

1. Should be 2 separate file for each report with materials & used for that report
2. ~~There~~ Should be one file that we collect all the old reports
3. Should be 2 nother file - last I'm collecting misc material for next report Publications

You should have 2  
 separate file for  
 each piece of  
 material distributed  
 so you can tell  
 me what stage its  
 in and what  
inventory means

Where - ?

Am Bar - 100 - Howard Frank being 20000

Arden Kit Dave Nelson -

Forbes Speed - 20000 - Quik-Farles

Key Statement <sup>400</sup> Zucatt - 72000 - NLC <sup>400</sup> - M

MAIL DIVISION: FOREIGN POLICY MAIL

All mail from the following agencies goes to the foreign policy section:

Department of State  
Agency for International Development  
U.S. Information Agency  
Peace Corps  
United Nations  
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development  
(World Bank)  
Inter-American Development Bank  
National Security Council

Breakdown between John Rielly and John Stewart

John Rielly:

Western Europe  
Eastern Europe  
Soviet Union  
Sino-Soviet questions  
European Refugee questions  
India  
United Nations  
Latin America  
Alliance for Progress  
Foreign Aid (world-wide)  
AID  
Export-Import Bank  
World Bank  
Inter-American Development Bank  
Peace Corps  
Food for Peace  
State Department (General)  
Senate Foreign Relations Committee  
Africa  
Spain  
Near East  
Coops  
Atlantic Community Development Group for  
Latin America

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John Stewart:

Disarmament  
Test Ban  
Arms Control and Disarmament Agency  
Regional Arms Control - Nuclear-free Zones

Legislative Mail Categories-File Headings

COPY

Appropriations--broken down by subcommittees and files kept in Room 1317. Dave Gartner, Dave Nelson and Peter will be handling this.

Agriculture-Dave Gartner has files

Education and Welfare (Wini)

Education and Welfare-General

Education

Health

Welfare

Housing

Veterans

General Government

General

Congress

Rule 22 (John)

Constitutional and Civil Rights

Government Operations (Julie Cahn)

COPY

Post Office and Civil Service

Indians (Leg Only)

District of Columbia (John)

Home Rule

Judiciary

Arts (John)

General

← National Security (Wini)

National Security-General

Armed Services

Defense

Space

Public Works and Resources (Wini) PW projects as such will  
go to Peter and Dave N.

PW and Resources-General

Taxes and Economic Policy

Economic Policy and Regulations (Jane)

Commerce (Wini)



Page Three

Taxes and Economic Policy Continued

Labor (Wini)

Transportation (Wini) Peter will get railroad  
merger letters

Taxes (Jane)-General

Immediate Tax Cut-Jane

Tariffs (Jane)

Soil Conservation Service  
For the Vice President

[1966]

Speech - article 1966

Conservation of America's natural resources has new and challenging meaning for all of our citizens.

Today we must be concerned with building and renewing and developing as well as preserving and protecting the irreplaceable lands and waters upon which a great Nation depends for its sustenance and its growth.

This is the new conservation which assures future Americans of a bountiful country not only in the produce of the fields but also in the majesty of great forests, the broad sweep of well-managed landscapes, the reservations of parks and playgrounds to renourish the spirit of a dynamic people.

The new conservation assures the flow of clean waters to quench the thirst of a growing population. But it also satisfies the human longing for a quiet stream, allows the humbling experience of standing on the banks of a great unspoiled river, gives the satisfaction of knowing that the lakes and waterways are a safe and proper habitat for the fish and wildlife that are a benefit and a pleasure to man.

For now we realize that we must nourish not only the body but the spirit as well.

Resource conservation once meant preservation against heedless exploitation. It was a slowing-down process in order to keep more of our natural resources for a longer time. This remains a basic aim today, but we know that this is not enough. The new conservation builds and develops, drawing upon nature to give its full measure to the purpose of creation.

In the broad area of resource conservation, we have discovered the key to an abundant and purposeful and satisfying life. Indeed, we have yet to perfect our advance so that it reaches out to every American and into every corner of the land, but we are moving resolutely in that direction.

We may look with confidence and enthusiasm on the task that lies ahead. We see across the Nation the product of a tradition that can only be strengthened with time.

The accomplishments of our conservationists attest to the imagination and determination of agricultural leaders in the home counties; to the understanding and cooperation of thousands of land owners and operators in every part of the country; to a far-sighted national government which over the years has promoted and supported land and water resource conservation.

Conservation begins on the land, on each individual acre. As a Nation, we have developed our resource conservation policies on the firm basis of essential involvement at the local level, for we are a people wedded to the concept of individual initiative and grass-roots participation in the public affairs that concern us.

But we have understood, too, that our State and Federal governments also represent the interests of the individual and the local community. And we have wisely and properly drawn upon State and Federal resources to support the local effort. We have done this in the national interest because the summation of local interest is national interest. That is how we have advanced over the past quarter of a century in the conservation and development of the Nation's lands and waters.



The future of these resources resides in the continued wise application of such proven Federal legislation as the small watershed act which provides for dams and land treatment measures to prevent floods and impound water for recreational, municipal, industrial, agricultural, and wildlife needs, and the Great Plains Conservation Program which is responsible for restoring to original use the vast rangelands in the Great Plains States.

The potential of our lands and waters is bound to such legislation as the Resource Conservation and Development program, the Water Pollution Control Act, Public Works and Economic Development Act, and Rural Water and Sanitation Facilities Act, among many other recent Acts of an interested and far-seeing Congress.

Thirty years ago the dust blew out of the plains that once had grown lush grasses, and this irreplaceable topsoil was carried to the eastern States and out to sea. Today, most of the great land again is rich grazing country.

The hard years of the Dust Bowl era led us to understand how to use our priceless land and water resources wisely, just as today the mounting pressures for clean water and useable land emphasize the need to make our basic natural resources serve their highest possible purpose for the greater benefit of all the people now and in future years.

Nature must often be guarded against itself.

Our conservationists have learned to tame the wild streams, save the irreplaceable topsoil from washing off the land, improve the woodlands for better growth and greater beauty, and build the most efficient agricultural economy ever known to man.

We have come of age in America as resource conservationists.



We are increasingly concerned as a people with eliminating stream pollution, increasing water supply, assuring sound land use, and conserving beauty in the landscape.

The trend to urban living has caused a revolution in land use--not only in the urban centers and in their immediate surroundings, but in the countryside that must serve the greater population more broadly and intensely than in the past. The new conservation is a town and country outlook.

The urban explosion coincides with the new technology that has brought increased efficiency to agricultural production. We have more land for purposes other than crop production, and we have learned to make the land and waters serve multiple uses.

We are doing all of these things in the new conservation that has been born of local initiative and cooperation, and advanced by the dedication and wise efforts of an enlightened national government.

But let us not erroneously assume that all is now well with the land.

There remains a serious backlog of conservation projects to be initiated and accomplished. There are dams to be built and land measures to be applied. There are studies of soil types to be made so that we may be assured of building our country on a sound footing. There are rivers and streams to be protected against siltation and cleansed of pollution. There are lakes to be established and others to be restored. There are forests to be protected against heedless destruction, and improved and made more useful for public and private benefit.

There remains a need for more professional conservationists to guide the Nation's conservation work. And there is need of greater financial support at all levels to extend the benefits of this effort throughout all of the land.

Today, with rising demands upon the undeveloped acres of this Nation, the American people must support determined, concerted action to preserve the values that remain, to restore those desired values which have vanished through waste, thoughtlessness, and selfish design, and to develop for the benefit of all the people the great natural resources that have been allotted to this fortunate land.

We must work even harder to prevent the disastrous floods that still plague many of our river valleys...the tragic wash of good soil into the river beds and down to sea...the mutilation of the landscape that destroys the natural beauty that is meant for all to enjoy.

We must end the deep poverty that afflicts much of rural America. We must breach the urban wall that seals off countless city youth from the richness of their heritage in the open countryside.

We are committed as conservators of the great American estate to honor the blessings of a generous Providence, to respect the gifts of a bountiful nature, to provide for the future as we draw upon the resources that are available for our use and that are committed to our care.

With continued dedication to the task of conserving our vital land and water resources we will insure the future prosperity of this great Nation. To this challenging and rewarding task your national government is dedicated. Working together, we can achieve our loftiest goals.

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[1967?]

Q U E S T F O R G R E A T N E S S

by

Hubert H. Humphrey

Vice President of the United States

## INTRODUCTION

In this comprehensive appraisal, Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey discusses, with insistent candor, the problems which face America today. At the same time, he explains the programs being undertaken to correct those problems, and what "the Great Society " envisaged by President Lyndon B. Johnson could mean to other nations as well as to the United States.

Mr. Humphrey, a former Mayor of Minneapolis, Minnesota, a former Senator, and a past professor of political science, has been charged by Mr. Johnson with coordinating many of the nation's new programs. Widely traveled -- there is hardly a country that he has not visited at least once -- he is something of a visionary in his own right. It was he, for example, who first suggested the now highly successful Peace Corps, members of which are now at work, on request, in countries the world over, doing their best to help combat poverty, disease and illiteracy.

Among the Presidential Councils and Committees of which Mr. Humphrey is Chairman are the Council on Equal Opportunity, the Council on Youth Opportunity, the Council on Marine Sciences and Engineering, the National Aeronautics and Space Council, and the Peace Corps Advisory Council. He is also Honorary Chairman of the National Advisory Council to the Office of Economic Opportunity. He is a member of the National Security Council, which considers urgent foreign policy and national defense matters.



## QUEST FOR GREATNESS

Americans have always taken pride in their country's reputation as "the land of opportunity." In their Declaration of Independence of 1776, the men who created the United States saw opportunity as man's God-given right; they held that all men were created equal and that all were entitled to "the pursuit of happiness." But -- as the recent headlines testify -- opportunity has not always existed for all Americans. While the United States can lay just claim to being the most thriving, democratic society in world history, its success stories have been offset by case histories of deprivation, hardship and discrimination.

For years, too many Americans closed their eyes to the flaws in their society. For them it was enough that, by and large, it was a "good" society. Today, however, there is a broad, new awareness in our nation: an awareness that it is simply not good enough for a nation to be "good" when it has the potential to be great. There is an awareness that problems must be acknowledged and overcome -- that America can and must be the land of opportunity for all, in fact as well as in slogan. And this awareness is making possible social and economic advances unparalleled in U.S. history even by those prompted by Franklin D. Roosevelt's sweeping "New Deal" policies, which revitalized our country so dramatically during the depression-ridden '30s.

The chief architect of these advances is President Johnson. He has charted a series of bold, imaginative programs which he hopes will lead to a "Great Society" characterized by a sense of justice as well as purpose, a love of beauty and the arts, a richness of culture as well as of industry

and commerce, and a fullness of joy as well as of employment.

Thus there are brighter prospects ahead for all Americans who, in one way or another, are handicapped in "the pursuit of happiness" -- the Negro heretofore denied a fair chance as a citizen and as a jobholder, the poor and the children of the poor, the elderly no longer able to care for themselves, the young untrained for any kind of truly rewarding work.

Our vision is not the vision of a welfare state, redistributing from above the limited resources of a static economy. It is the vision of a state of opportunity, in which every American will have an equal chance to reach his full potential -- to the benefit both of himself and his society.

The primary goals of our new programs are to improve the quality of life in the United States, and to make every citizen in our society a full and productive member of our society.

And so today we Americans are making new national investments in social justice, in productivity, in enterprise, and in self-help. We believe that these investments will pay huge dividends -- dividends which will come in the form of equal opportunity for all, education to the limit of every child's abilities, employment opportunities for all who want to work, abolition of poverty, adequate medical care for every family, an end to slums in the city and slum conditions in the countryside, and a restoration of our nation's natural beauty.

We know what an enormous challenge confronts us. We know that the cost will not be small. But we know, too, how expensive it would be to permit

the continuation of problems such as discrimination, illiteracy, poverty and delinquency, or to fail to assure adequate housing, health, transportation and communications facilities for tomorrow's vastly increased population. We would pay far more dearly for inaction than for action. And surely a nation that can spend millions of dollars to put men on the moon can afford to help out men on their feet right here on earth.

Gratifying progress already has been made. But a great society cannot be created overnight. It cannot be established automatically on order of the President or by acts of Congress. It will require day-by-day, year-by-year cooperation on all levels of government -- national, state, county, city and village. It will demand a response from business and other private institutions that are independent of government. Most vital of all, it will require the voluntary efforts of our individual citizens, ready to build a better America brick by brick.

If we in the United States resolve to make no small plans, to accept no small results, to regard each victory merely as a stepping stone, then perhaps we can reach our stated goals in the next two decades. But it may well take longer.

I have no fears that our basic objectives will be altered substantially in the coming years when other men take over the reins of government. Our goals are certain to remain, for they are the goals of America. Nor do I have

any doubt whatever that the necessary cooperation will be forthcoming. Because not only is there a new awareness in the United States of our country's potential, there is also a new spirit of service. The time has passed, for example, when government and business, business and labor regarded each other as natural enemies; they are increasingly working hand in hand for the nation's welfare. Civic groups and charitable private foundations are more numerous than ever. And thousands of individual citizens -- men and women of all races and all ages -- are doing their part as volunteers in our quest for a better America.

The new spirit of service is particularly evident among the young. In the 1950s, our men and women of university age were widely criticized in the United States as being indifferent to public affairs. But in 1961, when John Fitzgerald Kennedy called for volunteers to assist the peoples of the developing countries through the Peace Corps, young Americans came forward in huge numbers. Today, with some 14,000 volunteers serving in nearly 50 countries, the Peace Corps is an established success, and the Johnson Administration has organized a domestic counterpart called "VISTA" -- Volunteers In Service To America -- to help fight poverty in the United States itself. On the very first day of its operations, VISTA received inquiries from 3,000 prospective volunteers, most of them just beginning their careers.



This is a dedicated generation, and its zeal augurs well for the future.

At this point, however, I can almost hear you, the reader in another country, saying to yourself, "All this is fine for Americans, but what can it possibly mean to anyone else?" It can, I think, mean a great deal. For our vision of an improved society does not stop at our nation's borders. This does not mean that the United States has any desire whatsoever to extend its dominion over any other nation or any other people; it does mean that, as in the past, we want to extend a helping hand in those areas where our assistance can be beneficial, particularly in the developing nations struggling to overcome the problems of poverty, hunger, disease and illiteracy.

Why should we want to do this? Why should we want to continue to expend our time, our energies and our resources to assist other countries when we could use that time and those resources to good advantage at home?

We have two motives. One is best described by that time-worn but still highly appropriate phrase: enlightened self-interest; the other is unabashedly humanitarian.

Let us take the "selfish" motive first.

Over these past turbulent decades, we Americans have learned the hard way that we cannot live in isolation, unaware of or untroubled by the problems of others. We have come to know that where there is need, there is unrest, and where there is unrest there is the ever-present possibility of disorder or violence. And we are deeply concerned over any potential

threat to peace, because we know how disastrous another major war would be. Thus, we are well aware that our own security rests on the security of others -- that the good health of others is our good health, that the prosperity of others is our prosperity, that the concerns of others must be our concerns.

Those are the "selfish" reasons why, for years now, the United States has been aiding other peoples in Europe, Asia, the Near East, Africa and Latin America; why we have helped restore the war-shattered economies of nations older than America itself and have bolstered the economies of nations still in the embryonic stage; and why we will continue to offer assistance wherever there is need.

Now, what about our humanitarian motives? Yes, we do have them, even if some Americans are a bit embarrassed at acknowledging them. "Enlightened self-interest" is only a partial explanation of our desire to help others achieve a better way of life. It is not only that we are, as some say, "too rich, too powerful, too important" to withdraw from this world. The truth is that, above all else, we are too concerned.

I believe that mankind stands on a threshold that can lead to a bright new age -- an age of greatness. I believe that America can not only build a great society within its own borders, but that it can help other nations create their own great societies, if they have the desire and the will to do so. I will discuss this possibility later in this article, but first let me tell you in a bit more detail the kind of impact our new efforts are having in the United States.

## THE WAR ON POVERTY

The first task President Johnson asked the people of the United States to undertake when he outlined his plans for The Great Society early in 1964 was to help eliminate all vestiges of poverty from their midst. His War on Poverty has become a very personal thing for those who know what poverty means, particularly those of us who rubbed shoulders with it during the depression years.

Today, in our nation of general well-being and abundance, it is hard for many Americans to recreate what it was really like in those times. It is almost impossible for the younger generation to know the heartaches, the dashed hopes of the Great Depression.

The South Dakota in which I grew up, on the fringe of the West, was a land of friends and family, of warmth and friendship. But it was, too, in those years, a land in which the winds of drought blew, sweeping with them the fertile topsoil and turning once-green farms into unrecognizable deserts... a land in which homes and farms and businesses were lost... in which good men worked and fought to no avail... in which heartbreak and despair became a part of everyday life... in which dreams were literally turned to dust.

Thus, I know full well why President Johnson regards poverty as a disease -- a contamination that corrodes the human spirit and that must be wiped out not only in this country but wherever else it exists in the world. I know why he considers the War on Poverty so important.

During the hard depression years of the 1930's, Lyndon Johnson knew farmers who burned their unsaleable crops for fuel. He watched city people line up for free rations of bread and soup. And he saw children search through garbage cans for scraps of food. He got his first real chance to do something for the needy when in 1935 Franklin Roosevelt chose him to be the Texas state administrator of the National Youth Administration, a "New Deal" agency created to aid young men and women whose families had been rocked by the depression. In that capacity, he helped thousands of young Texans find jobs, and he helped others earn their way through universities. He was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives two years later and his record since -- as Congressman, Senator, Vice President and President -- shows that he has never knowingly missed a chance to help people.

His inspiration for The Great Society was the New Deal. The Roosevelt administration set up public works programs that provided depression-era jobs for hundreds of thousands; it guaranteed farmers minimum prices for their crops; and, among other things, it wrote a minimum wage law and set up the nation's Social Security system.

The New Deal was based on the idea that the government had to take more responsibility for the people's security -- for their employment, health and general welfare. Although every President since Roosevelt has strengthened the economic and social policies he established, the principle on which FDR acted had been looked on with mistrust by most Americans through much of



their previous history. The U.S. Constitution requires the federal government to "promote the general welfare"; however, Americans generally believed that each community and each individual would thrive best with a minimum of governmental "interference." For those who failed to prosper there were private welfare societies, and Americans willingly supported them. But they were convinced that social welfare was not a basic task of the national government.

That belief is reflected in many ways today. The largest programs in our Social Security system -- those that protect retired and unemployed workers and their families -- are financed by contributions from working men and women and their employers; the federal and state governments simply administer them. Public welfare funds, on the other hand, are reserved for those who cannot earn and cannot contribute -- the blind, the totally disabled, children whose parents cannot support them, and the like.

Under our new programs, the national and state governments will continue to help the helpless, often by working in cooperation with the hundreds of voluntary charitable organizations that assist the poor in nearly every community. But the key strategy in fighting poverty is to try to make every able-bodied person a productive, self-supporting citizen.

However, before outlining some of the specific projects under way to combat poverty, perhaps I should explain what we Americans mean by poverty, because I know there is considerable misunderstanding about this in some countries.

Visitors from abroad have frequently told me of their surprise at finding any poor people in this country at a time when we are enjoying such an obvious period of unequalled economic growth. But while it is true that more Americans are employed today than ever before and that they have more of the comforts and fewer of the privations than any previous generation, poverty is a fact of life for many in the United States.

Don't misunderstand me. No one in America need seriously be afraid of starving, and there are few who are actually homeless. I know from my travels in country after country that our life in the depression years was far better than the life today of large numbers of people on earth. I know, too, that a family classed as poor in the United States might be considered relatively well off in some countries. But poverty is measured by the standards of a man's own community, and, if most Americans are well fed, then the man who cannot give his family three good meals a day is poor.

By comparative standards nearly 15 per cent of Americans are "poor." They are members of families whose average annual income, for four people, is less than \$3,200.

The American poor are the inhabitants of cold-water tenements in the big cities; they are also the families who live in run-down rural homes, oftentimes with no running water at all. They are the children left in need because their families have been broken by death or divorce; youths who have never been trained for any occupation; farmers who cling to outmoded techniques or who attempt to till plots that are far too small; miners and unskilled factory workers

whose jobs have disappeared with the introduction of labor-saving machines; and the elderly who are no longer able to fend for themselves and whose savings have been exhausted. And they are the parents who have given up hope of improving their lot, and whose children are growing up without purpose or direction.

They are, in short, people who have lost touch with the rest of our society as it has advanced to new levels of well-being -- men and women and children bypassed on America's march to prosperity.

To aid them, a broad range of programs has been launched at the direction of President Johnson. The President has recommended almost \$26,000 million for programs directly aiding the poor in the 1968 fiscal year -- an increase of \$3,600 million over the 1967 figure. This is in line with the latest public opinion poll which shows that fully 60 per cent of the American people want the War on Poverty expanded or at least continued on its present scale.

The War on Poverty includes the great social programs launched by Franklin Roosevelt. It includes, too, the full-employment economic policy of the Kennedy and Johnson administrations -- a policy which has created an environment in which business, labor and agriculture can work together to achieve a sustained growth unprecedented in American history.

A number of programs launched in the War on Poverty have been initiated by the Office of Economic Opportunity, which was created under the Economic Opportunity Act passed by Congress in 1964. These programs include:

# Project Head Start, which seeks to open the eyes and the minds of pre-school children to the wonders of the world around them. This project is based on the simple proposition that if we give some special attention to 4- and 5-year-olds from low-income families who are about to enter school for the first time -- youngsters who might otherwise have difficulty adjusting -- we can not only alleviate some of the problems already afflicting these boys and girls, but can prevent their tragic accumulation in the years immediately ahead. It has helped prepare over 2 million pre-schoolers in classes set up in approximately 2,500 communities to help turn needy children away from the road to that wasteland of ignorance in which the children of the poor grow up and become the parents of the poor. During the summer months almost 100,000 volunteers throughout the country prepare more than half a million deprived children for the adventure of formal education. Other children get a "head start" during the autumn and winter.

# The Upward Bound Program, administered by some 200 colleges and universities, is designed to raise the educational aspirations of secondary school students who have neither the will nor the way to go to college. All Upward Bound students are from poverty-stricken homes; about half are Negroes and come from both city slums and rural destitution. The program's mission is to develop the latent talents of youngsters who have known only despair. They are given eight weeks of summer school experience on university campuses where each student is given a great deal of individual

attention to bolster his self-esteem and to help him develop a sense of personal worth. Since the experimental program in the summer of 1965, over 23,000 students have participated. Of the 1967 secondary school graduates taking part, 83 per cent are now enrolled in institutions of higher education.

# A Job Corps operates training centers in the national parks and in the cities for men and women from 16 to 21 who lack occupational skills. It also provides remedial education. In the 12 months ending in June, 1967, over 41,000 Job Corps enrollees began learning and working in 123 centers in 38 states and Puerto Rico. While training is paid for by tax revenues, the centers are operated by universities, business firms and other non-governmental institutions. Conservation centers are operated by the Departments of Agriculture and Interior.

# A Neighborhood Job Corps finds jobs in hospitals, parks, and private homes for youngsters who can live at home and earn money by doing part-time work. The Youth Corps has given work to over a million youngsters since 1966.

# "Work Experience Programs" give a chance to learn new jobs to heads of families who cannot provide for their dependents. Many private business firms are cooperating. Under this program, some 160,000 unemployed parents have participated in projects throughout the United States.

