not only on the physical disabilities of our people, but the emotional and mental disabilities.

Every American is important. Every American needs to be brought into the mainstream of this country. And some Americans are denied and handicapped because of their color, because of their economic status, just as some Americans are not given a chance because they are sick or because they are the victims of malnutrition or because they are unemployed or because they are physically or mentally handicapped, there are hundreds of thousands of Americans that are just as much denied and deprived because of prejudice.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, we need everybody in this country. We don't fight our wars with just the white. We don't win our Olympics with just the sons of the rich. We don't make this country great just because you are Anglo Saxon. This is a great America, a pluralistic society of many peoples. We need everybody. And we need everybody performing at his best. We need every citizen performing at his or her maximum capacity and the Humphrey-Muskie Administration is going to be an administration that cares about people. And by caring about people, there will be plenty of money. Make no mistake about it, money is not printed, it is earned if it is worthwhile. And if you have a public that is earning, if you have people that are producing, you will have the dividends that are necessary for the social adjustments and for the social benefits that a great society ought to have.

So I come to you with what I call the most sound physical policy, as well as the most sound social policy. And what is it? Invest in people; invest in the least of these as well as the best of these.

Who knows? Who knows where the next genius will come from? Who knows where the cure for cancer will come from? Who knows where the great discoveries will come from? Most of them have come from people that in their childhood were the children of the poor. And I suggest that we give them a chance.

Thank you very, very much.

(Applause)

Mary Jean Valiquette

Jud Ashley

FOR RELEASE:

MONDAY PM'S

Statement

Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey

A NEW DAY FOR THE AMERICAN FAMILY

Mrs H - own family

At the core of American life is an institution which is as old as time, yet as young and dynamic as our most enthusiastic hopes -- the family. Americans depend on their family for warmth, security and sustenance. The family shapes its children, directs their talents, and encourages them as they define their values.

↳ Society cannot -- and must not -- control the family. No President can instill in a single American child the cardinal virtues of courage, temperance, justice and wisdom. No Administration can direct his energies, increase his self-discipline, enlarge his modesty or greatness of spirit, or strengthen the bond between his parents.

But society can -- and does -- influence family life. Administrations, according to their own integrity and strength of purpose, can alter the opportunities -- and thus the integrity, strength and purpose of individual families, especially the least fortunate. ↳ National economic and social policies can affect the child at play, the woman in her home, or the man at work. ↳ A vigorous, growing economy assures a family of a steady job, a good income, and a sense of stability and dignity. ↳ A family growing up in a neighborhood free of slums, with good schools, green parks, wide streets, and imaginative cultural activities, can live at peace, and with hope.

↳ National policies toward schooling, toward social security, and other areas of national policy, can dramatically expand -- or contract -- personal horizons. So family life is a proper subject for political debate.

↳ The decade of the Sixties, with its pioneering investments in education, in health care and social services, has recognized this fact. ↳ American family life has been strengthened with each child entering a Head Start class ... with each teenager in an elementary and secondary school enrichment program... with each mother trained for a good job, secure in the knowledge that her

children are responsibly placed in a Day Care project -- or with each grandparent whose hospital bills are paid under Medicare.

The Humphrey-Muskie Administration will place priority on people -- and we will give special concern to those measures which strengthen family ties.

This Administration will follow new approaches to the strengthening of family life -- characterized not by fragmented piecemeal projects, but by programs woven together in a common purpose. We commend this approach especially to American women, who are rightfully concerned about their families -- and those of others.

I propose a seven-point program of action for the Humphrey-Muskie Administration:

1 First, I would extend comprehensive prenatal care to all women in low-income families, so that, so far as possible, every child will be born well. Even before birth, each child should be given the chance to strengthen, rather than weaken, family bonds. Now there are hundreds of thousands of unwanted children, born largely to the poor and those with limited education. Now, great numbers of mentally retarded children -- of children with avoidable physical defects -- are born to this same group. And I would regard family planning as a natural ingredient in health care -- available to any family that wanted it. I would extend family planning services, as part of prenatal care to low-income women.

2 Second, I propose to put increased emphasis on the early years of childhood, the years in which families are formed, and in which future lives are shaped. Many intellectual, social, emotional and physical problems have roots in early life. This is especially true of children from poor families, living in a world of bad health, housing, and food, little or no clothing, and a hopeless, depressing environment.