# The 4,000 members of VISTA -- Volunteers In Service To America -- are serving the poor of all ages. Both men and women act as teachers and counselors in slums, mental hospitals and migrant worker camps.

What have these and other related programs accomplished? Is the War

on Poverty being won? I am convinced that it is. With the campaign against want less than two years old, the Office of Economic Opportunity reported that over 7 million poor people had been reached with jobs or services they did not have before in the 12 months ending June 30, 1967.

Not every experiment has succeeded. A few programs have moved forward haltingly. Yet victory in the War on Poverty can be predicted because the moral energies of the American people have been mobilized. They are being channeled into what is probably the most promising experiment of all -- the Community Action Program.

In cities and towns across the country, local governments, school boards, and privately-sponsored civic and social agencies are marshaling human and financial resources to fight poverty. The federal government stands ready to pay nearly all the costs of these local efforts during their first year, but thereafter every dollar from the government is more than matched by funds contributed by private organizations and individuals. Community Action agencies, relying heavily on local leadership and labor, are operating in cities and rural communities where they can be reached by 70 per cent of the nation's population.

In concluding this section on the War on Poverty, let me emphasize one point: The "war" is not being waged solely on federal initiative. More than 1,100 American communities have organized their own wars on poverty. Tens of thousands of community leaders and citizens have joined the battle at home.



In all, there are hundreds of thousands who are playing vital roles in combatting poverty -- through civic action, in training programs, in volunteer work.

There are other hundreds of thousands who know for the first time that their poverty is not inevitable, and that there are ways in which they can be helped, trained and educated -- ways to reach upward.

Never before -- not even in the days of the New Deal -- has poverty been attacked from so many directions at once in the United States. This is the first time in American history that the government and the people have joined forces to eliminate want; the first time that communities large and small have simultaneously pulled together across the country to eliminate poverty. That is the real strength -- the spiritual dimension -- of the War on Poverty.

## THE BATTLE AGAINST SLUMISM

Political "isms" breed disorder, demagoguery and hate. The same is true of the social "ism" we Americans call slumism.

Slumism is not merely ungathered garbage in dilapidated buildings; not merely large families huddled together in small, unheated rooms; not merely danger on the stairs and violence in the streets; not merely decay of structure.

Slumism is poverty at its worst; it is deterioration of the human spirit. It is the pent-up anger of people living on the outside of affluence. It is illiteracy, disease, discrimination, frustration...bitterness. And as such it can exist in a nation's countryside as well as in its cities. That is why we are waging battles against it on two fronts: urban and rural.

For the cities, the problem is acute. Seventy per cent of our people -- 140 million Americans -- are city dwellers today; within a decade or so that percentage will rise more than 10 per cent. And between now and the year 2000, more than 80 per cent of our population increase will occur in urban areas.

By 1975 we will have added 30 million people to our cities -- equivalent to the combined population of New York City, Boston, Chicago, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, Detroit and Baltimore. Each year, in the coming generation, we will add the equivalent of 15 cities of 200,000 each.

Already old cities are tending to combine into huge clusters. The strip of land on the east coast from southern New Hampshire to northern Virginia contains 21 per cent of America's population in 1.8 per cent of the U.S. area.

Along the west coast, along the Great Lakes, along the Gulf of Mexico, other urban giants are merging and growing. Yet these new overwhelming pressures are being visited upon cities already in distress.

There are millions of homes in the cities which are run down or deteriorating; some do not have running water or even plumbing. Many of our central cities are in need of major surgery to overcome decay. New suburbs sprawl out into the countryside as the process of urbanization consumes half a million hectares a year. The old, the poor, the discriminated-against are increasingly concentrated in central city ghettos, while others move to the suburbs, leaving the central city to battle against immense odds,

In the largest cities, towering apartment buildings offering every comfort to the residents are offset by crowded tenements that, too often, are breeding grounds for crime and hopelessness. In many a metropolis, rich and poor alike are afflicted by air polluted by automobile and factory fumes; and water supplies are endangered by contaminated sources and supply routes. There is a general shortage of parks and playgrounds.

Small cities face the same forces of growth and decay that plague the large cities; not only urban blight, but traffic and parking problems, badly platted blocks, inadequate public transportation, and demands for other public services which cascade while tax revenues remain too small.

I know that no single community can meet its burgeoning demands without help. That is why President Johnson has proposed a six-year, federally-backed campaign to rebuild our cities.

Federal funds are to go to those cities that offer sound, practicable plans for ending slumism, for rebuilding -- and building -- apartments, homes, schools, parks and streets. The funds will be channeled through the Department of Housing and Urban Development, set up under the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965. The creation of this vital Department has put in the President's Cabinet a spokesman for the needs of the urban majority of

Americans and has made it possible to administer more effectively the wide range of federal programs affecting urban life.

We are not going to concentrate just on our big cities. More than half of the new Department's programs are in towns of 50,000 population or less. Already more than 4,700 communities with populations under the 50,000 figure are using federal urban planning grants. And approximately 460 towns with less than 25,000 people are undertaking urban renewal programs.

We have formulated a special program that may lead to a whole new lease on life for many American cities. Plans call for the revitalization of 70 selected cities through massive programs of physical reconstruction, rehabilitation, and social services. Federal grants will be available to meet 80 per cent of the cost of administering the program, and of the required local share of federal grants-in-aid.

These cities will be called "Model Cities," because the improvements they will make will serve as models for other urban communities. The Model Cities Program is designed so that cities of all sizes may participate.

But the Model Cities Program is only one of many projects under way to build better cities in America. Under the Housing and Development Act, the best of our old programs have been expanded and new ones inaugurated.

Public housing programs have been made more flexible so that local authorities can buy or rent existing housing for needy families. There are grants for building such things as youth and community centers in low-income neighborhoods. Park and playground land can be acquired and improved



under another program. And, among other things, streets can be beautified and attractive malls constructed.

The press of the many urban problems is developing a new "creative federalism" under which the federal government is coordinating its programs with state and local governments -- all aided by the efforts of business, labor and private interests.

New Haven, Connecticut, is a good example of creative federalism at work in a local community. New Haven has received \$131 million in federal financing through the Department of Housing and Urban Development. But that is only part of the story. More than \$700 million in local public and private investment has also been put to work.

There are nine urban renewal projects in New Haven, a record for a city of its size: 162,000 population. This New England city, which dates back to 1638, has not only cleared slums, but has rehabilitated homes, buildings and neighborhoods so that the city retains its traditional character and charm.

I do not exaggerate when I say that this is the time of decision for the American city. In the remainder of this century -- in little more than three short decades -- we will have to build in our cities as much as all that we have built since the first settlers arrived on our shores. It is as if we had only 30 years or so to rebuild the entire urban United States.

But our problems are not limited to the cities. They exist in quantity in rural America, too. It is ironic that at a time when farm productivity is at a staggering high in the United States (one farmer now produces enough for himself and 39 others), poverty is still the Number One problem of our rural areas.

Indeed, 47 per cent of our nation's poverty exists in rural areas where only 30 per cent of our people live, and it is often forgotten that there are twice as many dilapidated houses in rural areas as in the cities. The average per capita income for rural families is only 60 per cent of that for the rest of America. It has come up from 54 per cent in 1960, but that increase is still not enough.

If we are to preserve the vitality of our agriculture and if we are to improve the prosperity of our rural life, we must look and plan beyond the present, and that is what we are trying to do. We intend to give rural America a parity of opportunity with urban America -- to provide opportunities in u rural areas equal to those in the better cities, to improve education and technical training in farm communities, and provide rural America with the best possible public facilities and services.

## A NEW DAY FOR THE NEGRO AMERICAN

We know that no society can be adequate, let alone great, so long as it harbors within its system the cancer of racial prejudice. We know that nothing that we do to improve our society will really count so long as this cancer continues to eat away at the moral, economic and social fiber of our nation.

We are determined to mobilize all our resources, and seek the commitment of all Americans, to banish discrimination from our land for all time. "Freedom now" is not simply a catch-phrase for a minority of Americans. It is the moral imperative for all Americans.

Much has already been done. But much, much more remains to be done. America's 20 million Negroes will no longer be satisfied with limited measures. Nor should they be.

There are some people -- well-intentioned people, at that -- who say in effect: "Why all this agitation? Why have there been riots? Aren't Negroes ever satisfied?"

Such people have not grasped the real dynamics of the Negro protest.

History teaches us that the great protest movements have not been started by people who are utterly down and out, without hope or vision. They take place when people begin to live a little better, and when they see how much yet remains to be achieved. That is why Negro Americans will not cease their demands and their striving until they enjoy the full rights, privileges and opportunities of other Americans, both in law and in fact.

It is important, however, that the civil rights movement be viewed not in the harsh glare and distorted reflection of today's headlines, but in balanced perspective. Any great movement toward social justice has its temporary aberrations which capture the public's attention for fleeting moments, but these are merely side-lights on history in the making; they are not the basic, true story.

And the true story is that America is coming to grips with racial discrimination. It is responding to the challenge of civil rights with an intensity and conviction few would have predicted a decade and a half ago when this new American revolution began to gain its first momentum.

Americans of all races and colors, often acting against tremendous odds, have fought with courage to secure simple justice for millions of Negro Americans and other minorities who have lived for generations in the shadows of segregation and discrimination. The great institutions of our democracy -- the Presidency,

the Congress, the Supreme Court -- have taken equally dramatic action.

I think of the series of Supreme Court decisions since 1954 which endorse the Negro's demand for equality under law. I think of the many civil rights acts passed by Congress in recent years to enforce that demand. And I think of the Presidents -- Harry Truman, Dwight D. Eisenhower, John F. Kennedy and Lyndon Johnson -- in most recent years -- who spoke out so eloquently for full civil rights.

Today we see hundreds of thousands of new Negro voters in certain Southern states where in 1950 there were few indeed. We see hotels, motor inns, restaurants, hospitals, theaters and public transport systems operating without regard to race or color in most areas of the country. And each year we see a further decrease in the rate of segregation in our schools.

There is also progress on the economic front. Andrew F. Brimmer, a Negro member of the board of governors of the Federal Reserve System, tells me that the general high level of prosperity of recent years "has brought Negroes the largest gains relative to the white community experienced since World War II."

Since the beginning of this decade, the rate of unemployment for Negroes has been cut almost in half. At 7 per cent, however, it is still much too high. And, while the majority of Negroes live above the poverty line, Negroes still suffer from poverty to a much higher degree than their white fellow-citizens. These are the reasons we are working so hard to find more jobs for Negroes, and why we are seeing to it that Negroes are among the chief beneficiaries of the War on Poverty programs.



We know that we have far to go before the barriers of race give way completely to appeals to reason and justice. Laws and court decisions can point the way to full civil rights. They can establish criteria of right and wrong; they can provide a basis for eventually rooting out the evils of bigotry and racism. But they cannot wipe away centuries of oppression and injustice, however much we desire it. Our task, therefore, is to move beyond equality in law to equality in fact, to build a total environment of freedom in which all men can exercise meaningful choice in the vital areas of life. And that we will do.

#### NEW DIRECTIONS IN HEALTH

Matching the federal government's initiative in attacking poverty and enforcing the rights of Negroes are new programs to bring better health within the reach of all.

Looked at in the light of the startling scientific discoveries made in this century, the health of Americans is certainly not what it could be. Thanks to new drugs and vaccines, infectious diseases no longer take the many lives they once did, but chronic diseases that kill or cripple older people have spread alarmingly. Nearly a million Americans die each year of hardening of the arteries; cancer accounts for one death in every six; arthritis afflicts at least 12 million persons; and heart disease remains the nation's Number One killer. While tuberculosis no longer poses a major threat to life, pneumonia and other respiratory ailments still resist modern methods of treatment.

In this field, our first concern is to assure that the advance of medical science is available to all. In line with this, the nation is making an unprecedented

assault on its health problems. Since 1963, we have doubled our appropriations for health. The estimated federal expenditure in 1968 is \$8,000 million. This federal participation has stimulated parallel increases in state and private activities. It has led to new breakthroughs in research, accelerated the attack on disease, and helped to bring better health care within the reach of millions.

To make the best techniques for combatting the "killer" diseases available to physicians and the patients, Congress has authorized regional medical centers throughout the country -- the first of their kind. They will draw on basic research done by the National Institutes of Health, situated near the nation's capital. The institutes are, among other things, stepping up their investigations of cancer and kidney disease, developing new vaccines, and trying to perfect an artificial heart that could serve as a replacement for a damaged or diseased heart.

Two other pressing health problems now being solved are the nation-wide shortage of hospital beds and the inability of aged persons to pay the rising cost of hospital and medical care.

Since 1946 the government has helped finance construction of some 2,000 hospitals and clinics -- mostly in small towns where the need was greatest. Congress has appropriated funds to modernize city hospitals and build health centers in the 11 Appalachian Mountain states in the east where poverty is widespread. To staff all these institutions the federal government has now become a full partner with the states in educating physicians, dentists and nurses. New professional schools are being built and older ones improved.

Health problems, of course, strike hardest at older people. For them, illness is more severe, lasts longer, and is costlier than for any other group in the population. In the past, most older Americans were unable to afford adequate health protection. When faced with costly illness, they often had to

turn to public or private "relief" agencies for help. Now, however, we have made a monumental advance in protecting the health of our "senior citizens." Congress has expanded our Social Security programs to include the first national program for assuring health care for the aged. "Medicare" (a contraction of "medical care") applies to some 19 million persons 65 or older, including many never before eligible for Social Security benefits.

Like Social Security itself, Medicare is financed by taxes paid by workers and their employers. The portion of Medicare covering physicians' fees is completely voluntary; subscribers pay only small monthly fees for this protection.

Medicare, which became effective in mid-1966, is an experiment aimed at providing a needed social service without curbing the freedom of the medical profession. The great majority of Americans below 65 will continue to pay for health care out of their own funds or through one of the many group hospitalization insurance plans. The federal government, however, stands ready to join the states in providing health services to persons of any age who cannot help themselves.

This, of course, includes the young. One of the provisions of the 1965 legislative amendments to the Social Security program enables states to provide care for medically needy children under 21, with substantial federal financial participation. This should go a long way toward making vitally needed medical services available to children living in poverty.

But perhaps the most ambitious of all of our new health projects are those aimed at purifying the air and improving water supplies. The need for this action is urgent: the air we breathe is being fouled by factories, automobiles and cities. Our pure water is being polluted; wastes and debris choke our countryside.

The federal government is helping state and local authorities carry out the enormous task of cleaning up rivers and lakes contaminated by sewage or industrial

wastes. It will assist them in preventing or reducing pollution of the air by smoke and fumes. And, beginning in 1968, automobile manufacturers will be required by law to install devices in their vehicles to keep to a minimum the fumes they emit.

Among other things, we have launched a new nationwide program to improve the handling and disposal of the more than 2 million metric tons of trash, rubbish, garbage and other wastes we produce in the United States each day. Our activities include stepped-up research and development, and assistance to state and local agencies in conducting programs of solid waste disposal.

The Water Quality Act of 1965 is the most far-reaching legislation ever enacted to deal with the dangerous, costly -- and increasing -- pollution of our nation's water resources. It authorizes the federal government for the first time to set standards of water quality. It substantially increases the amount of federal funds for building waste treatment facilities and for support of state and local pollution programs. It also establishes a Federal Water Pollution Control Administration.

#### EDUCATION: THE PURSUIT OF EXCELLENCE

The pursuit of excellence in American education is an especially important area of national concern. Education is the keystone in the arch of democracy. Ignorance breeds only slavery. Enlightenment liberates the human mind and spirit. As a people, as a democratic people, we know that we must accept the moral obligation of providing the means whereby every American -- regardless of race, color, age, religion, or income has an equal opportunity for education and

training limited only by his own capability and initiative.

We cannot achieve this goal totally within a year or even within several years. But we have established this goal for America without qualification and we have begun to take meaningful and constructive steps toward this goal.

By moving forward boldly now in a comprehensive program of massive investment in the educational resources of America, we are taking one of the most important steps toward building a vital, new society.

Americans have always regarded education not as the privilege of a few, but the right of all. Virtually every child in the United States now gets a primary education, either in free public schools or in private schools of the parents' own choosing. Secondary schools are also available nationwide and each state boasts institutions of higher learning supported by tax money. Among Americans 25 to 29 years of age, one in seven is today a university graduate.

Bright as these prospects may appear, I am afraid that the educational facts of life give no grounds for complacency. Consider the dimensions of the task ahead: today, 50 million youngsters are enrolled in elementary and secondary schools



advanced degrees earned does not begin to match the need for educators, scientists and other professionals. Even in the primary schools, hundreds of thousands of children in the poorer states are getting inadequate educations.

Congress has passed legislation to improve higher education, to aid vocational and technical schools, to provide financial assistance to university students, and to finance public libraries throughout the country. Much remains to be done, however, to encourage the younger generation to grasp the chance to learn, and to improve the quality and techniques of teaching.

The federal government is now committed to a massive investment in education for state and local systems -- traditionally handled in their areas -- which simply cannot provide all the resources, in money and talent, that they need.

A Teacher Corps, made up of more than 1,200 bright university graduates, will serve in schools where large numbers of pupils come from low-income families. Project Head Start, which I have already mentioned, will prepare children from poor homes for the adventure of learning. New programs in the universities will offer adults a chance to master practical subjects or enrich their leisure time. Government scholarships, loans and opportunities for part-time employment are being offered to some 500,000 university students.

Let me emphasize that federal aid does not mean federal control. Local, state and private school administrators continue to set their own goals; the U.S. Office of Education simply helps them reach those goals.

We will spare no effort in our drive to improve the nation's educational facilities. We are investing hundreds of millions of dollars in our elementary and secondary schools, much of it specifically earmarked to help the children who need help most: the boys and girls from the homes of poverty. We are investing additional millions in school libraries, text books and educational laboratories -- and, of course, in higher education.

Since 1963, we have increased our federal appropriations for education by more than 100 per cent. The budget request for 1968 is \$5,200 million. And, overall, expenditures for education through the U.S. Office of Education are running at a rate 20 times what they were a decade ago.

We know that the social ills of delinquency, crime, and chronic dependency are related invariably to educational failure and frustration. We know that wasted human resources, unemployment, lost productive power and purchasing power -- principal factors in economic stagnation and dislocation -- are products of inadequate education and training.

The loss of only one year's income due to unemployment is more than the total cost of 12 years of education through secondary school. Failure to improve educational performance is thus not only poor social policy, it is poor economics.

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to aid us in the pursuit of excellence for our schools.

Let me give you some examples of the initiative, ingenuity and cooperation that is being demonstrated:

When I spoke in DeKalb County, Georgia, I found that they were building an observatory and planetarium for their public school students with the help of federal funds made available nationwide for supplementary educational services for all children.

In Kennebunk, Maine, a mobile van is going on the roads to help pupils who are deficient in reading comprehension, phonetics and vocabulary. It will be called "The Roving Reader," and it will serve children in several elementary and secondary schools that have no facilities for remedial reading.

Some school systems have projects for the application of computers to facilitate learning.

One school district in a sparsely settled region of Colorado is investigating the possibility of putting to educational use the time its students spend in school buses -- up to two hours a day.

In one "problem" school in Harlem, the sprawling district in New York City where so many Negroes live, the staff has been strengthened so that it has one teacher to every eight students. Its ultra-modern playground and fresh interior decoration have made it a delight to the eyes, inside and out. The principal called her teachers together and said: "At last, we have everything we needed and wanted. Now it's up to us to do the job."

At a nearby junior secondary school -- where the children were supposed to be "disinterested" -- new federal funds have made it possible to keep the library open after school hours. Those "disinterested" students checked out 40,000 books in five months.

In one elementary school in my own city of Minneapolis, 22 mothers have been employed as part-time aides, and there is a waiting list of 115 applicants. These mothers work as playground supervisors; they read to children and do clerical chores; and they visit pupils in their homes to bring them encouragement and guidance.

In the neighboring midwestern state of Iowa, a skilled teacher in a poor farming community meets with 10 small groups of housewives each week to help them with their pre-school youngsters. The sessions range from the importance of books and educational toys to instructions in making "fingerpaint" from liquid starch and food coloring. The housewives call it "Project Home Start."

In another rural area, the new school nurse has found that a child everyone thought mentally retarded was actually suffering from severe but remediable physical handicaps. That story has been repeated in many other places.

What will the American school of the future be like? I have before me this forecast by the President:

"Every school will be different, but the difference will not range as they do today between satisfactory and shocking. We will have instead a

diversity of excellence.

"Tomorrow's school will be a school without walls -- a school built of doors which open to the entire community. It will reach out to the places that enrich the human spirit: to the museums, to the theaters, to the art galleries, to the parks, to the rivers and to the mountains. It will be the center of community life, for the groupings as well as the children: 'a shopping center of human services.' It might have a community health clinic, a public library, a theater, and recreation facilities. It will provide formal education for all citizens -- and it will not close its doors any more at 3 o'clock. It will employ its buildings 'round the clock and its teachers 'round the year."

#### ENRICHING THE HUMAN SPIRIT

Today, Americans as a whole, with their shorter workweeks and their higher pay scales, have far more leisure and far greater financial resources than ever before to devote to cultural pursuits. They are doing so with an enthusiasm that has prompted what many call a "cultural explosion" in the United States. This rapidly increasing and frequently astonishing devotion to culture is a development of our time, a byproduct of the affluence we have created. As one of our leading magazines recently put it:

"Millions of Americans, with more time to spend as they wish, have chosen to spend it in concert halls and museums. Art, for them, is a form of

leisure... We believe that the nation is moving toward a renaissance, an era in which the arts will thrive as they have never done before. Industrial development has solved many of man's economic problems; now he can seek the rewards of leisure. And the arts await him....

"According to one recent estimate, somewhere between 30 and 45 million of us now qualify as... potential patrons of the arts. This means that we earn more than \$6,000 a year, spend less time making it than we used to, have most of the material advantages that we want, are worried about the increasing conformity of our industrialized society, and rebel against it to some extent by indulging ourselves in the arts and various other processes of self-realization....

"If the deepest goal of our society has always been the pursuit of happiness, then by now it has become perfectly clear that a great many Americans identify happiness with the fine arts and are devoting their extra time and money to educating themselves up to them."

What is happening all over the nation today is taking place, really, because people want to concern themselves with the



quality of existence in America. And these culturally-minded Americans will now find the task of "educating themselves up to" the fine arts considerably easier than ever before.

Why? Because we seek to provide the intellectual and spiritual resources for the meaningful use of leisure time that is becoming increasingly available to Americans. We expect cultural enjoyment to be the portion of every citizen -- a robust delight of the pleasures which art and the creative use of leisure can bring.

Today the federal government is not only encouraging the cultural explosion in the United States; it has become, for the first time, a full-fledged patron of the arts. In the past, this might have been frowned upon by a majority of Americans; there was a widespread feeling that governmental patronage would inhibit the artist and result only in a timid, conventional kind of art. A New Deal experiment in the 1930s belied this fear: jobless writers, painters, sculptors and actors sponsored by the government turned out works of real quality. Now the government has given formal recognition to creativity for its own sake by instituting a National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities.

Under the bill passed by Congress to establish the National Foundation, the federal government will work with state and local governments in aiding writers, painters, sculptors, scholars and performing artists. It will make works of art more accessible to the public, and it will also support studies in history, language, literature and the social sciences. And it will:

\*Create a National Theater to bring ancient and modern classics of the theater to audiences all over the United States.

\*Support a National Opera Company and a National Ballet Company.

\*Establish an American Film Institute, bringing together leading artists of the motion picture industry, outstanding educators, and young men  
(This institute is already in embryo form.)  
and women who wish to pursue the 20th-century art form as their life's work. /

\*Commission new works of music by American composers.

\*Support the nation's 14,000 symphony orchestras.

\*Bring more great artists to the schools and universities by setting up grants for their time in residence.

Those are only a small part of the programs that we are ready to begin. They will have an unprecedented effect on the arts and the humanities of the nation.

Meanwhile, the various state governments will continue their practice of supporting the many local theater, opera and ballet companies, art museums and symphony orchestras. Cities, for their part, are showing a surging cultural vitality -- at least 70 of them today are building or operating new cultural centers, and, as I have indicated, hundreds more have imaginative programs under way which will encourage not only the arts but the artists themselves. This is tremendously important, for it is in the neighborhoods of each community that a nation's art is born.

Despite all of this "official" patronage, private organizations and individuals are carrying on with cultural endeavors. The great philanthropic

foundations -- Ford, Rockefeller, Carnegie and the rest -- are giving vast and essential encouragement to artists and scholars. Business firms are active in cultural pursuits. And the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, under construction in Washington, D.C., is being financed<sup>in part</sup> by gifts from individuals in all parts of the country.

It is against this background that we seek to enrich the human spirit in America. In a changing environment, a changing society, a changing age, we hope that our nation can turn out enlightened men and women who know both beauty in their lives and compassion in their souls.

#### FOR A MORE BEAUTIFUL AMERICA

Through the programs already mentioned -- and through others designed to fight crime and assure the most up-to-date transportation and communications systems -- we plan to build the new America. But we intend also to retain the best features of the "old" America -- not only its historic traditions and ideals but its natural resources and beauty.

Because we know that the wonder of nature is the treasure of America, we have embarked on new campaigns to conserve and preserve our woods and forests, valleys and streams, our dramatic gorges, mountains and hills. We have also begun programs, in which Mrs. Johnson is playing a leading role, to enhance the enormous beauty that already exists and to bring new beauty where it does not now exist.

Conservation is, of course, far from new in the United States. Its first vigorous proponent in the White House was Theodore Roosevelt who, shortly after the turn of the century, made it a matter of highest public policy. During the depression years, Franklin Roosevelt made it an instrument of economic recovery and national growth. But the greatest impetus has come in recent years. In 1964 alone, President Johnson signed into law more than 30 important conservation laws -- an all-time high.

What has happened to date, however, is merely prologue. We intend to continue the classic role of conservation -- yes, and to expand it -- but we will supplement it with new means to cope with some of the adverse consequences of modern technology.

Meanwhile, the increasing tempo of urbanization and growth is depriving many Americans of the right to live in decent surroundings. The people crowding into our cities find themselves cut off from the natural world. Land is ravished in the name of "development" as the cities themselves reach out into the countryside, destroying streams, trees and meadows as they go. A modern highway may wipe out the equivalent of a 20-hectare park with every mile. And people moving from the city to get closer to nature discover to their sorrow that nature is soon moved from them.

These and similar developments are unwelcome side-effects of our advanced technology and our urbanization. Most were not anticipated, but they are here today and they cannot be ignored. Rewards of progress carry

with them an obligation to assume responsibility for control of the undesirable aspects.

We have launched a number of federal projects to cope with such problems: protecting wilderness areas, reclaiming desert lands, preserving outdoor recreation areas near our rapidly expanding cities, sprucing up cities and towns, cleaning up polluted streams and lakes, giving greater attention to aesthetic values in planning all types of public projects, and taking measures to eliminate contamination of the air.

But we are also enlisting the aid of government at every level, of business and of private groups, and, above all, of our individual citizens who are becoming increasingly aware of the need to resist blight and to build beauty for themselves and their children.

As a result, trees, shrubs and flowers are being planted by cities, private organizations and citizens as never before. Huge billboards advertising commercial products -- which obscure the landscape -- are being removed from our highways or at least placed in less conspicuous positions. Industry is cooperating with government to reduce the pollution of air and water. The skeletons of discarded automobiles are being hidden or removed from the countryside.

And while we preserve, restore and create beauty, we are stepping up our efforts to conserve our natural resources.

Water is a major concern. For the nation as a whole, there is no danger that we will run out of water in the foreseeable future. But there are

many regions of chronic shortages, due in part to drought, in part to urbanization of areas with severely limited water supplies and in part to failure to plan for and develop adequate supplies.

We have given high priority to a program to "drought-proof" our cities and their adjacent agricultural areas through the advancement of methods of desalting ocean and brackish inland water. Systems now available have brought the cost of converted sea water and brackish water down to levels that can be considered by some communities where costs of water have been high or where supplementary supplies are unobtainable. Further cost reductions of desalted water can confidently be expected.

In addition, we have urged new and imaginative action to control floods which each year erode farmland, take scores of lives, and do more than \$1,000 million worth of damage. For three decades we have been engaged in a continuous effort to control flood losses, but we still have far to go.

## BEYOND THE WATER'S EDGE

The dream of a better society does not stop for America at the water's edge. It is a dream not merely of a nation in which men will live better, more satisfying, more useful lives, but of a world in which men of all races and all political creeds <sup>will</sup> work together to rid themselves of the burdens of hunger, chronic disease, ignorance, and -- most important of all -- the ever-present threat of war.

And so, while we strive to improve the quality of life in America itself, we will do whatever we can to help others in their quest for human dignity and personal fulfillment -- a quest that breaches the barriers of nationality and political philosophy. Indeed, we will increase our efforts.

We know only too well, of course, that our goal of a just, peaceful and prosperous world will never be achieved by the United States alone. It will be achieved only when the resources of strong and weak, rich and poor alike, are allocated in the most efficient manner possible to challenges that are far too great for any one nation or group of nations to attempt to overcome.

But we know, too, that that day is far distant. The realities of international life today do not encourage the hope that the day of full nation-by-nation cooperation will come in the foreseeable future. By the same token, the realities do not permit us to stand idly by. We will work in partnership with whomever we can to help build a freer, better, happier world for all men.

Today, as never before, our American nation has come to appreciate the oneness of mankind. Today, as never before, we know that we cannot live rich in a world too-long poor.

It is true that there are voices in the United States that say that America is overextended in the world...that other people's problems need not be our problems...that we ought to "close up shop" overseas and enjoy our fruits at home in the United States.



But those are not the voices of the real America, of the America that has demonstrated its compassion for other peoples so often during this troubled century. And certainly they are not the voices of any of us who have seen at first hand, in country after country, the problems that cry out so urgently for solution.

Second only to the need for peace is the desperate need to narrow the widening gap between the rich and poor nations.

I give you the words of Pope John 23rd in his encyclical Mater et Magistra:

"The solidarity which binds all men and makes them members of the same family requires political communities enjoying an abundance of material goods not to remain indifferent to those political communities whose citizens suffer poverty, misery, and hunger, and who lack even the elementary rights of the human person.

"This is particularly true since, given the growing interdependence among the peoples of the earth, it is not possible to preserve lasting peace if glaring economic and social inequality among them persists...

"We are all equally responsible for the under-nourished peoples. Therefore, it is necessary to educate one's conscience to the sense of responsibility which weighs upon each and every one, especially upon those who are more blessed with this world's goods."

For the disinherited and left-out of the world, this is no matter for mere discussion; it is a matter of day-to-day survival. They must have some reason to believe that there is hope for life and hope for justice.

It is against this background that President Johnson has proposed bold new measures to help the developing countries throw off their burdens. His philosophy of overseas aid is a highly practical one, consistent with the way he is attacking poverty at home. In the United States, individuals are being given the chance to help themselves; overseas, American aid is now being directed primarily toward countries in which self-help efforts are under way. We seek to create a climate, at home and abroad, where hopeless millions can be inspired to improve the terms of their existence.

This new emphasis on self-help is the product of experience. During its more than 15 years of continuous economic and technical collaboration with the emerging nations, the United States has found that where the will to make necessary reforms is lacking, the benefits of any outside aid are usually sparse and fleeting. On the other hand, a number of countries that

linked foreign aid to their own efforts are beginning to move forward toward real progress.

The President's historic proposals are designed to help the developing nations with the three first essentials of nation-building: food, education, and health. He has also placed great emphasis on urban development as a major concern in the problem of nation-building.

#### A WIDER WAR ON HUNGER

No problem facing the world in the 1960s better demonstrates the need for a combination of self-help and foreign aid than the international food crisis.

To me, the most sobering thought of our time is not that a single bomb could wipe a great city off the map, but rather that hunger and, yes, outright starvation are on the increase. Hunger anywhere is the enemy of people everywhere. It saps the body's strength, it destroys hope. It even narrows the meaning of freedom, for a hungry people are never genuinely free. Yet experts tell me that more than half the world's people are suffering from hunger or malnutrition.

The statistics about malnutrition in children of the developing countries are particularly frightening.

Half of them die before they reach their sixth birthday, many of seemingly trivial childhood diseases such as measles -- largely because their under-nourished bodies have no resistance. Of those who survive, seven out of 10

suffer from malnutrition, and especially from protein deficiency. Lack of protein is dulling and stunting the minds of millions of children before they reach school age.

The United States is one of a handful of countries blessed with abundance. American farmers, using scientific methods of cultivation and farm machines, have long produced more than enough for domestic needs. We have tried to share our abundance. Since 1954 the United States has shipped more than 182 million tons of grain, beans, milk, edible oils and other farm products to feed the hungry overseas. Those shipments have been over and above commercial exports of food. Today, 70 million children receive American food daily in school lunch and family and child-feeding programs.

In addition, through the United Nation's Food and Agricultural Organization, America has joined other large food producers in an attempt to narrow the gap between demand and supply. Hunger, malnutrition and famine have been averted in several regions.

But despite such efforts, the world today is hungrier than ever before. The future is not bright.

If current trends continue, the world's population will double in the next 35 years. And the population explosion is greatest in the nations already the hungriest.

All over the world, people receive more than half their calories by eating grain -- and, of course, indirect consumption of grain in meat, milk

and eggs accounts for a good deal more. By 1980 the developing nations may need as much as 750 million tons of grain each year -- 300 million tons more than they required in 1960. That increase is equal to the entire present grain production of North America and Europe combined.

The time is not far off when all the combined grain production, on all the hectares of all the agriculturally productive nations, simply will not meet the food needs of the developing nations, unless present trends are changed.

A partial solution for the problem lies in family planning, and the United States is offering aid to national birth control programs, though without attempting to limit the individual's freedom of choice in the matter. Experts say, however, that population control campaigns will take years to show significant results.

Clearly, the developing countries must step up their own food production. This is not a question of simply putting more land to the plow -- few countries have additional soil suitable for cultivation. The key to abundance lies, rather, in modernizing agriculture by adopting better techniques. "If present technical knowledge can be spread," says B. R. Sen, head of the Food and Agriculture Organization, "the potential for food production is extremely large. Without any expansion of the cultivated areas, the production of crops would well be trebled or even quadrupled in certain regions."

In the meantime, outside aid must increase. We have already asked U.S. farmers to produce 10 per cent more rice to offset shortages rising out

of drought and war in Asia. Greater production of milk, soybeans, and wheat is being encouraged to assure ample supplies for domestic and overseas consumption. As the total demand for food increases, millions of hectares now lying fallow in the United States will be brought back into production.

A greater volume of farm products will be shipped abroad as part of America's new Food for Freedom program, the successor to the Food for Peace program originated in 1954. Long-term credit arrangements authorized for Food for Freedom will enable food-short countries to secure commodities that they could not afford to buy in ordinary commercial transactions. As in the past, each agreement will contain safeguards against harming commercial exporters or importers of food. The United States will also continue to send food, free of charge, to victims of flood, famine or other emergency.

As a rule, Food for Freedom, as well as direct technical and economic aid to agriculture, will flow most freely to countries where the need is greatest, <sup>where</sup> and attempts are being made to increase crop yields. To follow any other policy would be to encourage a lasting dependency on the United States for ordinary food requirements. That, to the recipient, would surely be the road to disaster. The food-short nations can develop their agriculture; the United States is ready to help them.

Indeed, Americans are already at work in all regions of the world helping to build more self-sustaining agricultural economies in nations without them.

This includes everything from developing new strains of wheat...to

introducing basic conservation and fertilization techniques to farmers who have never known them before...to helping rid Africa of the tsetse fly...to building rural schools, roads and clinics.

Let me cite one example. In India, where the food supply remains precarious, we are helping the government there take practical steps to self-assistance: To develop a price-incentive program for food grains, a long-range soil and water conservation program, and agricultural research, among other things. We have shipped millions of tons of food grain to that hunger-wracked country.

But we are not merely exporting aid and agricultural "know-how." We are encouraging those of other nations to come to the United States to learn for themselves how to help their people. Each year, some 5,000 technicians, scientists, teachers, and other agriculturally-oriented people come to the United States for training -- training particularly suited to their own nations.

Our goal is nothing less than this: That, in the family of man, each child shall be able to look ahead to a future in which hunger is not an everyday companion.

We do not, and cannot, attempt to conquer hunger alone.

Hunger is a world problem. It must be dealt with by the world.

There must be a truly international effort to combat hunger and modernize agriculture.

We shall work to strengthen the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization. We feel that the efforts of the multilateral lending organizations, and of the



U. N. Development Program should be expanded, particularly in food and agriculture.

We are prepared to increase American participation in regional as well as worldwide multilateral efforts, wherever they provide efficient technical assistance and make real contributions to increasing the food-growing capacities of the developing nations.

We will share with other nations the benefits of our research into the problem of converting salt water into fresh water so that land in the arid and drought regions of the globe may be made to bloom. We stand ready to join other nations in creating a fund to spread the benefits of desalination research to those who need it most.

#### FREEDOM FROM DISEASE AND IGNORANCE

While hunger, next to peace, ranks at the top of the world's problems, disease and illiteracy follow close behind. Cholera, malaria, tuberculosis and other ancient foes take large tolls in misery and wasted manpower. Illiteracy keeps millions at a low level of existence and a new generation eager to learn threatens to overwhelm the supply of teachers and schools almost everywhere. Small wonder then that one child in every three born in the world today has little or no chance of leading a reasonably healthy, happy life!

The sum total of suffering would have been far higher but for the remarkable achievements of United Nations agencies dedicated to human

welfare. Had the United Nations achieved nothing else in its first two decades, its existence would have been justified by the work of the World Health Organization, the U.N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the Food and Agriculture Organization.

The United States has contributed heavily to all UN endeavors. It has also worked with governments, individually and in regional groupings, to spread health and knowledge. Through the Alliance for Progress, for example, classrooms for a million students have been built in Latin America.

Gains have been made, but a tremendous task still lies ahead. We hope that all nations, rich and poor, will join in a long-term campaign to wipe out disease and ignorance. We want to see a strong American commitment to international organizations concerned with health and education, with UNESCO and other cultural organizations given renewed, forceful U.S. support.

The United States looks forward to the creation of an International Career Service in Health, and with that in view we have offered our national commitment to help meet health manpower needs in developing countries. As a long step toward our goals of freeing more than 800 million persons from the scourge of malaria and of wiping out smallpox around the world by 1975, we have called for active cooperation with the World Health Organization and its regional arm, the Pan American Health Organization. Further U.S. assistance would be given the cholera research center operated in East Pakistan by the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization. An injection of U.S. funds would also help the Pan American Health Organization control cattle

diseases that spread to humans and sap the strength of millions.

But we have gone beyond these recommendations by offering a series of proposals for direct aid to the health and education objectives of other nations that surpass anything this country has ever before attempted. In the field of health, we seek to:

- \*More than double America's contribution to the training of health workers in the developing countries.

- \*Provide additional Peace Corps volunteers prepared to help strengthen health services.

- \*Invite nutrition specialists to the United States for further training.

- \*Expand programs now under way to ensure safe water supplies.

- \*Extend America's own anti-malaria programs already functioning in 15 countries and comply with requests from many African governments for help in fighting smallpox and measles.

These new proposals in international education reflect our conviction that education lies at the heart of every nation's hopes and purposes -- and that it must be at the heart of our international relations. They call for:

- \*A larger program to help developing countries train teachers, build schools and publish badly needed textbooks. The corps of American teachers who have been devoting their vacation periods to the training of teachers overseas would be enlarged.

- \*Granting funds to outstanding overseas students already studying in the United States, to enable them to broaden their academic experience.

We know, of course, that, while the United States has much to offer, Americans have much to learn from other peoples. American schools receiving funds from the federal government have been asked to give more attention to the teaching of world affairs. We have suggested that a thousand U.S. schools enter into "partnerships" with schools abroad -- arrangements that would include exchanges of teachers and students. And we have proposed a kind of Peace Corps in reverse -- an invitation to several thousand persons from other countries to teach their own languages and cultures in American schools and universities.

It is our fervent hope that in time all nations will exchange teachers on a continuing basis and thereby contribute to peace and mutual understanding.  
and freedom

Education for peace, health for peace, food for peace/-- these are practical and basic ways we Americans hope will help meet mankind's plea for something more than a struggle for everyday existence, and help make the years ahead not years of disaster and destruction but years of hope and progress.

#### URBAN DEVELOPMENT: VITAL KEY TO NATION-BUILDING

Looking at America's economic assistance programs -- at the kind of things we are doing in partnership with other countries -- I think it is clear that the United States has begun to place a much higher priority than it did just a short time ago on urban development as a major concern in the problem

of nation-building.

As recently as 1960 you would have had a hard time finding many projects that could be called part of an urban development program under the programs financed by the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID).

The need was right before our eyes: people by the millions were streaming from the rural areas into cities such as Bombay, Caracas and Cairo, running from the poverty they knew on the farm to the opportunity they thought beckoned in the city. But as recently as that there was a feeling in many countries, including the developing countries, as well as in the United States, that things such as housing were luxury investments that would have to wait on the building of more factories, more power plants, more roads. Housing, it was said by some, was not productive.

That, however, just is not true. Houses and community centers and schools and clinics can be built with local materials. It takes little precious foreign exchange. The biggest cost in laying sewers or water mains is labor. As far as being productive is concerned, in the United States the home-building industry is responsible for one out of 18 dollars of our national product, and it provides jobs for one out of every 20 Americans.

And it is anything but productive to sit by and permit the mushrooming of miles of slums and shacks, crowded with sick, illiterate and miserable human beings whose every misery makes them receptive to any proposal, however violent and destructive, that seems to promise some relief or hope.

We have come quite a distance since 1960. The increase in AID assistance for urban development in other countries is remarkable, especially in Latin America under the Alliance for Progress. AID has made millions of dollars in loans for housing construction and other millions have been loaned by the Inter-American Development Bank.

To get private American capital investment in international housing, Congress has given AID authority to make \$450 million in housing investment guaranties for Latin America, and reserved another \$125 million in guaranty authority for housing investments in Asia and Africa. Right now private American investors are using this authority to launch joint housing ventures in places such as Taiwan, Thailand, Nigeria and Tunisia.

I am encouraged by the growth of institutions and programs that will make a decent home economically possible for more and more people in the less-developed countries. The growth of savings and loan associations in Latin America, for example, has been remarkable, and I am proud of the role that private American groups such as the National League of Insured Savings Associations and the U.S. Savings and Loan League have played in this growth through the AID program. In Chile, Ecuador, Peru, Venezuela, Guatemala and the Dominican Republic alone, 86 associations have been organized with more than 515,000 members, \$170 million in savings and \$325 million in loans out for the purchase of new homes.

To me, the experience with savings and loan associations, with credit unions, and with housing cooperatives now being organized with the support

of American labor unions, makes it clear that the local funds to finance much of the needed urban housing are present, if they can only be mobilized.

I am encouraged, too, by the success of self-help housing programs in countries as distant and diverse as Nicaragua, Nigeria and Korea. The very poor have no buried savings to share in a cooperative or a savings and loan association, but they can contribute their own labor. This device has cut costs by as much as 40 per cent, and it has given the people who live in these houses a sense of participation and dignity that may be as important as the home itself.

The U.S. commitment to help with the problems of urban development is a firm one. But it is also clear that the problems of the growing city can be solved only partially within the city itself.

Industrial output has made good gains in many countries. But farm output, in nearly every one of the less-developed countries, has barely kept pace with the increase in population. In many countries, it has fallen behind, despite sizable investments in fertilizer imports and factories, in rural roads, in irrigation projects.

The result is more than food shortages in the cities. The result is rural poverty and the flight of more people to the cities. In most developing countries, rural people still account for better than two-thirds of the population. If the farmers are not producing more, if their incomes are not rising, where is the growing market to provide more orders for urban factories, more jobs for city people?



It is clear that economic aid programs are going to have to pay far more attention to raising agricultural output in developing nations. There is no other way to ease the pressure of migration on cities, or to broaden the internal markets that will create more city jobs.

When Americans try to help the people of the developing nations solve their urban problems, we do not see it as something we are doing for "somebody else." We see it as an investment in our own future and in the world we share with other nations.

#### SOUTHEAST ASIA: A PROVING GROUND

Twenty years ago, Secretary of State George C. Marshall -- author of the Marshall Plan which did so much to help reconstruct the war-shattered economies of Europe -- said that the purpose of America's overseas policies should be "to permit the emergence of political and social conditions in which free institutions can flourish." The conviction that nations should be free to choose their own destinies had already impelled the United States to enter two world wars. Three years after Secretary Marshall spoke, the same belief prompted President Harry S. Truman to speed U.S. forces to repel aggression in Korea.

Today, America's commitment to freedom is being tested in Vietnam. U.S. troops and their allies are fighting alongside the army of South Vietnam with one object in view: to stand up to aggression so that the 16 million South

Vietnamese can exercise self-determination.

Other independent nations in Asia fear that if South Vietnam falls, they may be the next targets. Asia's leaders, I found on my visits to that region, are increasingly eager to give of their resources in the wider effort for a better life for their people.

The United States has repeatedly offered to negotiate with those who are waging or supporting the aggression in Vietnam. We have sought the help of the United Nations and of individual governments. And we have made it plain that the United States will accept whatever kind of government the Vietnamese freely choose.

The Vietnamese people have already endured years of continuous war, yet they cling to the hope that their future will be better than their past. The United States, with its allies, is keeping their hope alive by helping them take firm steps toward a higher level of living, even with the war still in progress.

For example: Under a wide-ranging program of public health and medical assistance, approximately 85 per cent of the population of South Vietnam subject to malaria risk have been protected; millions of South Vietnamese have been inoculated against cholera, smallpox and other deadly diseases that have plagued the country for centuries. Twenty-nine surgical suites have been constructed by the United States in provincial hospitals. In an average month, 43 medical teams from the free world, with Americans and South

Vietnamese figuring largely among them, now treat more than 1 million patients -- an increase of 30 per cent over 1966.

A widespread educational endeavor under way is making a visible impact on the Vietnamese countryside. More than 10,000 hamlet school classrooms have been built by the U.S. Agency for International Development. Approximately 9,000 teachers have been trained and, with the assistance of nations such as Australia and the free Republic of China, more than 12 million textbooks by Vietnamese authors have been distributed to Vietnamese pupils.

New textile mills and cement plants, electric generators, highways, and railroad equipment provided by the allies are changing the face of South Vietnam. There is evidence, too, of progress in fisheries and agriculture. With the help of AID-supplied motors and fishing gear, South Vietnam's fish catch has increased from 52,000 metric tons in 1955 to over 400,000 metric tons for 1966. In a single year, more than 66,000 acres of arable land were improved by irrigation and water control, bringing the amount of newly-irrigated land to 550,000 acres.