I propose to extend medical care for all children in low-income families during the first year of life, placing special emphasis on nutrition, on dental care, and on crippling disabilities. The hungry or ill-nourished

{ neighborhood health centers - now 40
{ would need 400

Subsidy health clinics in out-patient hospital

Voluntary

Health care up to age of 6.

child makes a mockery of a nation of dieters and weight watchers. The young adult who has never had dental care, or who suffers a crippling disability which might have been prevented, drains his family and enters the world of work a poor second. . . An essential part of our preventive health effort will be the correction of any crippling disabilities suffered by any child -- and such care would continue until he reaches the age of 21. Once this program is established, I would extend it over a five-year period so that every child in a low-income family will enjoy medical care until he reaches the age of six.

Good medical care is essential for the very young. But to assure

complete well being, to give each child the chance to develop his full potential, I would extend pre-school programs as rapidly as possible so that every parent who wishes can have preschool for his child, beginning at the age of four.

This would also provide full day care facilities for the children of working mothers.

Have 2 million in low-income families - start here. can lift J.C.

This would be done through the expansion and meshing of day care services, Head Start, and Title I programs of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. And I would make sure that parents were fully involved in these activities.

Third, I recognize that a child cannot thrive on an empty stomach, that his family must provide him with the essentials of life while he is growing up, and this means its income must be maintained at a decent level.

Thus, I propose to expand and strengthen our on-going Social Security system, the nation's biggest anti-poverty program, and one that rewards all American workers and their families.

I would propose to increase Social Security benefits over a four-year period so that every child of a deceased, disabled or retired beneficiary will not live in poverty. And so that a young person can complete his education in an increasingly complex society, I would continue his Social Security benefits up to the age of 23 if he is regularly attending school.

#2 Pre School

Day care

Head Start

Nutrition

(X)

4 million children on welfare
1 million families on welfare.

44

Fourth, I propose to take a hard new look at our nation's public welfare system, recognizing both the enormous number of families it has sustained and kept together, and the many Americans now critical of its standards, its paper work, and its cost. Our changes will be based on a willingness to experiment, an emphasis on constructive services and opportunities, and an abiding faith in the desire of most Americans to lead independent lives and to help others help themselves.

Daycare centers ✓

While formulating basic change, I would require all the states to set a minimum standard of need for the over four million dependent children on welfare. And so that society can better protect every child from the ill winds of fortune, I would provide greater federal support for state child welfare services: adoption, protection for neglected and abused children, foster care, licensing of institutions, and all the rest. I will release shortly a more detailed task force report on income maintenance.

5

Fifth, recognizing the diverse needs and skills of our children and young people, and the varied careers they will follow when they head families themselves, I would continue to increase educational opportunities.

X I would propose to extend and improve vocational education. Our goals would be not only to give every boy or girl who wishes to learn a relevant skill the chance to do so, but to make all vocational education an exciting, rewarding and constructive experience.

X I would propose to increase federal financial aid for college students so that children from poor families -- as from all families -- will have a fair chance to enter and continue college.

Loans, Scholarships

And since we look on job experience as a useful and integral part of education, I would see that there were adequate summer jobs and training programs throughout the land for young men and women.

6

A more comprehensive study on education will be released shortly.

Sixth, our approach to family life would go beyond the recognition that normal children are varied, to a recognition of the needs of those with special problems.

For example, I would extend job opportunities for mentally retarded adults and young people, and I would enlarge preventive and rehabilitative services for the mentally retarded. The incidence of mental retardation is especially high in our slums, with their lack of proper health care, and lack of opportunity. In every segment of society, it is a heavy burden for families to bear and they need help.

The same is true of others who are handicapped -- the deaf or blind child -- the emotionally disturbed. Often, emotionally ill children come to the attention of society, but somehow slip through its fingers and go on to commit deeds of anger and of sorrow.

Equal attention must also be directed toward the gifted child -- so that these young people can make the fullest contribution to society and lead emotionally secure and happy lives.

I would follow the recommendations of the Joint Commission on Mental Health of Children, in which the nation's psychiatric and child-oriented professional communities are engaged.

① Seventh, we must approach the problems inherent in strengthening family life with humility, understanding how much there is still to learn about them. I would propose to extend research in all aspects of child life, aiming to prevent disabilities, and assure the constructive development of both parent and child. And I would examine ways to strengthen the quality of family life and the complementary and supplementary community support it needs.

A child is part of a family. His parents' experiences -- their job, their bitterness, their success and failure -- condition him. He grows under the day-in and day-out influence of world as they see it.

In the same way, the family is part of society. It is the basic social system which supports children as they grow. Society, which profoundly influences the world in which a family lives, must try to meet its entire needs so that the child's home nurtures him -- and his parents.

With the advent of a New Day, we intend to look at social -- yes, and economic -- policies afresh. We will examine old programs and new proposals and how they fit together, and ask ourselves a key question: Does this strengthen family life?

This is our commitment to the American family.

#

REMARKS
VICE PRESIDENT HUBERT H. HUMPHREY

Court House

Toledo

Sept. 23, 1968

In his Presidential campaign sixteen years ago this month, my old friend Adlai Stevenson said: "A campaign addressed not to men's minds and to their best instincts, but to their passions, emotions and prejudices, is unworthy at best. Now, with the fate of the nation at stake, it is unbearable."

↳ I come to you today with my campaign addressed not to the hates, the doubts ... the fears ... the darker side of human nature, but to reason *and Justice* .

And I challenge those who would appeal to less than reason.

I challenge the candidate of the Republican Party who does not tell us clearly and unequivocally where he stands on the great issues of our time.

I ask questions for myself, and for the American people.

Where do you stand, Mr. Nixon, on civil rights? You say you support civil rights laws and court decisions. But you say you do not necessarily support federal enforcement of those laws and decisions.

Where do you stand?

Where do you stand on the Supreme Court, Mr. Nixon?

You say you are for law and order, but you would undermine the people's confidence in the highest court in the land.

Where do you stand, Mr. Nixon, on federal aid to education?

You say you are for our children. But you want to cut back the Democratic so-called giveaway programs that would give our children the education they need.

Where do you stand, Mr. Nixon, on Medicare? Do you still oppose it as something that would "do more harm than good?"

Where do you stand on money for the Peace Corps? Do you still look on it as "an escape hatch" for those who would not want to serve in the armed forces?

Where do you stand on arms control?

You called the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty -- which took poison out of the air we breathe and saved the lives and limbs of millions of children -- "a cruel hoax." Now you say you are for the treaty to stop the spread of nuclear weapons --- but you want to delay its ratification.

Where do you stand on those television debates, Mr. Nixon? You said they were a good idea. I am still waiting.

Where do you stand on open meetings with the press, Mr. Nixon?

Why haven't you been on any national television interview show in more than two years? Just where do you stand?

Where do you stand on the statements of your Vice Presidential candidate, Mr. Nixon?

Do you agree with him or do you repudiate his personal attacks on me ... his attacks on the free labor movement ... his appeals to the conservative and backward instincts within this nation?

We cannot afford an evasive President. And the American people shall not have one.

* * *

William Faulkner wrote that we, as Americans, would one day have "to choose not between race nor religion nor between east and west either, but simply between being slaves and being free."

"And," he wrote, "we will have to choose completely and for good; the time is already passed now when we can choose a leader of each, a leader of both ... we cannot choose freedom established on a hierarchy of degrees of freedom ... on a caste system of equality like military rank. We must be free not because we claim freedom, but because we practice it."

That is the choice this nation makes in 1968.

That is the choice we face as we raise a great mirror above this nation.

We must finally choose, in 1968, whether this nation is to grow beyond what has been ... whether America is to finally become one society for all its people ... whether America is worthy to stand in a position of moral leadership in this world.

If we are to do these things, we cannot be evasive. We must face ourselves.

We must face the world at hand.

* * *

~~We must have peace in Vietnam.~~

✓ *We must have economic progress*

✓ We must have justice for our people.

✓ *We must have peace in Vietnam*

✓ We must have unity in our country.

Peace in Vietnam:

*New Nixon
- old Nixon
- Real Nixon*

The war has finally reached the conference table. And there

is hope for peace.

Where Does Nixon stand?

I run on the platform of my party.

moving target

That platform points the way to peace in Vietnam -- a negotiated

political settlement.

Emmett Kelly

(N)

*Statue of McKinley
has back to us.*

Colo

*Airport
East side
School*

*Trust
man*

Debate

It points, in the meantime, toward reduction of American combat forces as the South Vietnamese are able to carry a greater share of their own burden ... to free elections open to all who will abide by the peaceful processes.

I pray that by January 20, 1969 we shall have peace in Vietnam.

But if we do not, I pledge to you that my first priority as President shall be to honorably end that war.

Carl Sandburg wrote: "Here and there a man in the street is young, hard as nails, cold with questions he asks ... what is justice?"

There are young men today in our streets who ask: What is justice?

There must be justice for our people.

Justice with order, yes.

Justice based on law, yes.

But justice.