Meanwhile effective civic-action programs have been set in motion both in the countryside and the cities of South Vietnam.

On my visits to South Asia, I have seen encouraging signs of progress. I have seen two battles: one to prevent the success of aggression, the other to build a new society of promise and hope.

What I have seen has shown me anew that there is no simple solution to the complex situation in Southeast Asia.

The challenge is to recognize and accept the complexity and difficulty of the problems there, yet nevertheless to face them in the knowledge that they cannot be evaded.

I have seen firsthand the desperate poverty of the ordinary people in Southeast Asia.

I have seen the tremendous gaps there between rich and poor.

I have seen young children undernourished -- many without hope of ever reaching adulthood.

I have seen fields across which soldiers of many nationalities and allegiances -- over the course of many years -- have fought, to the pain and misery of the peasants who ask the chance only to cultivate, in peace, those fields.

I have seen, in Vietnam, the marks left by terrorists and assassins who would subvert the striving of nationalism for the purpose of totalitarianism.

But I have seen, too, ample evidence of man's capacity for justice.

I have seen national leaders who have, literally at risk of life, devoted themselves to the betterment of their people, when it would be far easier for them to follow paths of self-service and self-gain.

I have seen men and women from more comfortable places -- without direct obligation to those they help -- working on street and farm so that their brothers in mankind might have some eventual share of abundance and well-being.

I have seen human beings casting their lots with free institutions when those institutions offer little immediate, material benefit and when their abandonment would, at least today, seem to be the easy course.

And I have seen Americans of every race, color and national origin waging their struggle with pride, honor, and conscience -- not only with arms but in countless projects of community assistance and restoration. And there are American civilians, of equal courage, skill and determination, fighting the battle against man's ancient enemies of disease, ignorance, hunger and poverty.

I came away from Asia and the Pacific certain that the spiritual and material resources of the United States are essential ingredients in winning this struggle. And I came away convinced that whatever America's contribution may be, it will be surpassed by the peoples of these embattled nations. Proud of their own history, tradition, and culture, and with a deep sense of self-respect and self-achievement, the free peoples of Asia and the Pacific look

to America for understanding and assistance in their fight against the injustices of the past and the threat of aggression and subversion today.

In a very real sense, the fighting in Vietnam is buying time, not only for South Vietnam, but for a new and vitally growing Asia to emerge and develop additional strength. A first step is for the nations in that area to associate themselves in a vastly extended cooperative development program, with North Vietnam taking its place in the common endeavor as soon as peaceful cooperation is possible. The United Nations already is actively engaged in development in that part of the globe and is in a position to plan for cooperation in increasing development.

As for U.S. involvement: President Johnson has proposed that the United States spend \$1,000 million as America's investment in the regional development program as soon as it is under way. He has voiced the hope that other industrialized countries, including the Soviet Union, will join in the attempt to replace despair with hope, terror with well-being -- a task affecting the lives of more than 100 million people.

There is much to be done. Already we are working at forced draught on blueprints for a great project for the multipurpose development of the Lower Mekong Delta. The Mekong Project would do for the people of the four riparian nations -- Thailand, Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam -- much of what America's famed Tennessee Valley Authority did for the people of the states which share the Tennessee Valley. Indeed, it could provide food, water, and electric power on a scale to dwarf the TVA.

The establishment of the Asian Development Bank, which the United States helped fund, is one of the most hopeful events of our time. For the bank, with headquarters in Manila, is especially adapted to meet the needs and aspirations of the countries of Asia. It is already showing its potential to mobilize resources within the region and to attract funds from a wide number of countries outside it. It will serve not only as a financing institution but also as a focus for regional cooperation.

War has always been the supreme tragedy. With all the marvelous resources of science which might be devoted to works of peace, it is doubly tragic that so much energy and ingenuity are spent in destruction. But man's nature impels him to build, not destroy. As the Argentine poet Esteban Echeverria put it, humanity is like a "man who marches without tiring, as though driven by God's breath, in search of the promised Eden of his hopes."

## CONCLUSION

Nowhere in the world today are people content any longer to put up with lives of poverty, disease, ignorance, hunger and despair. Everywhere they seek a better life, a higher standard of human dignity for themselves, and, above all, for their children.

This is as true in the United States, with all its bounty that nature and



man have made possible, as it is in the nations still struggling to bring themselves up by their bootstraps.

We in America are waging an all-out campaign against want, and against despair. We are in the midst of the greatest upward surge of economic well-being in the history of any nation. We worked for two centuries to climb this peak of prosperity. But we still have far to go.

We know how difficult a job is at hand. Not only must we correct the faults that exist in our society today -- we must work hard and fast to provide for future generations of Americans. By 1977 there will be more than 220 million U.S. citizens. We will have to create jobs for 12.5 million more people, including 4 million jobs just for our youth alone. We will have to provide for 3 million more elementary school pupils, 4 million more secondary school students, 4 million more university students. We will require 2 million more elementary and secondary school teachers alone. We will have to build 200,000 elementary and secondary school classrooms, and replace 500,000 more classrooms.

We will need 40,000 more doctors simply to keep up with our growing needs. We will have to provide welfare and health facilities for 5 million more people over the age of 60. We will also need to provide roads and streets and parking places for up to 40 million more automobiles.

We must bring to the millions of Americans an improved and a better standard of living, a fuller share of justice, and equal rights for all.

We have cities to rebuild, rural slumism to combat, traffic jams to solve, rivers and lands to reclaim.

All of these things and more await us. We will do them.

We want to share our dream with others less fortunate than ourselves. We know that no society can be great if it is not compassionate. We know that we cannot live in isolation, separated by selfishness from our neighbors, prosperous yet friendless in a world in which friends must stand together lest they fall one by one before the onslaught of those who would make mockery of the common ideal of freedom.

We know how much there is to be done throughout the world:

---So many children to be educated.

---So many sick to be cured.

---So many hungry to be fed.

---So many hopeless people to be given a helping hand.

We know that we are our brother's keeper.

And so we stand for the dignity and fulfillment everywhere of individual man and woman...for the chance for each man to make something better of himself and for himself...for free speech and government of the people...for peace without conquest...for the belief that others in less fortunate places should have the opportunity for the blessings of abundance and should be free of tyranny.

There was a time -- and not long past -- when men stood by in the face of poverty, disease, ignorance, hunger and despair. They were accepted as

inevitable. But today, for the first time in human history, man has the capacity to overcome those conditions. We have the tools, the knowledge, the technology, the means.

The only question is: Do we have the will?

I am convinced that we do.

I am convinced that, guided by man's universal ideals, willing to work and daring to fulfill our dreams, there is no limit to what we, as citizens of the family of man, can create.

EDUCATIONAL SERVICES INCORPORATED

ELEMENTARY SCIENCE STUDY

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March 21, 1966

Mr. Eiler Ravnholt  
Office of the Vice-President  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Ravnholt:

In accordance with Mr. Norman Sherman's suggestion, would you be kind enough to notify me when the volume of Vice-President Humphrey's campaign speeches during 1964 is completed.

May I also have the cost of this book, and the procedure for ordering it.

Thank you for your assistance in this matter.

Very truly yours,



(Miss) Deborah Gross  
Secretary to Mr. Peter Gesell



OFFICE OF  
THE DIRECTOR

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY  
WASHINGTON

*Speeches - Space*

FOR: The Vice President  
FROM: Don Paffel

July 21, 1966


Dear Mr. Vice President:

We value very much your high appraisal of our "Stewardship of the Atom" packet. Your comment has been relayed to our people who produced it and they are, of course, elated.

These binders are even more complete than the packet you received originally. We have included several articles and picture stories which were listed in the table of contents as having been sent to our posts previously.

Thank you for taking the time to send your gracious note.

Sincerely,

  
Leonard H. Marks  
Director

Enclosures:

Loose-leaf binders (3)



The Honorable  
Hubert H. Humphrey  
Vice President of the  
United States

1. Sent to Shattuck
2. Reception Room 176
3. Space-Speech file



## United States Senate

July 7, 1966



Honorable Hubert H. Humphrey  
The Vice President of the United States  
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Vice President:

On a recent visit to Washington, Eddie, Mary Anne, Kathy, Billy, Ricky and Nancy, children of Dr. and Mrs. Binzel, 542 Washington Court House, Ohio, asked me if it would be possible to obtain an autographed photograph of you.

Dr. Binzel is like a son to me, and I know the children would be delighted if you can fill their request. The whole family idolizes you. Dr. Binzel worked hard for you and the President last year.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads 'William A. Stevens'.

William A. Stevens  
Legislative Assistant to  
Senator Dirksen

Marty  
F41  
3

MEMORANDUM

September 2, 1966

To: The Vice President

Bill

file w/ memo

From: William Connell

There is a proposal floating up from the International Conferences Division to the Secretary of State, and possibly to the President, that you be sent to Africa on a special mission this February as a guest of the Economic Commission for Africa. They are all leaders of Africa and will be gathered in Nigeria to talk about long-range economic developments in Africa. You would not be an official member of the delegation but would go as a special guest under this proposal.

I think this is a great idea, and I hope if the matter is broached to you by the Secretary, you would be responsive.

Sounds good -  
Jim Fort!  
H

BarBar -  
Hold for future  
developments



# The White House News Photographer

PUBLISHED SIX TIMES A YEAR BY THE WHITE HOUSE NEWS PHOTOGRAPHERS ASSOCIATION (A NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION)

OCTOBER 1966

By HUBERT H. HUMPHREY  
Vice President of the United States

The camera lens does many things—it can reveal, inspire, deflate or delight.

Smile-making photos have a special place in my heart.

"Laughter," said Josh Billings, "is the sensation of feeling good all over and showing it principally in one spot."

And when that happy "spot"—the human face—is that of the President of the United States, all of us get a special pleasure.

Our Chief Executives do appear in more informal, merry photos than do V.I.P.'s of any nation of the world.

Who can forget the famous still of FDR, roaring with laughter at a Will Rogers' joke? Or of Harry Truman, election night, 1948, displaying the "premature" newspaper headline, "Dewey Defeats Truman?" Or of President Eisenhower's wide range of grins, or of President Kennedy, chuckling in a press conference exchange? Or the Texas-size smiles on a Texas-born President, as he shakes the outstretched hands of Texas-size crowds?

And those memorable sidelights like the platform photo of Adlai Stevenson's shoe with a hole in the sole?

Lighter moments, caught forever on a negative, can gladden millions of hearts, although the subject of the photo may gasp when he sees the vignette in print.

A politician does need a funny-bone, as much as a thick hide. Anyone who tries to be "Top Banana" (or tries even harder as No. 2) has to expect to slip on a banana peel now and then. And, if an alert photographer snaps it, that's his job.

After the 1964 election, relaxing down in the Virgin Islands, I recall exploring a deserted cave while wearing shorts and tennis shoes. The resultant photo did "a great deal for me." *Women's Wear Daily* captioned the photo, saying "Say it isn't so—shades of Harry Truman."

That vacation, on a fishing boat, enjoying sun and surf, I flexed my muscles in front of a camera lens. The President saw the photo and directed his Council on Physical Fitness to redouble its efforts.

And do you remember the picture down at the Texas ranch when I

*The "Happy Warrior" reminisces:*

## Vice President Humphrey Recalls Photos That Have Made Him Smile. Cites Great, Humorous Pictures of His Outstanding Political Career.

went horse-riding with the President? Neither my horse nor I have ever quite recovered from that photo.

"A picture is worth a thousand words," says the old Chinese proverb. Just think how much my photographer friends could have done for our country if they had taken more pictures of me.

Their job can be rugged. Ask any photographer's wife and she'll tell you—about those hours, working conditions—and, yes, salary.

I've traveled with cameramen in 17 years in Washington, throughout 50 states and overseas and have admired them as professionals. What varied assignments they get. They're hurried and harried, pushed by crowds, often jostled by security men. They bend, crouch, climb, balance precariously for a good angle, shoot, reload, always trying to catch that "one-best-shot." It's all the more a miracle when humor emerges from the developer.

Non-news subjects—a diapered baby or a cuddlesome cub or kitten—may look easy to photograph—at least to a layman—but professionals know better.

They know the tedious hours it may take, the art, the skill, to catch a never-to-be-forgotten tailwagging puppy or some scene or a face which will "break up" an audience.

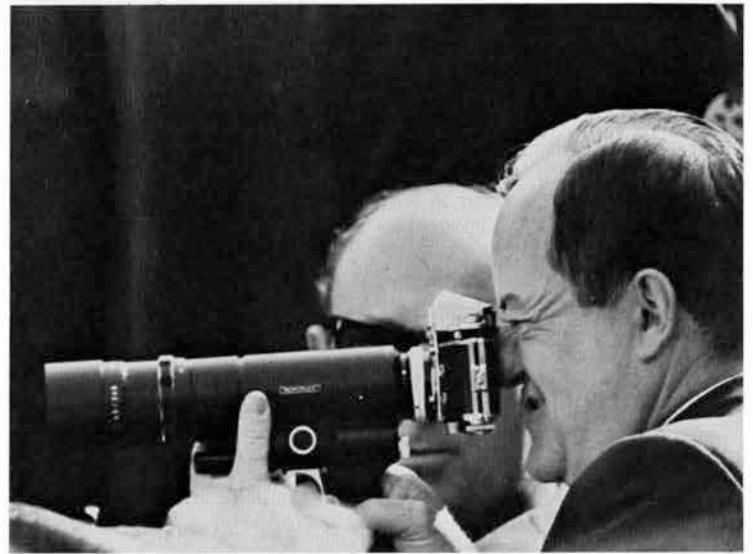
Memorable human interest photos do add so much to our pursuit of happiness, just as historical photomasterpieces teach us, give us insight and understanding.

I've suggested that America could use as a great new resource a National Press Photography Gallery. It could have many specialties, but a Hall of Humor could be its special jewel.

Nominations, please, for the photos that have brought you the broadest smiles.

And heartfelt thanks to the cameramen who have already enriched us with so much pleasure.

*Additional photos on page 4*



Vice President Humphrey not only likes to look at pictures, he likes to take them, too. Here he tries out a long lens at the recent world series.



"Laughter is the sensation of feeling good all over. . . ."



## NEW PRODUCTS AT PHOTOKINA REVIEWED

The 1966 Photokina, the first such show in over three years, lived up to expectations. Held at the fairgrounds at Cologne, Germany, the photographic equipment show featured exhibits under roof in ten halls, at least two of which are bigger than the D. C. National Guard Armory.

Because of the importance of the new products shown at Photokina, the National Geographic Society sent a team of five to examine and evaluate the show.

Jack Fletcher, Director of the Electronics lab, concentrated on lighting and studio equipment. Milt Ford, Color Lab chief checked color lab processing equipment and color materials generally. Don McBain, chief of the Black and White labs, looked over processing and materials in his area. Bob Gilka, the NGS Director of Photography and Bud Wisherd, Lab Director, checked on cameras, meters, lenses, and the like, and it also fell to them to pull together reports by the others.

Dick Darcey, Director of Photography at the Post, also attended the exhibition, and was most interested in examining lab equipment and production improving materials.

All in all, the show was a parade of eye-openers put on by the West German photographic industry. Carl Zeiss alone, for example, introduced more than 40 new lenses or optical systems. Agfa displayed 16 new items. Other manufacturers were equally prolific in their displays.

Leica introduced a new lens for M-2 and M-3 models. It's called the Noctilux. This F. 1.2 lens, according to Leitz, is practically free of internal reflections. It was built with new optic glasses of especially high refractive power. Sample prints indicate the lens is one of strong contrast.

Other cameras and lenses that attracted a great deal of interest included:

The Carl Zeiss Hologon lens. It is odd shaped and has a focal length of 15 millimeters. It has a speed of F.8 and is fitted to a special camera. It is in focus from 1½ feet to infinity. It is, most important, outstanding for its lack of distortion.

The Rolli SL66, a new 2¼ x 2¼ camera designed to compete with Hasselblad. The camera has a focal plane shutter with speeds from 1 second to 1/1000th of a second. Six Zeiss lenses, from 50 to 1,000 mm,



Bob Gilka and Dick Darcey . . .  
... For the record-Cologne

are available for the camera. It has a quick return mirror, interchangeable film magazines and a couple of features not found in the Hasselblad. One is a pocket for the slide, built into the back of the film magazine. The other is a tilting lens board which moves eight degrees up or down. Experts were impressed with the camera's appearance and workmanship, but were critical of the fact that it synchronizes with electronic flash only up to 1/30th of a second.

In the 35 mm field, one new single lens reflex from Zeiss Ikon attracted the most attention. Called the Contarex Electronic, it is billed as the world's first single lens reflex with a fully electronic system. The camera, which will be available next summer, has an electronically controlled focal plane shutter, automatic exposure control and even remote control. It measures exposures through the lens. Shutter speeds and aperture openings are visible in the finder so the photographer can make deliberate over and under exposures. The camera will take lenses of all earlier Contarex models, but has been redesigned to the size of the Nikon-F.

Zeiss Ikon also introduced an interesting non-professional camera. It

is called the Icarex 126. It has a focal plane shutter, is of the single lens reflex type, and uses the Instamatic Kodapak film cartridge. It was one of several introduced by different manufacturers to take the Instamatic pack.

Among many exposure meters introduced, the most impressive was Zeiss Ikon's Ikophot T. It has no internal moving parts, no cell, and is fully transistorized. The angle of view is 30 degrees, its ASA settings run from 6 to 3,600 and exposure ranges from 1/1000th of a second to two hours. It operates on a 9-volt battery. To use the meter you simply push a button and turn a dial till a small light comes on. It's dustproof and shockproof.

Gossen showed its new Luna-Pro meter, almost identical to the Luna-six. However it has four attachments designed to make it more useful. One is a cone-like fitting which reduces the angle of reading to 15 degrees or 7.5 degrees, depending on how a control is set. Another is an enlarging attachment for use with projection papers. The third is a microscope attachment and the fourth enables the meter to be used on the

ground glass of any reflex or view camera.

In the electronic lighting field, there was a wide variety of flash units produced in France, England, Germany and the U.S. They vary in stored energy output from 30 watt-seconds to 10,000 watt-seconds. Many of the units are very compact, extremely portable and use rechargeable batteries.

In the field of processing, the De Vere Company of England showed a black and white processor that is remarkably compact. The film transport is only 70 millimeters wide, so the overall size is reduced to about three feet by one foot. It handles film on a "dry-to-dry" basis in one minute.

Generally the Japanese manufacturers were overshadowed at the show. Nikon presented a new worthwhile lens, a 24 mm for use with the Nikon F.

Asahi Pentax introduced a motor drive unit with an attached battery case which is useful as a handle.

Konica showed a 120 roll film aerial camera with a spring motor. The better of two models of this camera has focusing capabilities.



Bob Gilka takes a hard look at some of the equipment on display at Photokina.

## Photography to Play Major Role In First Manned Lunar Mission

By JULIAN SCHEER

*Assistant Administrator for Public Affairs, National Aeronautics and Space Administration*

As surely as George Tames is a calm guy, someone some day will give a grant to the psychology department of a large university to study the responses and reactions of tired public affairs officers. Undoubtedly, there will be a word-association test to determine the balance and sanity of the PAO.

In my own case, the word-association quiz would run like this:

Word: "Space."

Response: "Rocket."

Word: "Budget."

Response: "Small."

Word: "Moon."

Response: "Landing."

Word: "Photographer."

Response: "Sweaty."

I hasten to point out that some of my best friends are photographers. I even have a photographer friend who carries *one* camera. (Needless to say, he's currently out of work.) I make these points only to point out that we in NASA know, appreciate and enjoy working with photographers.

We know that yours is an often thankless, often rewarding and satisfying, always skillful and a demanding, and—my word association—sweaty job. The White House photographer per se sees us only occasionally and usually on the infrequent Presidential-NASA trips to Cape Kennedy or the visits to the Rose Garden or the President's office.

But there are those who double in brass. We already see a new breed, the "space photographer" and he has, over the past few years, been forced to tackle a new set of problems. He has become an administrator, an electronics expert, a logistics authority, a space engineering student and a communications specialist. He sometimes takes pictures—from a pool location onboard a recovery vessel or from a boiling hot location at the Cape.

More often than not, his front page play comes from some amateur like Gordon Cooper. He becomes the recipient of work over which he has little or no control. This is particularly true with inflight footage or pool film.

The space photographer simply prays that the pool photographer in the recovery area, for instance, does a good job; that NASA and armed forces support is adequate; and most importantly—that NASA has worked well and wisely with the astronauts so that the inflight film is well done.

We have worked closely with the astronauts in developing their photographic chores for not only is the film visually interesting for the layman, it is a vital part of the scientific and technical mission. Some of our press photographer friends have given us good advice on the use of still and reel cameras.

What has evolved is a rewarding—if not always smooth—partnership not always easy for the photographer and not always understood by the editor back home. All of us have much to learn.

I might cite a few impressions here: we wish pooling were unnecessary; we must upgrade the quality of work done by our own photographers; and we must find better ways to work with Houston, Cape Kennedy and recovery area pools.

The problems are going to get harder before they get easier. Photography during the manned lunar missions occupies much of our thinking today.

Let's look at a manned lunar landing in 1969. After lifting off from Cape Kennedy and systems check-out in earth orbit, three astronauts in a command module will head for a rendezvous with the moon in 72 hours.

Much of what is happening onboard the spacecraft may be seen by television viewers back home. There will be a portable TV camera onboard for operational purposes. Most of the reception will be devoted to operational-technical requirements, but a portion will be made public. The amount of reception time for TV is under study.

After swinging into lunar orbit and a checkout period, two astronauts in the lunar module will begin a 70-minute descent to the moon. Touch-down follows and after almost three hours of preparation, the astronauts will leave the lunar module on a three-hour mission.

When the first crewman steps out of the lunar module, his initial task will be to complete a general visual and photographic survey from the forward platform of the module.



An artist's conception of an astronaut "at work" on the moon. Pictures, both still and TV, will be used to record findings and aid in mapping the lunar surface.

The next assignment will be sample collections and placement of a lunar surface experiment package.

After a meal and sleep period, a second three-hour excursion will be devoted to field geology where the samples collected will be documented by photography and verbal description. Major geological and topographical mapping will also be accomplished through photography.

Mission plans at this time call for the astronauts to use a hand-held TV camera (on the end of a 100-foot cable), a Hasselblad and/or a Maurer still camera, and a sequence camera in their assignments. All activities are to be documented by means of photography.

I'm certain the still photographer is getting worried at this point. He's probably asking, "Am I going to have to shoot off the television screen?"

We are experimenting in hopes of making the answer "no." We are working now using the Nimbus (weather satellite) advanced vidicon readout equipment to take the video signal from the spacecraft and "splitting" it—the signal fed into a scan converter for TV networks and also scanned onto negative film to give the best quality stills for print media use. This could provide equal service to networks, newspapers and magazines. It could enable wire services to have an original negative for quick printing for release to clients.

The results of all this are going to be exciting for viewers and readers. In the months to come, working with NASA operational and technical people, and working with photographic experts such as members of your group, we hope to develop realistic and functional plans for prompt release and use of these dramatic pictures.





A political picture enjoyed by the Vice President—and by Mr. Truman.



Mr. Humphrey "takes a riding" at the LBJ ranch.



Vice President Humphrey gets a warm welcome as he arrives at the Minneapolis aquatennial.