My Republican opponent talks of law and order as a magic phrase. He calls for a "doubling of convictions" and heaps scorn on me, saying I want to double the poverty program.

There must be order in our society.

There must be safety in our neighborhoods.

For the guilty, there must be convictions.

But to talk of law and order without telling how you intend to provide and pay for the specifics of better training ... better pay ... better qualifications for police is to offer this nation counterfeit security.

I have been the mayor of a great city. I provided law and order first-hand. It didn't come cheap.

I also provided justice for my citizens -- justice not only in the courts, but justice through jobs ... through decent housing ... through education... through training ... through brotherhood practiced in a community which had been torn by hate and division.

And justice -- not just repression -- is what this nation must have.

Yes, I do have a difference with Mr. Nixon on this issue.

And it is the basic difference about which this country must make a choice.

For there must be unity in our country.

Not a unity of mind, but of spirit.

Not a unity impressed from above, but a unity growing from the ground up among a free people, living in respect for each other.

I look to the time, as Lincoln put it, when we Americans "are not enemies, but friends ... though passion may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection. The mystic chords of memory ... will yet swell the chorus of Union, when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature."

We are faced now with the choice of losing our way, divided -- or finding our way, as one people.

I cannot appeal in this campaign to the hatred of one American for another ... to the fear of one group by another group.

Most of all, I cannot compromise upon the basic issue of human rights -- on which our unity must be based.

It is on this issue that I believe America will finally prove herself.

It is on this issue that I believe the greatness of the American people will once again come forth.

I call upon that greatness.

I call upon that basic goodness within our people.

I call upon the optimism and the faith that have always moved us forward.

I call on you to stand with me.

And if you will, this nation shall not be driven
underground by fear.

It shall have a New Day where, once and for all, there is
only one free and full citizenship for each man, woman and child
in this land.

That has been our dream.

I believe in that dream.

Now we can make it truth.

#

Talbot SP

Muskie - my V.P.
- 5 - The best in the land!

We must finally choose, in 1968, whether this nation is to grow beyond what has been ... whether America is to finally become one society for all its people ... whether America is worthy to stand in a position of moral leadership in this world.

If we are to do these things, we cannot be evasive. We must face ourselves.

We must face the world at hand.

* * *

- h We must have peace in Vietnam.
- h We must have justice for our people.
- h We must have unity in our country.

Peace in Vietnam:

The war has finally reached the conference table. And there is hope for peace.

I run on the platform of my party.

That platform points the way to peace in Vietnam -- a negotiated political settlement.

- Points the way toward reduction of American combat forces as the SVN are able to carry a greater share of the burden - Points the way to free elections open to all -

I pray that by Jan 20, 1969 we shall have peace. But if not, I pledge my first priority as President shall be to honorably end that war!

Statement by Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey

There was a time when we could look at the smoke and smog of air pollution and pass it off as a sign of prosperity, of rising production and an active economy. There was a time when we could look at pollution running into our rivers and minimize it as ~~an~~ a bothersome---but necessary--byproduct of prosperity and expansion. For a time we grudgingly tolerated these pollutants as personal annoyances...as aesthetic misfortunes...as moderate threats to health.

These times have changed.

America has reached a new threshold in its industrial revolution-- a threshold where the quality of our environment is assuming equal importance with the quantity of the goods we produce.

Certainly this is true in Toledo. With the pollution of Lake Erie at critical levels, you know better than many cities what unchecked pollution can mean.

Toledo has already begun to respond to the challenge. Your industries have cooperated willingly in controlling their own pollution emission. Your educational program has done an excellent job. The current citizen support of plans for new facilities to eliminate pollution caused by city waste disposal is an important step forward.

But we have to realize that all our achievements so far--- in Toledo and in the nation--add up to no more than a good beginning, a down payment on the debt incurred on past neglect.

This debt must be paid. And it is up to us to do it.

It is up to government at the local, the state and the national level to cooperate in protecting natural resources from further pollution and in carrying out programs which will

effectively restore the natural purity of our rivers, our lakes, our harbors and our skies. Government agencies should also set high standards which would prevent their own activities from contributing ~~the~~ to pollution problems.

It is up to industry to adopt pollution control procedures as a ~~see~~ normal part of doing business.

Most important, it is up to you, as individual citizens, to refuse to tolerate practices which cause pollution, to insist on your right to clear air and pure water.

It will take this sort of commitment to secure quality in our environment.

But, together, the job can be done and we can secure one of our most precious birthrights--clean air and ~~clean~~ clear water--for our ~~ps~~ pleasure and for our health.

TwX to Columbus - sent with notes to

Memoto Ted Van Dyk

From John Stewart

In the Vice President's Q and A before suburban housewives in Toledo (East Side Central School), I would urge that the following points be made:
Could be built around the Operation America theme sent by Doug earlier.
~~Basic points to make in discussion with suburban housewives.~~

~~I~~ I. We know there are important needs in suburbia--just as there are urgent needs in our central cities. A Humphrey-Muskie Administration will move forward in both areas.

II. We understand the heavy financial burden which suburban areas must carry--especially those newer suburban communities which must bear/^{high} initial costs in education, welfare, sanitation. We will take action to help meet these costs.

III. A Humphrey-Muskie Administration will propose the following:

A. National Urban Homestead Act--to subsidize land costs for qualified private housing developments to allow the use of relatively high-priced urban and suburban land.

B. Federal support for State equalization of certain community services--education and welfare, for example--within metropolitan areas. This would have a direct bearing on local property taxes in the newer suburban developments.

C. Order and Justice--almost the entire increase in crime since 1960 has been youth crime. Much of this increase has been in suburban areas. Again, there is need for Federal support of local police--salaries, training, and equipment. This is how the Humphrey-Muskie Administration would support your local police.

D. Education--More accomplished in the past 8 years than in the entire history of the United States. But we know--and you know--we must do more.

2/

I have proposed:

--teacher salaries commensurate with the importance of their service.

--case-by-case efforts to see that potential drop-outs stay in school.

--year-round use of school facilities.

--quality education for every individual American child--from age 4 though college or other advanced training.

Again, this kind of Federal assistance will help reduce direct property taxes in suburban areas--if the Federal aid is used wisely by local administrators.

E. Strengthen the Family --at the core of American life is an institution as old as time, yet as young and dynamic as our most enthusiastic: the family. I have today released a position paper ~~xxxxxx~~ setting forth the specific steps a Humphrey-Muskie Administration ^{help} would take to/strengthen family life in America--education, social security, medical care for children, day care facilities, special services for retarded and gifted children, etc.

F. Senior ~~xxx~~ Citizens--the Humphrey-Muskie will continue the positive efforts of the Democratic Administration to make retirement a time of financial security and personal involvement. Detailed position paper to be released on Wednesday--covering social security, Medicare, and community service.

These programs relieve from young families the heavy financial burden of supporting elderly parents and ~~grandparents~~ grandparents--provide as much security for the young family as for the older citizens.

CHANGE: INBERSTON

2
TOLEDO

Sent to Ev Munsey

DEM FOR HHH DC

810 442 1618 CLG ON CNF HOLD PLS
RDY ON CONF GAA PLS

X
PLEASE IDENTIFY STATIONS. OK RLY W

DEM FOR HHH DC
THANK YOU.

FOR RELEASE MON PMS.
SEPTEMBER 23, LXXX 1968

REMEXXX REMARKS
VICE PRESIDENT ROBERT H. HUMPHREY
COURT HOUSE
TOLEDO
SEPTEMBER 23, 1968

IN HIS PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN SIXTEEN YEARS AGO THIS MONTH, MY
OLD FRIEND ADLAI STEVENSON SAID: "A CAMPAIGN ADDRESSED NOT TO
MEN'S MINDS AND TO THEIR BEST INSTINCTS, BUT TO THEIR PASSIONXXX
PASSIONS, EMOTIONS AND PREJUDICES, IS UNWORTHY AT BEST. NOW, WITH
THE FATE OF THE NATION AT STAKE, IT IS UNBEARABLE."

I COME TO YOU TODAY WITH MY CAMPAIGN ADDRESSED NO TO THE HATES,
THE DOUBTS...THE FEARS...THE DARKER SIDE OF HUMAN NATURE, BUT
TO REASON -- AND JUSTICE.

AND I CHALLENGE THOSE WHO AXXX WOULD APPEAL TO LESS THAN REASON.

I CHALLENGE THE CANDIDATE OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY WHO DOES NOT TELL
US CLEARLY AND UNEQUIVOCALLY WHRXXX WHERE HE STANDS ON THE GREAT
ISSUES OF OUR TIME.

I ASK QUESTIONS FOR MYSELF, AND FOR THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

WHERE DO YOU STAND, MR. NIXON, ON CIVIL RIGHTS? YOU SAY YOU
SUPPORT CIVIL RIGHTS LAWS AND COURT DECISIONS. BUT YOU SAY
YOU DO NOT NECESSARILY SUPPORT FEDERAL ENFORCEMENT OF THOSE LAWS
AND DECISIONS.