These are some of the smile-making pictures that have a special place in the heart of Vice President Hubert Humphrey. This group represents a cross section of some of his humorous favorites and come from a selection of the most widely published pictures of the century.



Adlai Stevenson's worn shoe brought a smile, too.



"Buck" May, Harris and Ewing, recalls the days when pictures were made in a natural setting. Here "Buck" sets up a picture in Rock Creek Park of a ballet troupe—Circa 1926.



And to show there's nothing new under the sun, Steve Szabo, Post, sets up a "New Breed" fashion shot in Montrose Park . . . SAME STYLE . . . forty years later.

## DINNER ANNOUNCED

At the October meeting of the Association, the membership voted to hold its annual dinner.

Charles Shutt, Hearst Metronome, was again "drafted" to head the Dinner Committee. It will be held at the Sheraton Park Hotel, on April 6th.

Shutt has called for volunteers to set up sub-committees and will appreciate any assistance possible in this monumental undertaking.



### THE EDITORIAL BOARD

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## PERSONAL POTPOURRI

as told to RUSSELL FORTE, USDA

First a word of welcome to the new members of the WHNPA: Margaret Sandahl and Steve Northup of the Post; Gary Fookes, Hearst Metrotone; Paul Sisco, UPI Newsfilm; Bob Daugherty, A.P.; and Phil McMullan, Newsweek.

Murray Alvey and Art Lod writing post cards from Ghana. They're on another big African trip, "doing well, but hope to be home for Christmas."

Maurice Johnson, WHNPA president, and his wife, Lanny, back from their honeymoon in Hawaii. They received an unexpected surprise when nearly the entire 300 members of LBJ press corps "dropped in" for a drink.

Ray Lustig, of the Star, back from the 18th annual photo workshop at the University of Missouri.

Did you hear about the "Tarheel Convention" at Nags Head, N. C. Ollie Atkins, Saturday Evening Post and George Tames, N. Y. Times took Bill Forsythe to the event, and "Moose" bagged the only deer. The group, composed of about 100 newsmen, meet there periodically.

Mineo Mizukami, of A.P. Tokyo bureau, doing a stint on the Washington picture desk, trying to get some insight on how the city works.

What a break: The President away and Congress in recess. Someone try to dig up one of those mid-session House and Senate Committee lists. It might be a real eye-opener.

Dick Darcey, Post Graphics Editor, says he'll read anything or go anywhere to look at new equipment possibilities for the paper's new plant, which he hopes will be ready by 1970.

George Gerlach and Charles Shutt, Hearst Metrotone, back from Kansas City and St. Louis where they did several half-hour color productions on Labor Union conventions.

Stan Wayman, of Life, back from that trip 150 miles north of the Arctic Circle, where he spent the summer photographing white wolves. He was alone most of the time, camping, doing his own cooking and all in all he figured he walked about 200 miles.

Meanwhile, back at the ranch, Russell Forte and his family have fixed up the 60-year-old house on a 150-acre tract in West Virginia. It's in good enough shape now so that they can spend some week-ends there.

Owen Duvall, of the Star, finally bought the Land Rover he's been coveting for years. He's obviously a camping enthusiast.

Gus Chinn, who is retired from the Star, back in Jefferson Memorial Hospital after suffering two heart attacks. Gus was in the same hospital recently recovering from a slight stroke.

Business booming at AFP/DPA??? Both Arnie Sachs and Gene Forte are cruising around in big new Buicks.

Tom Hoy left the Star to take a job with the Rural Electric Cooperative Association, where he'll be doing some writing as well as shooting.

Bob Baer, of the A.P. Photo Desk did Europe for a month via the Volkswagen route—again. Actually, he didn't want to go to Europe, but he needed a new Volkswagen for the long drive to Emmitsburg.

George Gaylin of UPI, speaking to the Professional Photographers' Association of Canada in Toronto. The Subject: Coverage of the White House from FDR to LBJ.

Jack May, Hearst Metrotone, polishing up his gun for the goose season. He had a bad season last year and wants to get even. Look out geese.

Bert Martin, who shoots for WFLD-TV, Chicago, looking to start a flying club. Any takers?

Johnny DiJoseph, RENI News Photos, went out to San Francisco to cover a NCWC conference and hasn't felt up to par since. He claims the slots at Las Vegas, where he "paused" on the way home, did him in.

Henry Rohland, at the Post, has hung up his camera permanently. He's sitting at the desk handling logistics and trying to make the pieces fit.

Stan Stearns of UPI won his club championship at Crofton. He won't reveal, however, what flight.

Don Moore, Star's picture editor, lecturing at the American Press Institute seminar at Columbia University.

Vince Finnigan, Keystone Press, on the road, too. He covered the 4-H conference in Rio, went to Copenhagen and London for Keystone meetings, then back to Los Angeles for coverage of the new DC-9 stretch plane.

Incidentally, the wire services called pretty heavily on Washington staffs for the World Series in Baltimore. For AP there was Bob Orey, Bob Daugherty, Tom Costa, and Bill Gorry. For UPI: Carl Kramer, Joe Warrenner, Maurice Johnson, and Allen Papkin.

Lou Hollis of the News, and his wife, living it up in Las Vegas, on a vacation described as "wild."

Ken Heinan of the Star was all set to enjoy the sunshine and PX at Guantanamo on a DOD flight, but it didn't work out that way. He found there was no free time, got the flu, and came down with a severe ear infection.

Dean Lee, of the UPI night desk, bemoaning his fishing luck. He tells of a recent trip where things were particularly bad. "I even fell asleep for a couple of hours, and when I woke up the same minnow I started with was asleep, too."

And then there's the story of poor Frank Cancellare. He came out of the office, one of the infrequent trips there, and found his car towed away. He feels there's a moral here, somewhere.

## Majority Leader Sends Thanks To Photographers

United States Senate  
Office of the Majority Leader  
Washington, D.C.

October 25, 1966

Members  
Press Photographers' Gallery  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Friends:

May I take this means, before I leave for Montana, to thank all of the members of the press photographers corps covering the Senate for their unfailing courtesy, consideration, and understanding, shown to me and the members of the Senate not only during the 89th Congress but during preceding Congresses as well.

Your job has not been an easy one, but your understanding of the Senate as a legislative arm of the government has been most fair and most perceptive.

To all of you I extend my best personal wishes and my deepest thanks.

Sincerely yours,

*Mike Mansfield*

## William H. Luers

William Howard Luers, 77, former photo lab chief and picture editor both for the Times-Herald and Washington Times, died October 1st of cancer at the Northern Virginia Doctors Hospital. Luers, who retired from the Times-Herald in 1954, helped train many photographers, among them Jacqueline Bouvier, the paper's "Inquiring Photographer" who later married John F. Kennedy.

He was born in Bowie, Md., in 1889 and in 1906 went to work at the Navy Yard Gun Factory as a machinist apprentice and stayed there through World War I. In the early 1920's his interest in photography led him to a job with the old Twentieth Century Studio, a news photo service in Washington, D. C.

When the Washington Times was organized in the 1920's, he became one of their first photographers and later became chief of the lab. When the Times and Herald merged, he continued to be lab chief and also served as picture editor.

He was a charter member of the White House News Photographers' Association and of the T-H 30 Club, an organization of former Times-Herald employees.

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## Thomas E. Shields

—Several years ago, Tom Shields asked George Clifford, then a sports columnist for the *Washington Daily News*, to write his obituary when and if the time came. Clifford did, and that obituary is reprinted with permission of the *News*—

Thomas E. Shields was a Washington boy. He grew up in Brookland, played ball on Turkey Thicket playground, was the top scout in Troop 98 at St. Anthony's Church and a cadet officer at St. John's High School. He was the fourth of seven children in a family that was admired for its cohesiveness and humor, not for its wealth.

Just eight years ago, when the All-Star baseball game was played in Baltimore, Tommy Shields was picked by a cigarette company to pose for its magazine ads. You probably saw them. There was Tommy, strong and handsome and obviously successful, pointing his camera at Mickey Mantle.

He was hitting it big. He was a prize winner in the hardest grind there is for a news photographer—covering Washington. The professionals in his tough business envied him for his talent and his youth.

When the ads appeared, at the World Series time, Tommy was in the hospital. The doctors had found he had cancer. They gave him six months.

Tommy was every bit as competitive as Mickey Mantle, or the Presidents, or any of the princes of our society whom he photographed for UPI. He didn't quarrel with the diagnosis. And he didn't surrender to it, either.

"I can't give up," he said one day when he was back on the job. "I have too many things to do."

During the next eight years, Tommy accomplished many of those things, even on the days when the pain of his illness or the debilitating effects of the radiation and drugs made it difficult to lug his heavy camera bag.

He won prizes for the quality of his photos from the White House News Photographers' Association and from the Washington Newspaper Guild. He was an officer in the photographer's Association and designed the trophy for their grand award. He was active in his church. He could always smile and joke and never felt sorry for himself.

Everyone who knew him envied him for his courage.



Thomas E. Shields

At the National Institutes for Health, the cancer was arrested for brief periods by the miracles the researchers there are compounding. Inevitably, the disease would strike again.

Sometimes he would talk about his illness with the detachment of a physician. "I really think I'm helping the doctors," he said one day. "I know so much about this now that I can talk on their level, and I can tell them things they couldn't learn by examining me."

On another day, he wryly told of the NIH physician who had him examined by a psychiatrist "to find out why I was so cheerful."

On several occasions he rejected magazine articles on his ordeal, even though the money would have been a bit more security for his wife, Antoinette, and his four children, Tom, Jr., 10; Sharon Marie, 9; Patricia Ann, 8; and Caroline, 6.

"I have to go to the White House and all over this town," he explained. "I don't want to have people doing favors for me because they're sorry for me. I'll do the job like everyone else."

One summer, vacationing with his wife in France, he journeyed to the Shrine of Bernadette at Lourdes, half hoping for a miracle. Later, back for a spell at NIH, he told a doctor he'd like to go back and try it again.

"You've kept yourself alive eight years," the doctor said. "What more of a miracle do you want?"

"I want to go on living," Tommy said.

His incredible struggle to persist came to an end on September 24. In his 36 years, he had a very full life. He knew that death was coming and he was prepared for it.

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# LET'S BUILD FOR BETTER CITIES

by Hubert H. Humphrey

Vice President of the U.S.A.



*Singapore, too, explodes with population . . . and, striving to house people decently, it has raised this Queenstown Housing development, providing wholesome apartment living at low cost. This island nation has only 225 square miles, nearly 2 million people.*

**'City Hall alone can't solve today's and tomorrow's municipal needs...It is home town leadership...which has to do the job.'**

Reprinted from THE ROTARIAN Magazine for DECEMBER, 1966





Sheerly beautiful Charles Center (left) in Baltimore, Md., typifies urban renewal on the skyscraper basis. . . . Beauty of line, of decoration, and of planting mark this new apartment building in Sacramento, California.

**A** BUSINESSMAN told me recently: "I looked around my city, and what I saw jarred me. Our downtown had become congested and shabby. Good residential neighborhoods had run down. Kids had few places to play. I figured somebody had better do something. So, I visited the Mayor; he called a civic meeting—and we got busy to improve our town."

Similar experiences are reported by public-spirited citizens in cities across America. Professional leaders as well as fraternal, veterans, religious, and others are not leaving their town's problems in city hall—or in the state capital—or Washington, D. C. They are striving for local answers to local problems while seeking whatever outside assistance is available.

Citizen solutions are coming none too soon. Our cities are in trouble. Acute and chronic problems plague them.

Look at today's newspaper. Its stories are a virtual catalog of municipal headaches—slums, tension, crime. Add overburdened schools, polluted air, shortage of clean water, inadequate parks. No wonder families continue to flee to the suburbs. Unfortunately, their migration further deprives the city both of leadership and tax revenue.

All the while, the pressure on city budgets mounts with demand for more municipal services, including more trained manpower and facilities.

A crystal ball isn't necessary to foresee additional dilemmas ahead. Already, over 70 percent of our population lives in urban areas. Half a century hence, 320 million of our 400 million Americans will live in cities.

More than two million homes will be needed each year by 1975. We will require schools for ten million additional children, health and welfare facilities for five million more people over the age of 60, and transporta-

tion facilities for the daily movement of 200 million people.

These skyrocketing needs should make each of us ask: What do we really want our cities—our life—to be like in 1975? What must we do?

The answer was given by U. S. President Lyndon B. Johnson in his message on the cities.

"The problem is people and the quality of the lives they lead. We want to build not just housing units, but neighborhoods; not just to raise income, but to create beauty and end the poisoning of our environment . . ."

The President described the problems of the city as "housing and education" . . . "increasing employment and ending poverty." They call, he said, for "beauty and nature, recreation, and an end to racial discrimination."

The cities' problems he said are: "In large measure, the problems of American society itself. They call for a generosity of vision, a breadth of approach, a magnitude of effort which we have not yet brought to bear on the American city."

The vision to think big, the enthusiasm to act big—the know-how to translate ideals into reality—these are the hallmarks of Rotary. In many past issues of *THE ROTARIAN*, articles have shown how, in city after city, Clubs have sparked civic improvement campaigns.

In the United States and in Clubs throughout the world, Rotary wisely stresses to each member: First, know your community. Ask yourself—"What kind of



Vice President of the United States since 1965, Mr. Humphrey is, as he notes, liaison for the President of the U.S.A. with mayors of U. S. cities. As he also notes he was mayor of Minneapolis, Minn. (1945-48), thereafter became U. S. Senator from Minnesota. He was born in South Dakota, won his A.M. degree at the Univ. of Louisiana.

community do you want?" "What will it take to get that kind of community?" "What projects can I—we—initiate or join in to build a better community?"

Rotary's blueprints work. But modern needs tend to outrace even the most wide-awake towns.

Today's expanded highways may be adequate for present auto traffic, but not for tomorrow's. Nearby beaches or lakes may look crowded today, but wait till you see the waters jammed with swimmers and boats a few years from now.

These problems do concern me. As President Johnson's liaison with U. S. mayors, I know that City Hall alone can't solve today's and tomorrow's municipal needs—any more than counties or states or the Federal Government can; it is home town leadership with outside teamwork which has to do the job.

When I was mayor of Minneapolis, I called on business, professional, and religious leaders to help clean up our town—both literally and figuratively. They pitched in—irrespective of political party—and made our city a better place in which to live. Later, during my 16 years in the U. S. Senate, I saw innumerable examples of how cities blessed with dynamic citizen leaders made the best use of their potential whereas other cities, often better endowed in other respects, tended to lag.

Local vigor will be matched by a friendly, helping hand from our nation's capital. President Johnson has

stressed a new concept—creative federalism.

Its goal is to foster healthy, prosperous metropolitan areas, including revitalized inner cities.

This concept respects local decisions and local direction.

It recognizes that federal assistance, both financial and technical, is necessary to help metropolitan areas solve their problems, but that the particular solutions should be local in character.

Creative federalism means programs, policies, and projects—locally inspired, locally developed, locally administered—but with a broader perspective that includes state and regional development, backed by federal assistance.

That is why there is a new U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and some 50 major programs of federal assistance to local government.

This includes major national assistance to combat poverty, to meet the problems of youth and the elderly, to replace ugliness with beauty. It involves new measures to provide more decent housing for the ill-housed, to restore people and neighborhoods, to develop parks, recreation areas, and neighborhood facilities, to better employment and education opportunities. And it helps to improve our urban transportation, and to bring opportunity on an equal basis to all urban citizens.

Many of these programs have been vigorously de-

Conversion of this downtown area in Fresno, California, into a Mall, complete with the greenery of flowers, splash of fountains, and comfort of benches, is a new development taking place in many cities. Malls help lure people back into cities for shopping and pleasure.





community *do* you want?" "What will it take to get that kind of community?" "What projects can I—we—initiate or join in to build a better community?"

Rotary's blueprints work. But modern needs tend to outrace even the most wide-awake towns.

Today's expanded highways may be adequate for present auto traffic, but not for tomorrow's. Nearby beaches or lakes may look crowded today, but wait till you see the waters jammed with swimmers and boats a few years from now.

These problems do concern me. As President Johnson's liaison with U. S. mayors, I know that City Hall alone can't solve today's and tomorrow's municipal needs—any more than counties or states or the Federal Government can; it is home town leadership with outside teamwork which has to do the job.

When I was mayor of Minneapolis, I called on business, professional, and religious leaders to help clean up our town—both literally and figuratively. They pitched in—irrespective of political party—and made our city a better place in which to live. Later, during my 16 years in the U. S. Senate, I saw innumerable examples of how cities blessed with dynamic citizen leaders made the best use of their potential whereas other cities, often better endowed in other respects, tended to lag.

Local vigor *will* be matched by a friendly, helping hand from our nation's capital. President Johnson has

stressed a new concept—creative federalism.

Its goal is to foster healthy, prosperous metropolitan areas, including revitalized inner cities.

This concept respects local decisions and local direction.

It recognizes that federal assistance, both financial and technical, is necessary to help metropolitan areas solve their problems, but that the particular solutions should be local in character.

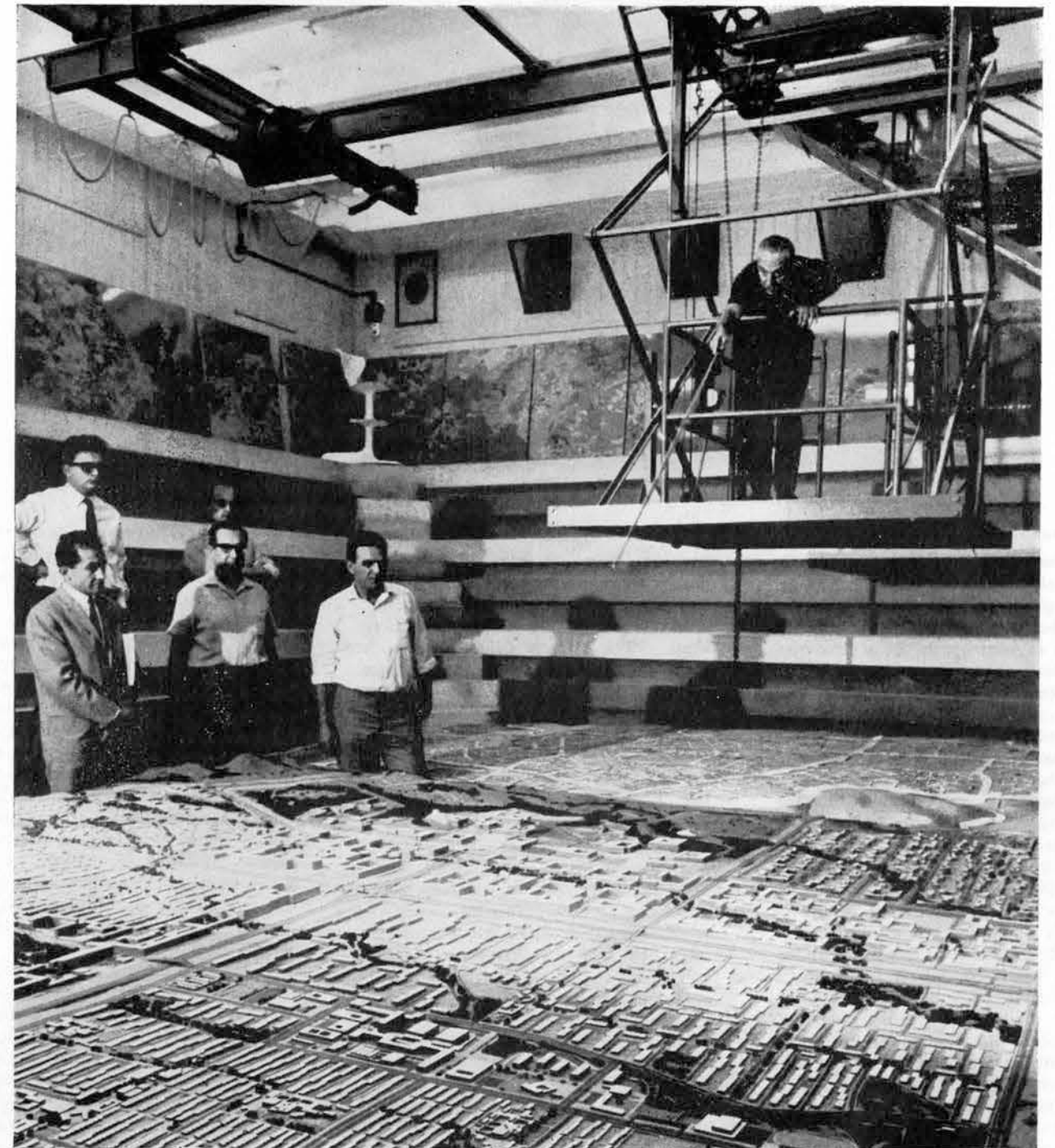
Creative federalism means programs, policies, and projects—locally inspired, locally developed, locally administered—but with a broader perspective that includes state and regional development, backed by federal assistance.

That is why there is a new U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and some 50 major programs of federal assistance to local government.

This includes major national assistance to combat poverty, to meet the problems of youth and the elderly, to replace ugliness with beauty. It involves new measures to provide more decent housing for the ill-housed, to restore people and neighborhoods, to develop parks, recreation areas, and neighborhood facilities, to better employment and education opportunities. And it helps to improve our urban transportation, and to bring opportunity on an equal basis to all urban citizens.

Many of these programs have been vigorously de-

*Conversion of this downtown area in Fresno, California, into a Mall, complete with the greenery of flowers, splash of fountains, and comfort of benches, is a new development taking place in many cities. Malls help lure people back into cities for shopping and pleasure.*



*Constantinos Doxiadis discusses with aides his plans for Pakistan's new capital of Islamabad, pointing down at a scale model of the city from a special platform which allows him to see it from every possible angle. The Greek-born city planner believes in looking on a city as "a growing organism" and rearranges cities around the world.*

bated. Sincere differences have been voiced as to their plans, timing, funding, administration, relationships between governments, and the respective roles of public and private effort.

But most men of good will see eye-to-eye at least on the human needs which the programs seek to fill. Blight does erode a city and stunts the human personality. Garbage littering the streets is more than a health hazard; it's a disgrace. Children can't learn in dirty, dingy schools—with underpaid teachers. Ghettos become tinderboxes that can be ignited in ugly destructive-

ness. Old age was meant to be something better than eking out an existence in musty and lonely rooms.

Slumism is not a new problem. As far back as 1892, the U. S. Congress appropriated money for a "study" of the slum situation.

Nor do big cities have a monopoly on problems. Smaller communities often have more than their share. They lack the planning staffs, the credit ratings, the municipal management power to carry out city-wide improvement. That is why Congress and the Administration have repeatedly





Housing—and indeed living itself—are simple in much of Senegal in western Africa.

given liberalized financing formulas to smaller cities in many of our urban assistance programs.

Whether your town is big or little, its future is in your hands. It is your own imagination, initiative, enterprise which will make the difference between wise use of available resources or neglect and indifference.

Fortunately, there is abundant evidence that citizen teams are "picking up the ball" and are running with it for civic "touchdowns."

In Trenton, N. J., the YMCA, the 4-H Clubs, and the Rotary Club have shared the job of providing activities and opportunities for young people in the city's eight public housing developments. Rotary's special role has been the Interact Clubs, in which high school students have been organized to tutor younger children in reading, writing, mathematics, and other subjects.