WHERE OXXX DO YOU STAND?

WHERE DO YOU STAND ON THE SUPREMEXXX SUPREME COURT, MR. NIXON?

YOU SAY YOU ARE FOR LAW AND ORDER, BUT YOU WOULD UNDERMINE
THE PEOPLE'S CONFIDENCE IN THE HIGHEST COURT IN THE LAND.

WHERE DO YOU STAND, MR. NIXON, ON FEDERAL AID TO EDUCATION?

YOU SAY YOU ARE FOR OUR CHILDREN, BUT YOU WANT TO CUT BACK THE
DEMOCRATIC SO-CALLED GIVEAWAY PROGRAMS THAT WOULD GIVE OUR CHILDREN
THE EDUCATION THEY NEED.

WHERE DO YOU STAND, MR. NIXON, ON MEDICARE? DO YOU STILL OPPOSE IT
AS SOMETHING THAT WOULD "DO MORE HARM THAN GOOD?"

2
②
WHERE DO YOU STAND ON MONEY FOR THE PEACE CORPS? DO YOU STILL
LOOK ON IT AS "AN ESCAPE HATCH" FOR THOSE WHO WOULD NOT WANT TO
SERVE IN THE ARMED FORCES?

WHERE DO YOU STAND ON ARMS CONTROL?

YOU CALLED THE NUCLEAR TEST BAN TREATY -- WHICH TOOK POISON OUT
OF THE AIR WE BREATHE AND SAVED THE LIVES AND LIMBS OF MILLIONS
OF CHILDREN -- "ACRUEL HOAX." NOW YOU SAY YOU ARE FOR THE TREATY TO
STOP THE SPREAD OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS -- BUT YOU WANT TO
DELAY ITS RATIFICATION.

WHERE DO YOU STAND ON THOSE TELEVISION DEBATES, MR. NIXON? YOU
SAID THEY WERE A GOOD IDEA. I AM STILL WAITING.

WHERE DO YOU STAND ON OPEN MEETING WITH THE PRESS, MR. NIXON?

WHY HAVEN'T YOU BEEN ON ANY NATIONAL TELEVISION INTERVIEW SHOW IN
MORE THAN TWO YEARS? JUST WHERE DO YOU STAND?

WHERE DO YOU STAND ON THE STATEMENTS OF YOUR VICE PRESIDENTIAL
CANDIDATE, MR. NIXON?

DO YOU AGREE WITH HIM OR DO YOU REPUDIATE HIS PERSONAL ATTACKS ON
ME...HIS ATTACKS ON THE FREE LABOR MOVEMENT...HIS APPEALS TO THE
CONSERVATIVE AND BACKWARD INSTINCTS WITHIN THIS NATION?

WE CANNOT AFFORD AN EVASIVE PRESIDENT. AND THE AMERICAN PEOPLE
SHALL NOT HAVE ONE.

* * *

WILLIAM FAULKNER WROTE THAT WE, AS AMERICANS, WOULD ONE DAY HAVE
"TO CHOOSE NOT BETWEEN RACE NOR RELIGION NOR BETWEEN EAST AND
WEST EITHER, BUT SIMPLY BETWEEN BEING SLAVES AND BEING
FREE."

"AND," HE WROTE, "WE WILL HAVE TO CHOOSE COMPLETELY AND FOR GOOD;
THE TIME IS ALREADY PASSED NOW WHEN WE CAN CHOOSE A LEADER OF EACH,
A LEADER OF BOTH...WE CANNOT CHOOSE FREEDOM ESTABLISHED ON A
HIERARCHY OF DEGREES OF FREEDOM...ON A CASTE SYSTEM OF EQUALITY LIKE
MILITARY RANK. WE MUST BE FREE NOT BECAUSE WE CLAIM FREEDOM,
BUT BECAUSE WE PRACTICE IT."

THAT IS THE CHOICE THIS NATION MAKES IN 1968.

THAT IS THE CHOICE WE FACE AS WE RAISE A GREAT MIRROR ABOVE THIS
NATION.

IT POINTS, IN THE MEANTIME, TOWARD REDUCTION OF AMERICAN COMBAT
FORCES AS THE SOUTH VIETNAMESE ARE ABLE TO CARRY A GREATER
SHARE OF THEIR OWN BURDEN...TO FREE ELECTIONS OPEN TO ALL
WHO WILL ABIDE BY THE PEACEFUL PROCESSES.