Recently in the troubled Hough area of Cleveland, Ohio, a Catholic and a Protestant church joined resources and, with the aid of a civic-minded head of a savings and loan association, developed the financing to take over two abandoned structures and rehabilitate them into good housing for more than 20 families. Here, the new rent supplement program, enacted last year, is being used to provide the supplemental rents that low-income Hough residents need to meet the costs of better housing.

But programs such as rent supplements, which make it possible for poor families to live in good, private housing, mean nothing unless local, private initiative develops housing for these needs.

In Providence, R. I., a group of local businessmen and civic leaders formed a limited dividend corporation to construct new housing in the blighted Lip-pitt Hill area. Using federal low-interest

housing loan programs, some 480 homes with monthly rentals starting at \$90 including utilities are now a reality.

Many people are calling Atchison, Kans., "The Miracle City of the Midwest." Others refer to it as "Renaissance by the River." Both are apt titles for this city where, in July, 1958, two disastrous floods all but wiped out the business district of the city. Surveying the wreckage, the people of Atchison were convinced that a major effort was needed to restore the city's core.

Planning involved practically everyone in Atchison. Numerous public meetings informed the citizens about plans and considerations for the downtown renewal projects. Block meetings were held with merchants in the redevelopment area. Housewives campaigned in support of the project. And on election day the city voted more than 4-1 in support of urban renewal bonds to pay for the local share of the cost of the project.

Today, in place of damaged and dilapidated commercial structures, fountains play, flowers bloom, shoppers abound, children ride self-operated merry-go-rounds, while their parents patronize the attractive shops on a modern downtown mall. The merchants report increased sales up to 30 percent over pre-mall days. The Atchison Mall is pointed to as a model for other smaller cities' downtown problems.

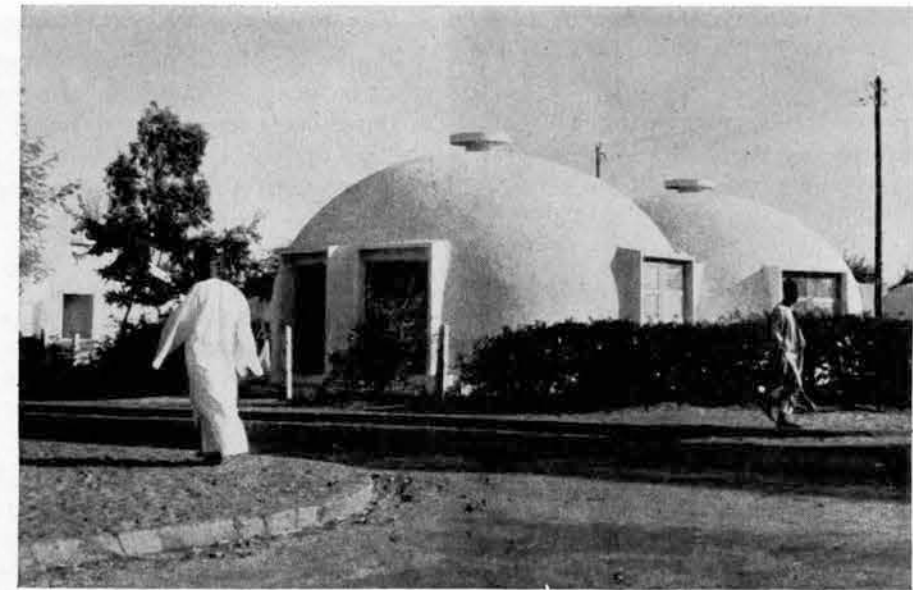
In my own home city, Minneapolis, Minn., organized action by business and civic leadership, joined with city and federal support, is achieving major renovations and changes in the city and its future. The Gateway District, through private leadership and initiative, is being developed into one of the most modern business centers of our country, reflecting the beauty and convenience that our urban centers can have—if we make

them that way. Federal help is being used to provide a limited transit way for this center and to keep it free for pedestrian enjoyment and use. The entire project is planned in conjunction with related renewal and housing projects.

Among the new federal aids we now have is assistance to local communities to develop and provide recreational and park space where it is critically needed in disadvantaged areas. This past year, I have given special effort to the lighting and opening up of playground areas for use at night, especially in the nation's capital. Much of the problem of urban youth stems not from the young people, but from a city that provides for them by day, but closes its doors to them at night.

Even with federal help, which can today make possible excellent facilities and areas, the basic job remains with the local community and its citizenry. For a lighted playground has little attraction to young people if there is nothing to do there. The recreational programs and the supervision to be provided must come from the city and its citizens. Here is a ready-made opportunity for members of Rotary and their fellow service organizations to organize the citizen help and financing which will take youth off the streets and give it the opportunity to grow and mature.

There are innumerable encouraging stories today of what business and other leadership is doing to modernize the structure and life of our cities. In Little Rock, Ark., it is the Urban Progress Association, which has provided the motive power for large-scale improvement in urban areas and housing. In Pittsburgh, Pa., it has been the Allegheny Conference and its agency, ACTION-Housing, which has carried on the early redevelopment of the Golden Triangle, rebuilding much of the central city, pro-



But now new low-cost housing comes to Senegal. Scene is a suburb of Dakar, the capital.

viding cultural facilities and making breakthroughs in lower-cost housing. In Oil City, Pa., it took the young blood of the Junior Chamber of Commerce to stir the citizens into action and planning so as to renew worn-out areas of the city.

In the past, some people tended to think that when local problems became national crises, (as some of our urban problems have become), the answer lay in Washington alone.

That is not the case. The Federal Government will be glad to channel resources to meet national-type problems which might otherwise overwhelm individual metropolitan areas.

But the urban problem is the tale of two cities. One of the cities is Washington where, under President Johnson's program for urban America, needed help is now being offered on a large scale.

But the other city is even more important. It is your home town. That is where the real answer to the problem lies. It is up to you, as a citizen, as a member of your Rotary Club, as a leader in your community to deal constructively with the forces of growth and change.

The need for your participation, for your support in civic improvement was never so great. And the opportunities for you to contribute to your community's greatness and to its future strength are unparalleled.

Rotarians are today among the most active participants in efforts for a better life in many U. S. towns and cities as well as many nations elsewhere. There is always something in your home town that needs doing and needs you to do it.

Many "adopted" home towns in other lands are also the beneficiary of such good works.

Three-hundred-and-forty-seven U. S. cities are teamed up with 376 cities in 54 countries of the free world. The Sister

Cities exchange information and assistance on building better communities for a world at peace. For example, civic leadership in Pensacola, Fla., built a small health clinic for the poorest citizens of sister city Chimbote, Peru. The day it opened, the citizens of the barrio were so grateful they named the clinic: "The Miracle of Pensacola."

The idea caught on with the women of Chimbote. They immediately started their own self-help program by building small clinics for other depressed areas of their city.

Pensacola then raised \$50,000 through the efforts of Captain Harold B. Grow, U.S.N. retired. This money was used to build a health and recreation center for underprivileged youngsters in Chimbote on land provided by Chimbote businessmen. This combined effort of non-government cooperation quickly inspired the public to other constructive efforts.

The sister or town affiliation program serves in many other ways to help cities help each other build better places in which to live and grow. For example, one of the top city planners for Tokyo spent 10 months in sister city New York studying city planning. Later, New York City's top planner spent three months in Tokyo studying problems of mass transportation and other major problems that beset large urban areas.

In Panama City, Panama, the North American private sector has begun an urban development community program which includes the selection and training of local leaders who might, in the future, assume more responsible positions in their barrios. Approximately 90 potential community leaders have been selected for training in such subjects as community development, economics, politics, civics, psychology, and human relations.

Young U. S. citizens often lead the way. In Venezuela, the members of a non-profit organization called *Accion en Venezuela*, which was founded mainly with support from U. S. companies and was originally staffed by 30 young Americans, have been working and living side by side with urban slum dwellers since 1961. The members of *Accion*, generally young people, are not offering charity. They are acting as catalysts. They begin by helping the slum community to determine its greatest need: "Is it a school? A supply of pure water? A community center?" Once that has been decided, *Accion's* next step is to help the community get U. S. and Venezuelan companies to donate any materials that cannot be provided by the community itself, and if technicians are needed, to help find experts willing to donate their time. Finally the community's inhabitants, together with the members of *Accion*, supply the labor to complete their project.

Is *Accion* successful? The Venezuelans know so. Today, more than 40 percent of *Accion's* funds come from Venezuelan companies, and most of its activists are young citizens of that country. So successful has *Accion* been that an international organization with headquarters in New York is starting similar programs elsewhere in Latin America.

As a Rotary article once well stated, "It's a Wonderful Worldful of Service."

# THE GUARDSMAN

## Still the Minute Man

by the Honorable Hubert Humphrey  
Vice-president of the United States

A GUARDSMAN and the young wife of another Guardsman recently wrote President Johnson. The sentiments they conveyed go to the heart of America's feelings for this great component of our Armed Forces.

The Guardsman who wrote the President described himself as a 35-year-old American. He happens to be a Negro. He has had 16 years of Guard service and at the time was transferring to a Selected Reserve Force (SRF) outfit. He expressed an understanding of the loneliness of the position of the Chief Executive, and of the awesome burdens he must bear. He concluded: "... you have some of us little guys down here with you. I am well aware that in joining this (SRF) unit, I may be throwing away what has taken years to achieve (in business) . . . but I feel . . . I owe it to my country . . . the only country I know and the only country I wish to know. God bless you and strengthen you, Mr. President."

The wife wrote that her Guardsman husband enlisted several years ago in what has now been designated as an SRF outfit. She told of their shared pride in his service, their deep conviction of its importance, and their acceptance of its demands. She expressed dismay that some members of their community belittle the efforts of the Guard.

"Is there nothing," she wrote, "that can be done to educate the general public to the need and worth of our proud Guardsmen?"

Certainly, a great deal should be done to remind our people of the Guard's vital importance. Honor to the Guard constitutes justice to its members and their families. Proper recognition is also very appropriate to a force whose entire history has been so inter-related with each of our 50 States.

The Guard's mission never has been more important, nor more demanding on those who perform it. I can assure the wife of the Guardsman who wrote the President that these facts are appreciated fully by the Commander-in-Chief, and by those who lead our Armed Forces. I believe that this understanding is shared by the American public to a greater degree than she realizes.

You are undergoing the hardest training that Guardsmen ever have been called upon to perform while on inactive duty.

This training effort—and the resources to support it—are, of course, concentrated in the Army Guard outfits that have been selected to attain immediate mobilization-readiness, and in the Air Guard Squadrons selected for immediate combat-readiness. But the responsibilities of Guardsmen who are not in these units, have not been lifted.

The success of the Selected Reserve Force in meeting its mobilization-readiness goals answers loud and clear any doubts about what citizen-soldiers can accomplish on inactive duty. It dispels any doubt about your professional qualifications to conduct your own larger unit training; and it proves that you will devote the time that is necessary for training, away from the civilian jobs at which you earn a livelihood for your families.

You have been authorized the training time, and with the cooperation of employer and family you have utilized it; you have been provided with the essential training equipment; and your Battalions have





met their training tests with what are, overall, highly satisfactory marks.

The results are far-reaching. Three National Guard Infantry Divisions, plus six separate Guard Brigades, plus 1,000 smaller support units of the Guard and of the Army Reserve—all ready for mobilization in strength, training, and administration—constitute a powerful strategic reserve to back up the Nation's foreign policy.

Thirteen Groups of Tactical Fighter and Tactical Reconnaissance aircraft, plus radar control elements, which are in the Air Guard's accelerated training program, constitute another powerful instrument available for our President to, in his words, "prove to aggressive nations that the use of force to conquer others is a losing game."

#### "... THE FLEXIBILITY OF RESPONSE ..."

I believe that military historians of the future will give full weight to the flexibility of response that our Reserve Forces in 1966 allow our Government in dealing with the situation in Viet Nam. I believe that the policy and its implementation which produced these forces will be cited as a significant milestone in our military history. All Guardsmen and Reservists who have a part in establishing this milestone have reason for pride—your efforts count not only in National security today, but they set a pattern for the future.

I am aware that the Guard's efforts in the current military situation are not devoted only to preparation and training for mobilization.

The daily stream of aircraft carrying military cargo into Viet Nam includes many that bear the insignia of the Air National Guard Airlift units from many States. I am informed that these Air Guard flights are at the rate of approximately 75 each month, and that your overseas missions flown for the Military Airlift Command since last January have been at the rate of over 200 each month. Plainly, pilots and crews who fly missions of this distance and nature are professionally qualified for their jobs.

The record of the Army National Guard's NIKE Batteries in the Nation's air defenses remains impressive. I note that 21 of these Batteries have just won the Army Air Defense Command's "E" award for excellence in all phases of operations maintained continuously over a 12-month period. I do not know how many Americans realize that the Guard mans over half of the NIKE Air Defense Batteries in the Continental United States and in Hawaii. I can assure you, however, that National defense authorities know it, and know the load that it takes off the Active Establishment.

My purpose in this brief review of the Army and Air National Guard's National defense mission has not been to reveal anything new and startling to you. You are deeply involved in this mission; you know at first hand how you are accomplishing it.

My purpose is to let you know that I recognize

what you are doing and that I recognize its importance to our Country. I do my best to fulfill the request of the Guardsman's young wife to the President by conveying my pride in the Guard to my fellow Americans, and my appreciation for the sacrifice made by Guardsmen's wives and their families as well.

Granted, many Americans do not follow the complexities of our military policy, and do not recognize your role in this policy at this time.

#### THE GUARD'S STATE RESPONSIBILITIES

This is not unexpected. Professional military knowledge is not the province of every citizen. It is hardly possible, however, that there can be an American who does not recognize the nature and importance of the State responsibilities of his Guardsmen neighbors. These men are as much a part of the scene when life and property in the community are threatened as are the fireman, the policeman, and the workers in all the agencies that aid and comfort the injured and the distressed.

Emergency relief after man-made or natural disaster has been one of my deep interests for many years. As Mayor of Minneapolis, I worked closely with law enforcement and citizen leaders to protect the public safety. During my 16 years in the U.S. Senate, I sought



Symbolic of the ready-now status of the Air Guard's "BEEF BROTH" units is this rack of SIDEWINDER missiles ready for loading on a F100C of the 113th Tactical Fighter Group, District of Columbia Army National Guard.



(Left): Mr. Humphrey, flown to Minnesota in an Air Guard aircraft, surveys heavy damage in the wake of a disastrous 1965 tornado. At right (next to Gov. Karl Ralvaag) is the late Brig Gen Leon Hagen, Asst Adjutant General of Minnesota.

(Below): Illustrating Mr. Humphrey's recognition of the Guard's vital contribution in disaster relief is this scene showing Guardsmen with a "DUKW" that handled people, animals, food, mail and other necessities, during flood duty.



(Below): Representative of the Guard's "backup for the buildup" as embodied in the Selected Reserve Force is self-propelled howitzer of Colorado's Battery C, 2d Battalion, 157th Artillery, firing during its Army Training Test.





(Left): Both Army Guard and Air Guard contributed to the unique airlift of Christmas packages to Servicemen in Viet Nam. Here, a truck of Company C, 141st Support Battalion, Washington Army National Guard, delivers cargo at McChord Air Force Base after unloading palletized cargo for shipment aboard Utah Air National Guard C97.

(Right): RF84Fs of Arkansas' 188th Tactical Reconnaissance Group, one of the Air Guard's "BEEF BROTH" units that stands ready for any contingency, fly a mission. One is taking on fuel from a KC97L aerial tanker of Illinois' 126th Air Refueling Wing.



strong Civil Defense and related programs. Two editions of a Disaster Relief Manual were published as Senate Documents at my direction—for use by State and local authorities.

Whenever major disasters have struck, Guardsmen and other military units have been the backbone of the life-saving "search and rescue" phase. Rapid evacuation, provision of food, medicine and shelter in armories and other facilities have helped relieve suffering and save countless lives. The mercy missions Guardsmen have flown, sandbags they have filled against floods, the helpless they have served, the property they have safeguarded—reach impressive figures each year.

Fire, flood, windstorm, earthquake—these are impersonal forces of destruction against which you, the Guardsmen, pit your strength, discipline and training. Disasters test your teamwork, resourcefulness, and courage in the face of danger. However, the hardest test—as I see it—is when Guardsmen must restrain fellow citizens who abandon the processes of law and of peaceful protest to try to right wrongs—real or fancied—by inflicting violence on their neighbors. Your two-word, understated title for this is "civil disturbance."

The National Guard records over 64 instances since World War II in which it has been called in to halt civil disturbances.

In some of the most remarkable records of peacetime performance, Guard units have fulfilled their mission with a balanced degree of strength and restraint which even potential critics have praised.

They—you—have exercised judgment when a hasty, ill-conceived response in a tense situation could have re-ignited lethal fuses. You have been firm, but fair; decisive, but not reckless or needlessly provocative.

Dr. Martin Luther King, speaking of the work of Guardsmen in Chicago in July, said "The discipline and attitude of National Guard troops employed in the community is also deserving of praise by all persons who cherish peace."

Governor Otto Kerner of Illinois also expressed himself as pleased with the operation of his State's National Guardsmen. These two opinions, coupled with the displeasure of those who instigated the violence, make up, in themselves, a very favorable after-action report. It is paralleled by the record of dozens of other performances of civil duty by Guardsmen in every part of the Country.

From my observation, the long traditions and heritage of the Army and Air National Guard draw forth the sense of duty and love of Country that are latent in our youth. Military training and a mission to perform give direction to this sense of duty and patriotism. The result is the fine body of citizen-soldiers that we have today. ♦

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# NATIONAL CIVIC REVIEW

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Fate of the Primary

Charles Evans Hughes

A More Perfect Union

Hubert H. Humphrey

The Perils of 'Sharing'

William Anderson

The Value of Bigness

Charlton F. Chute



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See inside back cover for list of officers.

# A More Perfect Union

Vice President calls for innovation, collaboration at all levels to make federal system fully capable.

By HUBERT H. HUMPHREY\*

WHEN American historians of the next century look back on the 1960's, they will underscore the fact that this decade witnessed a major reshaping of our federal-state-local relationships.

The Johnson Administration's theory of federalism began with an emphasis on urgently needed programs—on developing them and securing their enactment. Thanks to the remarkable success of these efforts, the focal point of attention now has shifted to improved administration in the field of intergovernmental relations.

To those with a sense of history, this shift from creation and innovation to consolidation and effective implementation should come as no surprise. But to those who know, and knew, the need for a vigorous national response to the pressing needs of our citizens in the cities and in the countryside, of our states and localities, the program emphasis had to come first. This response produced a series of landmark legislative triumphs; it also produced management difficulties, in part, because the Administration's determined dedication to the partnership theory of federalism meant that the new programs would be jointly administered by

the states, localities and other intermediary jurisdictions.

## Legislative Triumphs

In volume alone, the legislative record of the past three years warrants examination. Nineteen basic education measures were submitted to Congress and enacted during this period—supported by appropriations double that voted for education by all the previous Congresses combined. Twenty-six health bills were passed, with more money voted than during the entire 168-year history of the Public Health Service. All told, some 54 new general programs were enacted, involving 160 separate authorizations and an additional \$5 billion yearly in federal funds.

The Administration's consistent adherence to the partnership principle is clearly dramatized in this legislative record, since practically all of these new programs are intergovernmental in nature. The direct federal-citizen approach was rejected in all but one major instance—medicare. Instead, an expanded partnership approach was adopted, requiring strong states and localities and relying on joint efforts in planning, use of manpower and financing to achieve the high purposes established in these programs. This collaborative approach increased federal aid disbursements to states and localities by more than a third since 1964.

\* Mr. Humphrey is Vice President of the United States. He was formerly a U. S. senator from Minnesota and mayor of Minneapolis.



It increased the federal aid share of all general revenue available to state and local governments by more than 6 per cent. It resulted in a disbursement of nearly \$40 million in federal aid to state and local governments during the past three years.

#### *A New Partnership*

In addition to expanding federal aid to states and localities, the Administration has transformed the grant partnership in other major respects:

First, increased attention has been given the fiscal needs and problems confronting urban areas. In fiscal 1968, total federal aid to urban areas will reach \$10.3 billion—nearly three times the 1961 figure.

Second, federal assistance directly to all local governments has soared during the past few years—partly in response to urgent local demands and partly in an attempt to inject greater flexibility into the grant structure. In this fiscal year, \$3.8 billion out of a total \$14.6 billion fell in this category—more than double the figure for 1965.

Third, nearly all of the recent joint action programs recognized the varying needs and unequal fiscal capacity of recipient states and localities. Apportionment formulas emphasize fiscal capacity and program need, while matching requirements generally weigh the differing abilities of jurisdictions to support the aided functions.

Fourth, there has been an extraordinary expansion of project grants geared to stimulating new program efforts and innovations in existing governmental activities. These en-

actments give wide discretion and marked encouragement to states and localities to initiate bold experiments in numerous areas.

Finally, many of these joint action programs constitute entirely new departures in tough and frequently technical program areas that hitherto had been ignored or treated in a fragmented fashion by the various levels of government. Regional economic development, the war on poverty, programs for the diverse needs of the young and the old, model cities and metropolitan development are but a few of the examples that can be cited.

A primary reliance on the states and localities, more funds for joint action programs, the admission of new members to the grant partnership, greater recognition of the equalization factor and major pioneering joint action undertakings—these are the underlying intergovernmental themes in the programs that Congress and the Administration have recently established. When taken as a whole, they clearly dramatize the Administration's determined effort to help meet the pressing social and economic needs of the American people, while preserving the decentralizing features of our federal system.

#### *Administrative Troubles*

While adhering to traditional principles and easing state and local financial problems, this rapid increase in grant programs has created new stresses and produced new suspicions in federalism's already overburdened administrative network. Many of these difficulties are simply the natural by-product of an effort to trans-

late legislative objectives into administrative attainments. Some relate to our failure to relate old to new programs effectively. Some stem from our effort to achieve higher, more uniform levels of performance in certain program areas, and this always causes difficulties. Some result from our deep concern in meeting diverse needs of whole regions, age groups, the poor, the disadvantaged, while relying on the more traditional, narrow categorical program approach in achieving legislative implementation. Some administrative headaches have been caused by the extraordinary manpower demands—especially in the technical and professional areas—of the new programs. Some arise from the differing program emphases of the states as against local governments; the federal government has attempted to respond to the conflicting demands of both these levels, but this conflict among the other partners has not eased the task of effective administration. Finally, some of the problems of implementation stem from the fact that some federal agencies, a number of states and many localities have not developed the administrative capability to make effective use of many new programs.

#### *The Administration's Response*

The Administration is fully aware of all of these problems. What is more, we have done something about it. To strengthen federalism's communications network and to develop improved liaison, high-level contact for local governments has been provided through the Vice President's office and for the states through the

Office of Emergency Planning in the Executive Office of the President. At presidential direction, the Office of Emergency Planning has pioneered in launching a series of field trips involving several high ranking Administration officials, to consult with the governors and other state officials on problems associated with intergovernmental programs. And last year, the Bureau of the Budget, in conjunction with departmental officials and various public interest groups, conducted five in-depth field surveys of the problems being encountered by governors and local officials in their relations with the federal government.

Last November, the President issued a landmark memorandum to the heads of the departments and agencies to again underscore his belief that creative federalism, in essence, is a partnership and that improved communication is an essential feature of this relationship:

To the fullest practical extent, I want you to take steps to afford representation of the chief executives of state and local government the opportunity to advise and consult in the development and execution of programs which directly affect the conduct of state and local affairs. I believe these arrangements will greatly strengthen the federal system at all levels. Our objective is to make certain that vital new federal assistance programs are made workable at the point of impact. I am asking the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to work with you, with the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, and with other public interest groups representing state and local government in developing useful and productive arrangements to help carry out this policy.