I PRAY THAT BY JANUARY 30, 1969 WE SHALL HAVE PEACE IN
VIETNAM.

BUT IF WE DO NOT, I PLEDGE TO YOU THAT MY FIRST PRIORITY AS
PRESIDENT SHALL BE TO HONORABLY END THAT WAR.

CARL SANDBURG WROTE: "HERE AND THERE A MAN IN THE STREET IS

3
THERE ARE YOUNG MEN TODAY IN OUR STREETS WHO ASK: WHAT IS JUSTICE?

③ THERE MUST BE JUSTICE FOR OUR PEOPLE..

JUSTICE WITH ORDER, YES.

JUSTICE BASED ON LAW, YES.

BUT JUSTICE.

MY REPUBLICAN OPPONENT TALKEXXX TALKS OF LAW AND ORDER AS
A MAGIC PHRSXXX PHRASE. HE CALLS FOR A "DOUBLING OF CONVICTIONS"
AND HEAPS SCORN ON ME, SAYING I WANT TO DOUBLE THE POVERTY PROGRAM.

THERE MUST BE ORDER IN OUR SOCIETY.

THERE MUST BE SAFETY IN OUR NEIGHBORHOODS.

FOR THE GUILTY, THERE MUST BE CONVICTIONS.

BUT TO TALK OF LAW AND ORDER WITHOUT TELLING HOW YOU INTEND TO
PROVIDE AND PAY FOR THE SPECIFICS OF BETTER TRAINING... BETTER PAY...
BETTE XXX BETTER QUALIFICATIONS FOR POLICE IS TO OFFER THIS NATION
COUNTERFEIT SECURITY.

I HAV XXX HAVE BEEN THE MAYOR OF A GREAT CITY. I PROVIDED LAW AND
ORDER FIRST-HAND. IT DIDN'T COME CHEAP.

I ALSO PROVIDED JUSTICE FOR MY CITIZENS -- JUSTICE NOT ONLY IN THE
COURTS, BUT JUSTICE THROUGH JOBS... THROUGH DECENT HOUSING...
THROUGH EDUCATION... THROUGH TRAINING... THROUGH BROTHERHOOD
PRACTICED IN A COMMUNITY WHICH HAD BEEN TORN BY HATE AND DIVISION.

AND JUSTICE -- NOT JUST REPRESSION -- IS WHAT THIS NATION MUST
HAVE.

YES, I DO HAVE A DIFFERENCE WITH M&R XXX MR. NIXON ON THIS ISSUE.

AND IT IS THE BASIC DIFFERENCE ABOUT WHAKXX WHICH THIS OCCOONTHXX

HHH TOLEDO
HKKK

COUNTRY MUST MAKE A CHOICE.

FOR THERE MUST BE UNITY IN OUR COUNTRY.

NOT A UNITY OF MIND, BUT OF SPIRIT.

NOT A UNITY IMPRESSED FROM ABOVE, BUT A UNITY GROWING FROM THE
GROUND UP AMONG A FREE PEOPLE, LIVING IN RESPECT FOR EACH OTHER.

I LOOK TO THE TIME, AS LINCOLN PUT IT, WHEN WE AMERICANS
"ARE NOT ENEMIES, BUT FRIENDS... THRXXX THOUGH PASSION MAY HAVE
STRAINED, IT MUST NOT BREAK OUR BONDS OF AFFECTION. THE MYSTIC
CHORDS OF MEMORY... WILL YET SELL THE CHORUS OF UNION, WHEN AGAIN
TOUCHED, AS SURELY THEY WILL BE, BY THE BETEXXX BETTER ANGELS OF
OUR NATURE."

WE ARE FACED NOW WITH THE COIXXX CHOICE OF LOSING OUR WAY, DIVIDED --
OR FINDING OUR WAY A XXX AS ONE PEOPLE.

(HOLD ONE MINUTE PLEASE)

4 1/2
I CANNOT APPEAL IN THIS CMYXX CAMPAIGN TO THE HATRED ON ONE AMERICAN FOR ANOTHER...TO THE FEAR OF ONE GROUP BY ANOTHER GROUP.

(4) MOST OF ALL, I CANNOT COMPROMISE UPON THE BASISKXX BASIC ISSUE OF HUMAN RIGHTS -- ON WHICH OUR UNITY MUST BE BASED.

IT IS ON THIS ISSUE THAT I BELIEVE AMERICA WILL FINALLY PROVE

HEBEXX HERSELF.

IT IS ON THIS ISSUE THAT I BELIEVE THE GREATNESS OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE WILL ONCE AGAIN COME FORTH.

I CALL UPON THAT GREATNESS.

I CALL UPON THAT BASIC GOODNESS WITHIN OUR PEOPLE.

I CALL UPON THE OPTIMISM AND THE FIXXX FAITH THAT HAVE ALWAYS MOVED US FORWARD.

I CALL ON YOU TO STAND WITH ME.

AND IF YOU WILL, THIS NATION SHALL NOT BE DRIVEN UNDERGROUND BY FEAR.

IT SHALL HAVE A NEW DAY WHERE, ONCE AND FOR ALL, THERE IS ONLYXXXXXXXXX S ONLY ONE FREE AND FULL CITIAXXX CITIZENSHIP FOR EACH MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD IN THIS LAND.

(IS SHOULD BE IS)

THAT HAS BEEN OUR DREAM.

I BELIEVE IN THAT DREAM.

NOW WE CAN MAKE IT TRUTH.

END OF TEXT.
PLEASE HOLD LINE.

THERE WILL BE AN INSERT IN THIS TEXT BETWEEN THE LINES THAT READ:

THAT IS THE CHOICE WE FACE AS WE RAISE A GREAT IXXX MIRROR ABOVE THIS NATION.

AND

IT POINTS, IN THE MEANTIME, TOWARD REDUCTION OF AMERICAN COMBAT FORCES AS THE SOUTH VIETNAMESE ARE ABLE TO CARRY.....

WE DO NOT HAVE THIS INSERT AT THE PRESENT TIME, BUT WILL TWIX IT TO YOU AS SOON AS WE RECEIVE IT.

DID YOU RECEIVE OK? YES AND I'VE BEEN WAITING IMPATIENTLY TO SEND A SPEECH BACK! READY?

GO AHEAD. I'LL CALL YOU ON OTHER MACHINE. OVER.

DEM FOR HHH DC

IF JOHN HIELY YOUR TRANSMISSION HAS BEEN INPUPTED PLEASE NOTIFY OF YOUR DIFFICULTY

HHH TLEDO

5
5
5
DEM FOR HHH DC
TAPE TANGLED. WILL TRY AGAIN IF YOU HANG UP. TX. 6
DEM FOR HHH DC

HHM TOLEDO
WE HAVE RECEIVED THE SPEECH OF ORAY YOU MAY RETIRE THANKS.

HHHCTOEDD
HHHSTSEEDD
3
DEM FOR HHH DC

HOLD FOR CONF PLS X
RDY WITH CONF TO 710-822-9210 AND 710-822-1916 GA PLS

THE FOLLOWING IS AN INSERT BEGINNING LINE...

THAT IS TECXXX THE CHOICE WE FACE AS WE RAISE A GRAXXX GREAT MIRROR
ABOVE THIS NATION.

WE MUST FINALLY CHOIXXX CHOOSE, IN 1968, WHETHER THISNATION IS
TO GROW BEYOND WHAT HAS BENXXX BEEN...WHETHER AMERICA IS TO FINALLY
BECOME ONE SOCIETY FOR ALL ITS PEOPLE...WHETHER AMERICA IS WORTHY TO
STAND IN A POSITION OF MAXXX MORAL LEADERSHIP IN THISWXXX THISWORLD.

IF WE ARE TO OXXX DO THESE THINGS, WE CANNOT BE EVASIVE.. WE MUST
FACE OURSELVES.

WE MUST FACE THE WORLD AT HAND.

* * *

WE MUST HAXXX HAVE PEACE IN VEXXX VIETNAM.

WE MUST HAVE JUSTICE FOR OUR PEOPLE.

WE MUST HAVE UNITYIXXX UNITY IN OUR COUNTRY.

PEACE IN VIETNAM:

THE WAR HAS FINALLY REACHED THE CONFERENCE TABLE. AND THERE ISHOPEXXX
IS HOPE FOR PEACE.

I RUN ON THE PLATFORM OF MY PARTY.

THAT PLATFORM POINTS THE WAYIXXX WAY TO PEACE IN VIETNAM IN ANXX
A NEGOTIATED POLITICAL SETTLEMENT.

THEN FOLLOW WITH.....

IT POINTS, IN THE MEANTIME, TOWARD REDUTCXXX REDUCTION OF AMERICAN
COMBAT FORCES AS THE SOUTH VIETNAMESE ARE ABLE TO CARRY.....

THENXXX

THE END. P
DEM FOR HHH DC



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