As a follow-up to this memorandum, federal departments and agencies are in the process of developing effective plans for improving their consultation arrangements with governors, mayors, city managers and county executives to provide them with timely information on new or changing program procedures and also the opportunity to comment and criticize. Each department and agency involved is to designate a high level official to work closely with the executive office on intergovernmental matters and to implement the President's memorandum at the departmental level. To aid federal officials in developing improved relations with state and local chief executives, the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations has been assigned the task of establishing a reference service. When called upon, the ACIR will arrange for advisory panels to consult with federal officials. If used effectively, this positive step taken by the President should bridge a basic communications gap that has hindered effective intergovernmental administration.

\* \* \*

Improved coordination is a second major theme of the Administration's effort to strengthen the implementation of intergovernmental programs. Nearly all of the actions geared to developing an improved communications network will inevitably strengthen the bases for greater coordination. In addition, other innovations should be noted.

First, there has been a definite strengthening of the role of the Bureau of the Budget in this critical

area. Its line of communications with state and local representatives has been beefed up. Its field trips and numerous surveys of problems associated with programs are beginning to pay off. But above all, the bureau now clearly has an intergovernmental focus that in the months to come will be one of the major forces prompting reform in the federal administrative sector.

Second, last year's landmark model cities legislation has significant implications for those concerned with the problems of coordination. This program, of course, constitutes a new strategy for meeting the needs of individual cities and neighborhoods within cities. It marks the first major federal effort to treat the social and physical causes of urban disintegration as a part of a single problem. It will help communities to plan and carry out coordinated, comprehensive programs large enough to remove blight and offer social services from a variety of sources. Two types of assistance will be available: (1) the complete range of all existing federal grant-in-aid programs relating to human and physical renewal and (2) supplemental grants to help finance any project activity within an approved, locally developed demonstration program. In these two ways, eligible cities are given wide discretion to develop their own locally tailored plan of urban attack. This experimental model cities program clearly will require a degree of coordination of federal programs never attempted or achieved heretofore.

Third, at the metropolitan level, the metropolitan development act of

1966 provides major new weapons in the battle to achieve more orderly areawide development through improved management of federal grant-in-aid programs at the federal level and that of the individual area involved. This legislation authorizes metropolitan expeditors to provide the information and assistance the localities involved might desire. It requires review of applications for federal assistance under a range of metropolitan development programs by an areawide agency composed of or responsible to the locally elected officials. This review and comment requirement will go far to develop representative areawide institutions concerned with improved coordination, better comprehensive planning and common sense ways of dealing with the problems of chaotic urban growth.

\* \* \*

Finally, this legislation would authorize an innovative program of supplementary grants for effective metropolitan planning and local implementation of areawide program plans. The supplementary grants for metropolitan development facilities, along with the planning requirements of this new program, will be a major factor in strengthening the institutional and technical capacity of metropolitan areas to coordinate and direct significant intergovernmental development activities.

Another dimension of the Administration's battle to reduce interlevel conflict was the President's September memorandum instructing seven departments and agencies to take steps to coordinate development of planning efforts to avoid antagonisms

and duplication. The President called for the fullest coordination in fixing the boundaries of multi-jurisdictional planning units assisted by the federal government, and stated that such boundaries should be consistent with established state planning districts and regions. This directive was geared toward ending what had become a major source of jurisdictional tension. Through these and other ways, the Administration has sought to strengthen the bases of improved coordination in intergovernmental programs.

Closely linked to the broad themes of improved communications and coordination is the equally significant problem of grant consolidation. As the earlier analysis of recent grant developments suggested, the number, complexity and fragmentation of federal grants-in-aid, in and of themselves, have added to the administrative problem and severely impeded efforts in the other two areas. This narrow categorization tends to reduce authority of policy-makers at all levels with respect to basic budgeting and programing decisions.

In short, it tends to enhance the position of professional and functional government people. Last year, Congress and the Administration took a major step toward reversing this trend with the enactment of the partnership in health act. This legislation, which has not received the publicity it deserves, makes it possible to merge some sixteen previously separate health grants by combining operational grants with health planning assistance to state governments. Wide discretion is given to the states to develop their own comprehensive



health planning and services programs.

As a follow-up to this effort, the Bureau of the Budget, in cooperation with the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, is now examining the whole spectrum of categorical grants in HEW with a view to recommending consolidation and simplification. In time, other departments will join in this critical effort to overhaul and consolidate grant programs.

On still another front, the Administration has pioneered in attempting to achieve greater decentralization of decision-making within the federal establishment. HEW's Secretary John W. Gardner and HUD's Secretary Robert C. Weaver are making an all out effort to buttress the authority of the regional offices of their respective departments. If successful, this would lead to improved liaison with state and local officials, speedier processing of grant and loan applications, and a meaningful limitation of the wide discretion that program specialists now enjoy. It should be recognized at the outset, however, that this battle will not be easily won, since far too many officials at all levels, and for a variety of reasons, prefer to do business in Washington.

#### *Call for Total Partnership*

Improved communications, greater coordination, more consolidation and genuine decentralization, these are the underlying themes of the Administration's energetic effort to "see to it that the new programs work effectively," as President Johnson put it in his State of the Union message. In this message, which dealt so

largely with intergovernmental relations, the President underscored the fact that some of the new programs "do not yet have the capacity to absorb well or wisely all the money that can be put into them," and that "administrative skills and trained manpower are just as vital to their success as dollars." He warned that "we must continue to strengthen the administration of every program if . . . success is to come—as we know it must."

Administration sponsorship and congressional enactment of ten reorganization plans, and the creation of the new Departments of Housing and Urban Development and Transportation were cited as major efforts in this direction. Further, he promised that "every program will be thoroughly evaluated" and that "grant-in-aid programs will be improved and simplified as desired by many of our governors and local administrators." As has been indicated, much already has been done to revamp the review process.

Equally significant, however, the President called for a "more effective partnership at all levels of American government." He warned that:

Federal energy is essential, but it is not enough. Only a total working partnership between federal, state and local governments can succeed. The test of that partnership will be the concern of each public organization, each private institution, each responsible citizen. Each state, county and city needs to examine its capacity for government in today's world. Some will need to organize and reshape their methods of administration—as we are doing. Others will need to revise their constitutions and their laws to bring them up to date—as we are doing. Above all, we must find ways in which the multitude

of small jurisdictions can be brought together more effectively.

#### *Intergovernmental Administration— An Intergovernmental Problem*

In short, more effective cooperation among the levels of government has become a paramount goal of this Administration. The drive for better communications, improved coordination, greater consolidation and meaningful decentralization can become effective only if all levels collaborate in seeking their implementation. This clearly means that states and localities must assume their full share of the burden of upgrading intergovernmental administration and equipping themselves for mounting management responsibilities in this age of administrative federalism. This means more than the capacity to use grant-in-aid programs effectively, although it involves that. It means, above all, the development of an administrative capability which permits these jurisdictions to meet their own rapidly expanding program responsibilities.

Real reforms cannot be achieved by the federal government alone. The nature of contemporary intergovernmental relations dictates a full fledged effort at all levels. For this reason, the states and localities must launch their own attack on the enemies of bad management—bureaucratic pluralism, haphazard and largely functional planning, the short supply of fully professional personnel, and archaic administrative and fiscal procedures. Congress and the Administration can be sympathetic to these efforts, but the basic job of mounting and sustaining an effective drive against these threats can only come from the

jurisdictions that possess the constitutional and political authority to cope with them.

Public administration in a federal system is never a simple task. A certain amount of inefficiency is always a by-product of a system that takes pride in its diversity and steadfastly adheres to the decentralized principles of its constitutional and political life. Our goal, then, must be less friction, less conflict, less duplication, and all within the context of a partnership that is fully collaborative.

This Administration and the Congress by word of deed have done much already to meet some of the more glaring problems. Many states and municipalities have taken parallel action. But all governments must continue and expand this effort if the mounting needs of the American people are to be met.

Nearly nine score years ago, James Madison wrote:

It is too early for politicians to presume on our forgetting that the public good, the real welfare of the great body of the people, is the supreme object to be pursued; and that no form of government whatever has any other value than as it may be fitted for the attainment of this object . . .

Madison here was arguing for the adoption of the constitution and the development of a "more perfect Union." Circumstances have changed, but our "supreme object" is the same as his and our view of the Union is also his. Like the Founding Fathers, we must innovate if the great promise of the Preamble is to be preserved for subsequent generations of American citizens.

## National Municipal League

Founded 1894

Incorporated 1923

*The National Municipal League is a non-profit, non-partisan educational association of individuals and organizations dedicated to the proposition that informed, competent citizens, participating fully in public affairs in their home communities, are the key to good local, state and national government.*

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# **One Seat, Ten Seats or Twenty?**

Are multi-member electoral districts, when used in combination with some single-member districts, a violation of the "one man, one vote" doctrine? John F. Banzhaf, III, author of an earlier study on the inequities inherent in a system of weighted voting, has now applied the same approach to a study of multi-member districts. His conclusion: Multi-member districts can be proven to be inequitable by simple mathematical calculation. The article\* has already been used in court testimony and will doubtless be cited for years to come.

## **Multi-Member Electoral Districts—Do They Violate the "One Man, One Vote" Principle**

30 pages, 50 cents

\* Reprinted from the *Yale Law Journal*, Volume 75, Number 8, July 1966

**National Municipal League**  
**Carl H. Pforzheimer Building**  
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Vice President Humphrey:

**'DOCTORS, LET US BE PARTNERS'**

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## A LETTER FROM THE PUBLISHER

For the first time in MWN's history, we are publishing a signed article as our cover story. We are breaking our tradition of anonymous reporting in order to present in this issue a dynamic appeal to the medical profession by Hubert H. Humphrey, Vice President of the United States.

Coming from a man who was originally considered a "radical" in medical-political thinking, this message to doctors represents a whole new look in the relationship of government to medicine.

In his article, Mr. Humphrey makes a statement that we feel is particularly appropriate to the pages of MWN: "More than ever," says the Vice President, "we need a dialogue with doctors."

The problem is, where can such a dialogue take place? It is often hard to find an impartial platform on which various viewpoints can be aired without distortion. MWN has tried to provide such a platform, and we are especially proud that the Vice President has chosen our pages for his dialogue with the medical profession.

As a magazine for physicians, we naturally report in detail governmental actions and ideas which affect and concern physicians. But our coverage of behind-the-scenes activities in Washington may be just as important to doctors as our news coverage. In a way, it is more important, since as an impartial publication we have an opportunity to present to doctors not only information but insights and viewpoints which offer an indispensable background to understanding. We have done so even when these ideas have run counter to our readers' traditional thinking.

When Medicare was still in the discussion stages we sought to open up a channel of communication between our readers and the Administration. Our aim was to bring representatives of differing viewpoints together so that they could agree on a common denominator and cooperate in making the inevitable program acceptable and effective.

When Commissioner Goddard assumed control of the FDA, we avoided the general cry of alarm about the man whom some referred to as "the knight on horseback." What was needed, we felt, was a clear atmosphere in which Dr. Goddard could take up the tremendous responsibility which he hoped to exercise for the benefit of the public and the profession. As time has passed even his severest critics have come to admit his integrity, sincerity, and capacity, and they now recognize that the FDA is beginning to reassume its role of partnership with the medical profession as well as the pharmaceutical industry.

Likewise, in presenting our carefully-researched articles on the actions and beliefs of such men as Dr. James Shannon of NIH, Sen. Lister Hill, Rep. John Fogarty, and others on Capitol Hill, we have tried to provide just that opportunity for a "dialogue with medicine" which Mr. Humphrey emphasizes in this issue.

So when the Vice President proposed that he address the medical profession directly through the pages of MWN we welcomed the opportunity this offered for keeping open the lines of communication in these crucial days which mark a new era in the relations between government and medicine.

We urge you not only to read the article, but to read between its lines as well.

*Maxwell M. Geffen*

In a special article for MWN, the Vice President stresses need for government and medicine to cooperate

# 'Doctors, Let Us Be Partners'

by HUBERT H. HUMPHREY

Some of the most dynamic advances in the history of American medicine are now taking place. They result from medicine's response to needs as the profession feels them, and from the rising expectations of the American people for more and better health services.

As these advances are made, however, a key problem also results—how to expand and broaden health services without diluting their quality. More specifically, the problem is to overcome the formidable financial barriers that have separated many Americans from adequate health care, without restricting the freedom of the doctor. As the government launches an increasing number of health programs, the aim must be to provide maximum freedom for the practitioner while at the same time bringing higher quality of services to every element of our population.

This requires the fullest cooperation between a wide variety of private and official resources so that private initiative can flourish and the doctor-patient relationship can be maintained, strengthened, and unrestricted.

The challenge can be met. Excellence in the delivery of health services must follow attainments in medical research and education. More than ever, the great need is for teamwork. More than ever, we need a dialogue with the medical profession.

The backdrop for the federal government's new programs of assistance in health care, in cooperation with the medical profession, is a changing, growing, aspiring America. Consider:

► The over-all population is rising. Soon it will be 200 million; by 1970, 210 million; by 1985, 250 million.

► General standards of living are rising. A record-breaking continuity of prosperity has given our people faith in themselves and a desire to en-

joy in good health still more of the good things of life.

► More Americans are living to advanced years, thanks to medicine's impressive progress. The 19 million Americans over 65 today will increase to 25 million in 1985.

► More Americans are being rescued from the dreary cycle of poverty, ignorance, illiteracy, and disease.

The result is an unprecedented demand on the medical and allied health

*'In the new era of partnership, the role of the federal government is limited but significant. As required by law, government seeks to assist medicine, not to dominate or control or interfere unnecessarily.'*

professions. Before the demand can be filled, serious shortages of manpower must be overcome. But sheer expansion of numbers is not enough. Continued high quality is crucial, as is improved organization in the delivery of health and related services. Better services to the one fifth of American families caught in the cycle of poverty is a special challenge.

The goal is to serve the whole patient, fulfilling his needs with a degree of continuity and integration which has often been lacking. This was a theme of the recent report by the National Commission on Community Health Services, sponsored by the American

Public Health Association and the National Health Council. And this report emphasized that the physician should be the central point for all medical and related services to his patient.

In community after community, medical leadership is re-examining how available personnel, institutions, and equipment can voluntarily serve to better advantage. Imaginative demonstration projects are being undertaken in many places. Civic, business, labor, and other leaders are joining with the medical profession to attempt new and improved forms of health care. Group practice is increasing, including prepayment health care plans. The pluralism which is America's distinctive strength is rapidly evolving.

This change, encouraged by the government, is being brought about not for its own sake, but to meet the emerging needs of our time. The adjustment often is difficult. But what a mistake to insist on rigid adherence to the status quo, when there is a chance to break through to higher ground of human service!

American medicine already is the beacon of the world—a fact that has personally been brought home to me in my travels. No country can match ours in the depth and breadth of our high-caliber personnel and institutions. From the ends of the earth, foreign professionals now come to learn from our clinics, medical schools, researchers, and other life scientists. All over the world, high rank is accorded our medical journals, textbooks, films, drugs, medical devices, equipment.

How ironic then, that with all these advances there are segments of our own people who do not benefit. "In this country," President Johnson has said, "medical scientists have done much to improve human health and prolong human life. Yet as these advances come, vital segments of our





*Mr. Humphrey and the President confer frequently about Administration proposals for health-program legislation.*

populace are being left behind—behind barriers of age, economics, geography, or community resources.”

Our task today, the President said, is “to help all our people surmount these needless barriers to the enjoyment of the promise and reality of better health.”

To bring the fruits of medical advances to all the people, government officials have been meeting, fruitfully, around the conference table with a vast variety of interested groups. They are talking and working with representatives of the American Medical Association, the Association of American Medical Colleges, specialist organizations, the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, insurance carriers.

In the new era of partnership, the role of the federal government is limited but significant. As required by law, government seeks to assist medi-

cine, not to dominate or control or interfere unnecessarily. This role is neither new, nor untried. For over two decades, the federal government has been a supporter and catalyst for progress in research through the National Institutes of Health and in aid to hospitals through the Hill-Burton Act. These and other programs have proved overwhelmingly successful.

The practicing physician is well represented in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, as well as in the wide variety of panels and councils whose advice on administration is proving so valuable. Our outstanding HEW Secretary, John W. Gardner, is fortunate to have Dr. Philip R. Lee as Assistant Secretary for Health and Scientific Affairs and Dr. William H. Stewart as Surgeon General of the Public Health Service.

Carrying out the new health pro-

grams is not government's job alone. It is the job of everyone who can contribute to the success of these laws.

I invite American medicine to come forth with its constructive suggestions. Let the executive and legislative branches hear your expert views. Let us improve whatever needs improving. Let us be genuine working partners. Frank and friendly dialogue can illuminate our problems and light the path ahead. “Come, let us reason together,” President Johnson has often said, quoting the Biblical admonition. Medicine is reason in action. Medicine is science and art, dedicated to the service of man. Medicine deserves the respect of every layman.

To underscore the need for more teamwork, let us consider the new programs the federal government has enacted in recent years to help bring medical care to Americans in need:

► A gap had developed between the findings of research and day-to-day application. Only in a handful of great metropolitan centers were discoveries being put to work. To help meet this problem, Congress enacted legislation setting up a network of regional heart disease, cancer, and stroke centers.

► Alarming shortages in health personnel had developed, and even more serious shortages loomed. Congress enacted the Health Professions Education Assistance Act of 1963 to construct and expand teaching facilities and to operate student loan funds. Last year, amendments were added to provide basic and special improvement grants for school training as well as a new program of scholar-

ships. In 1964, Congress passed the Nurses Training Act to assist students of nursing and schools of nursing.

► Millions of elderly persons with only fragmentary protection from private insurance could not afford rising hospital and medical costs. Congress last year extended the Social Security system to cover hospital costs by payroll contributions, in addition to making it possible to cover most medical costs by optional enrollment.

► Mental disease, the most widespread illness of modern society, filled half our hospital beds and exacted a staggering toll in disability and misery. Congress enacted the Community Mental Health Center Law and then broadened it to provide staffing.

► Mental retardation blighted 5.4 million lives directly and millions more indirectly. New programs were authorized by Congress to deal with the medical, educational, and vocational needs of the retarded.

► One fifth of American families eked out a drab existence in urban and rural slums. Their children were virtually condemned to disease, ignorance, and destitution. The War on Poverty was launched with a variety of bold experiments, like Project Head Start, with crucial health components.

► Our environment has become increasingly contaminated, our air and water polluted. Congress has taken action on these fronts. It also has acted to reduce the staggering toll taken by highway accidents.

Despite the controversy that surrounded their progress through Congress, these new programs have been widely accepted. Medicare, of course, continues to be the focus of debate, but to a dwindling degree, and more on procedures than fundamental principles. Whatever the medical profession's misgivings, it is responding constructively. It is cooperating and giving of its expert advice to make the law work. That's what counts.

With mutual respect, with a mutual desire to serve, there is no problem that cannot be solved.

The new laws do not heal. They merely provide the resources whereby skilled men and women of science can heal. There is so much yet to be done that we cannot afford to bicker. We are just beginning to construct the administrative foundations upon which medicine can be assisted to fulfill the needs of our people.

Consider not the past of medicine, but the future. Think of what great vistas still lie before us. Excellence and teamwork should be our creed—the excellence of the healing arts, the teamwork of neighborhood, city, state, and nation. Every element of our private economy should work with government and medicine in striving for the highest standards and the finest results.

This can truly be the golden era of health. Medicine can enjoy its finest hour of service. It can further fulfill its highest ideals, and all of us will be its further beneficiaries. ■



*At White House Conference on Health, the Vice President meets medical leaders.*





*Drugstore days with his brother Ralph are recalled by Mr. Humphrey, who has sponsored bills that have shaped U.S. drug policies.*

## MIDWESTERN PHARMACIST FILLS POLITICAL BILL

*The Vice President is a staunch advocate of medical research*

**O**n a visit to the family drugstore in Huron, S. Dak., Hubert Horatio Humphrey plucked a couple of bottles of medicine off the shelves, looked at the labels, and began to reminisce about how far medicine has progressed since the times of marble top counters and the simple compounds that were the drugs of the day.

Although Humphrey is variously known as a small "I" liberal, a former college professor of political science, and a U.S. senator who championed human rights and became an expert in international affairs, he is also the only registered pharmacist to become Vice President of the United States. It is with more than a little pride that he speaks of his interest and accomplishments in health matters.

Early in his Senate career, Humphrey became keenly interested in the Veterans Administration medical program. As chairman of a Senate subcommittee on VA medical reforms, he held hearings that resulted in more

autonomy for the VA medical branch. Not long before his election, Congress had voted to take VA doctors, dentists, and nurses out from under civil service, and Humphrey served notice during the hearings that he would not want to see bureaucratic-type selection return to VA medicine. He took a deep interest in providing for a closer alliance between VA hospitals and medical schools and recalls that he became a "self-appointed VA medical and legislative expert."

The first bill the junior senator introduced was an early version of the Medicare law. He recalls that he tried to write the proposal from the doctor's viewpoint, but kept in mind his conviction that a federal program of health insurance was needed.

It was only natural that while a senator, Humphrey should take an interest in pharmaceutical matters. He was co-author of the Humphrey-Durham Act of 1951 aimed at curbing abuse of habit-forming drugs. Co-

sponsor with the late Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.) of the Kefauver-Humphrey amendment requiring animal tests of drugs prior to testing in humans, he was also floor leader in 1962 for final shaping of the Kefauver-Harris drug amendments that vastly expanded the role of the Food and Drug Administration in the regulation of prescription drugs. As chairman of a Senate reorganization subcommittee he conducted a far-reaching study, from 1962 to 1964, of the FDA and its relationship to drugs.

Humphrey was sponsor of the international-health-for-peace amendment that authorized use of U.S.-owned foreign currencies, the so-called counterpart funds, to support medical activities in other countries. These are monies appropriated by foreign governments to pay for U.S. aid shipments, and must be spent inside the recipient nation.

The Vice President was born May 27, 1911, in an apartment above his

*Registered for life as a pharmacist, Mr. Humphrey still found time to tend family store while he served as senator.*

*With his wife, he exults over 1964 nomination for nation's second highest position.*



father's drugstore in Wallace, S. Dak., one of four children of Hubert Sr. and his wife, daughter of a Norwegian sea captain. The family soon moved to Doland, S. Dak., and then to Huron. If the Midwest economy of his youth was sometimes stark and tragic, its environment could also be peaceful

and serene. It stamped on the young Humphrey a deep awareness of the joys of being an American: He recalls the Fourth of July speeches and picnics, the big festive Sunday dinners with company from the next county, the pleasant twilights after supper when the kids played hide-and-seek.

Humphrey thinks that American medicine can be an important humanitarian instrument of foreign policy. During a trip to Pakistan, the Vice President noticed at a medical school that "all the chief medical journals were in English—50 years ago they were in German."

"I don't think one single thing has as much influence from America today as American medicine," he says. "Doctors who come here from other countries like the American techniques." A number of international health programs have developed from his conviction that "we couldn't put enough doctors around the world to take care of the needs, but we can teach other countries to take care of themselves."

In 1958, Humphrey visited then-Premier Nikita Khrushchev in Moscow and proposed an agreement with the Soviet leader for international cooperation in perinatal studies, resulting in a number of exchange visits. Some observers noted one fact which probably helped the two men communicate: Khrushchev had his origins in the Ukraine, a fertile, wheat-growing area which reminds many people of the American Midwest.

### **Ebullient 'Medical Miracle'**

In recent years, the federal government has fostered great medical advances, the Vice President believes. "The government didn't do it, but the government stimulated and assisted the profession to achieve new heights. We have been able to spread the base of medical research out over the country. As a result, physicians have been able to upgrade medicine everywhere in the country."

The ebullient Humphrey is almost a medical miracle himself. The tremendous energy with which he churns through an impossibly long daily schedule is a Washington legend. City folks sometimes marvel at his ability to eat two hearty, farm-size breakfasts in succession. "I've got to have it," Humphrey told one admirer watching him dispatch the fourth fried egg, "I burn it up like a furnace." He didn't add that the Midwest takes its truisms seriously, and that one of them is "Eat a better breakfast, do a better job." ■

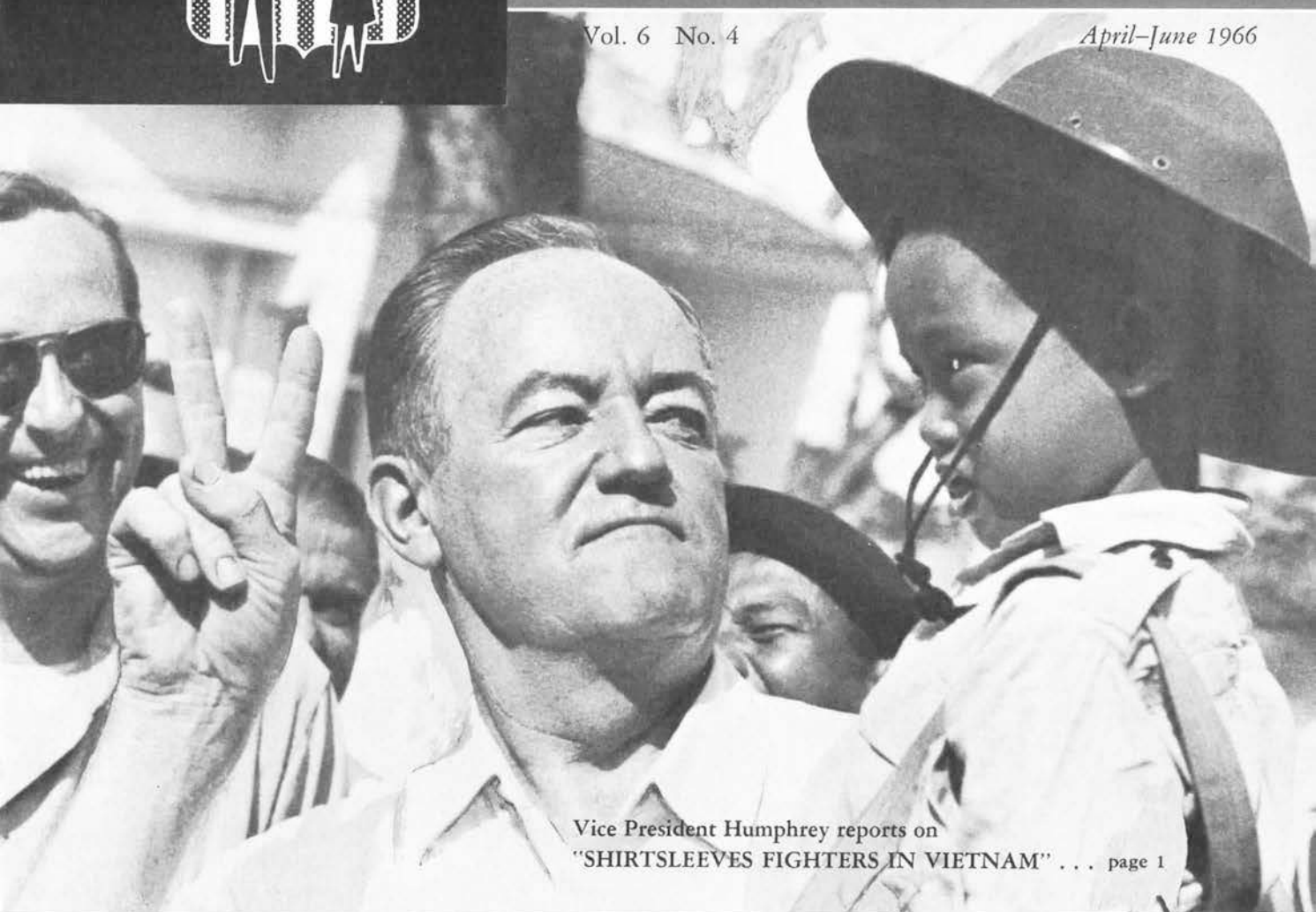


# Civil Service Journal



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UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION



# Civil Service Journal

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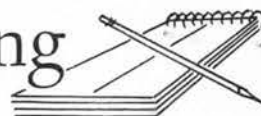
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## Worth Noting



INCREASED FLEXIBILITY of the civil service system is demonstrated in a special authority issued by the Civil Service Commission for expedited appointments of certain eligibles from the Federal Service Entrance Examination. For appointments in the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area, agencies are authorized to enter on duty at GS-5 or 7 any current FSEE eligible with a rating of 89.0 or higher, without having to make formal request for certification. The Commission based its action on the fact that this is an exceptionally large register used by many agencies, and the rate of usage guarantees that applicants of this caliber are certain of consideration. The authority is subject to apportionment requirements, and is scheduled to remain in effect until November 1, 1966, when its continuing value will be assessed. Nevertheless, it offers agencies a valuable means for streamlining the career-conditional appointment procedures for certain high-quality personnel. Some regional offices of the Commission have adopted a similar approach to expedite appointments from the FSEE.

WHITE HOUSE FELLOWS, winners of a nationwide talent search completed this spring, will take up their Government jobs in September. Eighteen outstanding young Americans in fields ranging from law to physics and business were selected to receive high-level experience behind the scenes in the Federal Government.

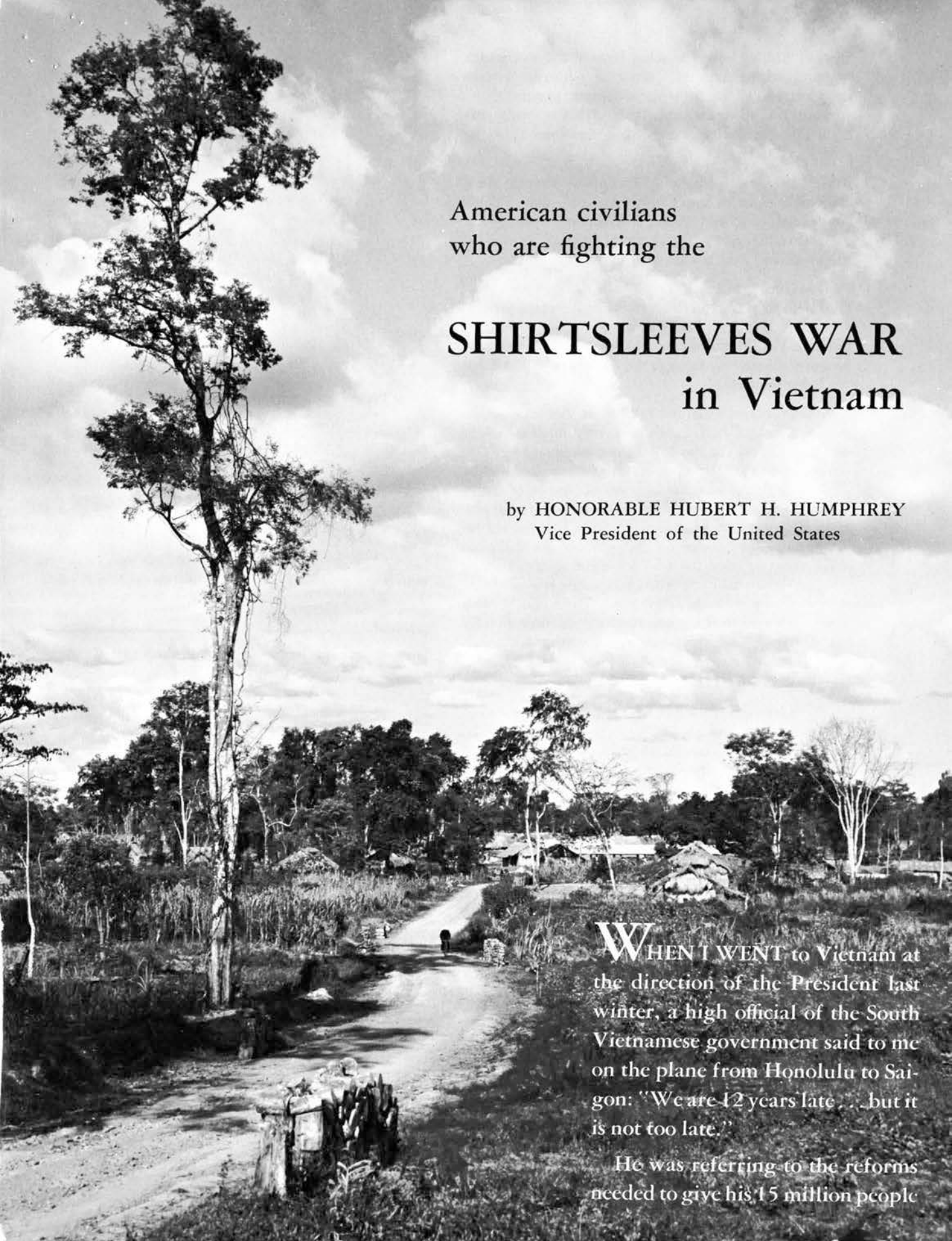
White House Fellows are picked from among college graduates between the ages of 23 and 35. Several work as special assistants in the White House and one is assigned to each Cabinet officer.

The 18 winners are: William S. Abbott, 27, Harvard law school student from Watertown, Mass.; Walter S. Baer, 28, physicist from Madison, N.J.; John W. Bassett, Jr., 28, attorney from Roswell, N. Mex.; Jane P. Cahill, 33, personnel manager from Washington, D.C.; Richard D. Copaken, 24, Harvard law student from Kansas City, Mo.; Thomas E. Cronin, 26, Stanford University research assistant from Milton, Mass.; William P. Graham, 31, a marketing manager from Hartsdale, N.Y.; Sanford D. Greenberg, 25, president of a research and development firm in Cambridge, Mass.; Samuel H. Howard, 26, financial analyst, San Jose, Calif.; Walter J. Humann, 28, engineer from Dallas, Tex.; Thomas O. Jones, advisory marketing representative from Wynnewood, Pa.; F. Pierce Linaweaver, Jr., 31, engineer from Baltimore, Md.; Charles D. Ravenel, 28, investment banker from New York City; James P. Maloney, Jr., 33, a marketing manager from Glenview, Ill.; John W. McCarter, Jr., 28, management consultant from Chicago, Ill.; J. Timothy McGinley, 25, an assistant dean at Harvard Business School; Maj. John S. Pustay, 34, faculty member at the U.S. Air Force Academy; and Dr. Harold P. Smith, Jr., 30, assistant professor at the University of California in Berkeley.

IMPROVED SERVICE TO THE PUBLIC was the subject of a report made to the President June 22 by CSC Chairman John W. Macy, Jr. When the President inaugurated a new drive for better service in No-

(Continued—See Inside Back Cover)

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American civilians  
who are fighting the

# SHIRTSLEEVES WAR in Vietnam

by HONORABLE HUBERT H. HUMPHREY  
Vice President of the United States

WHEN I WENT to Vietnam at the direction of the President last winter, a high official of the South Vietnamese government said to me on the plane from Honolulu to Saigon: "We are 12 years late . . . but it is not too late."

He was referring to the reforms needed to give his 15 million people

a better life. He was looking beyond the war which has ravaged his country. What gave him hope were advances under the new development program, the agricultural advances, the 2,300 schools built, the 6,200,000 textbooks printed and distributed in the past 3 years.

He has reason for hope. Throughout Vietnam there are visible signs of progress—a new well dug, a clinic constructed, a school roofed, a fish pond stocked. In themselves they may not seem much, especially in relation to the needs. But they are steps in the right direction.

The United States is helping take those steps too. During fiscal year 1966 the Agency for International Development, which administers economic assistance, committed \$729 million in aid, including agricultural products distributed through the Public Law 480 Food for Peace program.

AID maintains its largest mission in Vietnam. More than a thousand Americans are directly hired or under contract. They, and the 1,600 Vietnamese and 300 citizens of other Free World countries who are employed by AID, are fighting what has been called "the other war in Vietnam." I call it "the shirtsleeves war." Through personal observations and staff assistance I have pulled together some information on that war and the dedicated freedom-loving civilians who are fighting it. I know firsthand how vitally important their battle is—and I saw how doggedly they are waging it. Their efforts, their resourcefulness, their bravery, and their determination fill me with pride—which I want to share with others.

"THERE IS NO LIMIT . . ."

AID's headquarters are in Saigon, but most of the work is done in the provinces. AID has assigned a representative, and in most cases an assistant, to direct the AID program in each of the 43 provinces.

The "prov rep" is the American AID man who, more than any other, makes it possible to say, "we are not too late." An AID prov rep must be a little of everything. He knows how to fill out an invoice for a bulk shipment of steel bars and cement, and he knows how to build a makeshift wheelchair for an invalid child. He can compose and dispatch clear reports to Washington and he can teach tribal women how to cook bulgur wheat. He can live for days in a cave if he has to, and he can breathe underwater through a straw in a rice paddy.

There is no limit, it seems, on what an AID man must do in Vietnam. One moonlit night last year, Sanford (Sandy) Stone, of Cleveland, Ohio, a Deputy Regional Representative for AID, found himself sitting in a mortar pit, hoping the Viet Cong would agree with him that it was too beautiful—and too brilliant—a night to fight.

"I kept saying to myself," he said in telling about it



LAURENCE D. ANDERSON, Jr., Assistant "Prov-Rep" in Bien Hoa Province, spends most of his time out in the field with the people. AID has representatives in each of Vietnam's 43 provinces. (AID photos)

later, "Stone, you spent 21 years in the army: What are you doing here as a civilian?"

The village of Song Be had been attacked the week before; the AID Provincial Representative had been sent back to Saigon with the body of his murdered Filipino assistant, and Sandy had been sent in to see what he could do to help the townspeople recover from the assault. Sandy saw to it that food was shipped in from Saigon, enlisted four volunteers to restring the electric power lines, recruited more people to lay enough water pipe to supply the hospital and provincial headquarters with water.

With the assistance of a Vietnamese officer he assembled work crews, offering wages of one AID can of cooking oil a day per man.

"We've got to do something to change the scenery around here," he told the people. The workers appeared—men, women and children—and within a couple of days shattered stores had been cleared away, and a bomb crater filled in. Roofing provided by AID covered the town market and the remaining damage was erased.

The work helped morale, Sandy said. "There's a psychological uplift," he said, "in people doing some-



thing for themselves like building a market. If they put their own effort into it, it means that much more."

Other problems arose. The hospital had no food, so Sandy arranged for rice and vegetables. Dead Viet Cong lying around the countryside were breeding grounds for diseases that could be spread by flying insects. Sandy requested DDT teams.

About 5 days after the attack, intelligence reports came to the defenders of Song Be that two Viet Cong battalions were returning to finish the job their companions had muffed earlier. Every man was called for guard duty, and Sandy, a veteran of World War II and Korea who had only retired from the Army in August 1963, found himself back in a set of fatigues in the mortar pit in the American military compound.

"Fortunately," he said, "it was a beautiful, moonlit night. If I had been in charge of the forces attacking, I would have called it off." The Viet Cong apparently felt the same way because they never came.

Sandy has expressed the situation well.

"In Vietnam," he said, "we are faced with a new kind of war where a purely military solution is impossible. Unless military action is combined with social, political, and economic improvements so the rural people are given a stake in their country worth defending, there can be no permanent victory here over communism."

It is the AID prov rep who brings home to the farmers and the fishermen of Vietnam the understanding that Americans are fighting for more than just military victories, that we are also fighting "the other war"—the war against poverty, ignorance, and disease. We are there not only with soldiers, sailors and airmen, but with nurses, teachers and farm experts.

STRENGTHENING EDUCATION is one of AID's major endeavors in Vietnam. AID education advisor Dan Cox is shown working with local teachers in a classroom.



Last year, AID medical personnel assisted the Vietnamese in administering 23 million inoculations for cholera, smallpox, the plague, and other diseases—enough for one and a half shots for every man, woman, and child in the entire country. AID has also helped build and stock 12,500 rural health clinics—an average of one for every hamlet. More than 9,000 elementary and secondary school classrooms have been added. To grow better crops and increase farm income, AID has helped distribute nearly 100,000 tons of fertilizer under the Vietnam Government's credit fertilizer program.

All of these statistics point in one direction: nation-building. The opportunity to help save and build a nation is the real challenge for the United States in Vietnam. It is a challenge of enormous proportions. Even without a war, the task would be an awesome one. The average Vietnamese has an income equivalent to \$115 a year. Less than half the people can read and write. There are only 200 Vietnamese civilian doctors.

To relieve this situation, AID hires its own doctors when it can, gets help from the Public Health Service through doctors on loan, and finances a program started last summer called Project Vietnam. Under this program, American doctors can volunteer for 60 days' service in a Vietnamese provincial hospital. The dollar cost of AID's health programs this year will be about \$45 million.

One of Project Vietnam's volunteers, Dr. Martin Funk of Park Ridge, Ill., reported to the 66-bed hospital in the city of Kontum in central Vietnam's remote highlands to find only one Vietnamese doctor available to treat the needs of the 74,000 citizens. There was no clinic for outpatient treatment.

"My primary concern in medicine is to keep people well," Dr. Funk said. "I am interested in controlling ailments in their early stages so people don't have to go to the hospital." That's why he decided to begin an outpatient clinic.

"I started with nothing," he said. "No interpreter, technicians, nurses, or medications." He got an extra room in the hospital for his clinic, painted it, and put in fluorescent lights and running water. A United States Army doctor stationed in Kontum volunteered to help with the clinic.

"We started with a couple of bottles of pills and 20 patients," he said.

News about the clinic began to spread. In less than

**COVER PHOTO:** Vice President Humphrey shows the "V" for victory sign to a young Vietnamese during his tour of Vietnam. (Photo by AID)

2 months Dr. Funk was handling as many as 121 patients in a single morning.

Weekends, Dr. Funk went to villages in the province with American soldiers to hold sick call. Some of the villagers had never seen an American before.

"Usually when we went into a village, they would seem apprehensive," he related. "But after 5 or 10 minutes, they would start to relax and by the time I left, they would be very amiable."

"We would always try to leave the message with the people that if they were ill, they should come to the clinic for care."

Many of them did come, including Viet Cong prisoners brought in by the police. Their diseases included pneumonia, arthritis, tapeworm, diarrhea, and tuberculosis.

"I think I have seen more TB here than in my entire practice at home," he said.

Why did a successful doctor with a comfortable practice in the heart of America volunteer to travel halfway around the world and put himself in the middle of a remote and primitive society, hundreds of years behind all that he was accustomed to? Dr. Funk says he went to Vietnam "because there was something to be done, and I wanted to help."

#### A MILLION REFUGEES

The battle to overcome the problems that beset the Vietnamese is made more difficult by the swelling numbers of refugees. The fighting has created almost 1 million refugees—mostly women and children who have been forced to flee from their homes. AID men and women help these refugees at first to maintain themselves, and then to find new homes. There are 235 refugee camps in the country, mostly in the coastal areas.

Through the Government of Vietnam, AID sees that foodstuffs are distributed, that tin roofing is put up over the new homes, that latrines are dug and clinics established. Already nearly 500,000 refugees have been resettled through AID's assistance.

Frank Wisner, 27, a native of Washington, D.C., is one of the AID employees helping the refugees. In a small camp 55 miles from Saigon, he works side by side with the Vietnamese.

"When I first came here, the people wouldn't talk to me," he said. "They didn't know what to think, being forced out of their homes and thinking they had nowhere to go. I speak Vietnamese, and now that they know I am here to help them, they talk to me all the time."

The farmers Wisner referred to were part of 25,000 refugees in Dinh Tuong Province, the scene of some of the fiercest fighting in the Delta south of Saigon. Wisner is assistant provincial representative, and he sees to it that the refugees get clothing, food, medical care, housing, and finally the means to earn a living. For one family he helped establish a small furniture-making operation so that they could earn their own living on the market.

To the north, in the port city of Danang, another provincial operations officer is equally successful in quite a different way. Roger Burgess of Holyoke, Mass., is a former vice president of the Amalgamated Transit Workers Union. He reported for duty in Vietnam last September. Vietnamese newcomers are not Burgess' major problem, but the sudden arrival of thousands of American military personnel has created heavy demands on the city's transportation, electricity, and garbage disposal systems. A community relations council has been established to help iron out differences, and Burgess has helped increase the cargo handling ability of the port.

At a recent livestock fair in Danang, Burgess says, American pigs were the biggest hit. Burgess plans to distribute another 300 of them around the farming outskirts of Danang before the end of spring. AID's so-called pig-corn program has been one of the Agency's outstanding success stories. It was started in 1963 by a former chairman of the Federal Farm Credit Board, Earl Brockman, poultry farmer from Idaho. The program is a joint effort of the National Federation of Agricultural Cooperation Associations of Vietnam, which distributes supplies and offers credit to buy the pigs. The AID Mission provides cement for the pigsties and surplus feed grains for the pigs. The program has put tens of thousands of Vietnamese farmers into the pig-raising business. The cost to AID is about \$6 per family for the concrete. The feed comes from Food for Peace stocks.

Here is another example of the way AID's prov reps work:

In Kien Phong Province, which is an area along the meandering Mekong River, prov rep Robert M. Traister of Liverpool, N.Y., received a visit from a village elder

NEARLY A HALF MILLION REFUGEES have been resettled through joint efforts of the Vietnamese government and AID. Monsignor John F. McCarthy and AID representatives Richard Kriegel and George Goss (on the right) talk to children at a refugee center in the Quang Ngai Province.



named Nguyen Van Tram. A former chief, Van Tram had earlier been kidnapped by the communists who sliced off his index finger and sent it to his wife in a ransom demand. He was ransomed, but before he was released, the Viet Cong told him they would kill him if he "worked for the enemy."

This didn't stop Nguyen Van Tram. He decided to work even harder for his people. He took a 40-mile trip down the Mekong to the capital of Cao Lanh, and there he looked for AID's Bob Traister. He asked Traister for AID's help in building a school for 600 children. Van Tram said that if AID would furnish the building materials, he would donate the land. The property he gave was worth about 10 years' pay for an average Vietnamese.

Soon Van Tram and Traister were on a boat with a supply of cement, steel, and roofing. Back at the hamlet of Phu Loi where Van Tram owned his property, the people were told of the joint project and immediately pitched in. The combination of AID materials, the village elder's land, and the people's own labor built a 2-room schoolhouse. Today a new 3-room addition is under construction.

This may seem like a little bit—two rooms and another three rooms—for a country that is embroiled in a life-and-death struggle and that needs almost everything. But it is this spirit of cooperation, this sacrificing and this working together that will bring victory in this "other war" we are fighting.

A demonstration project I visited in Vietnam was staffed by teenagers from the Eighth District of Saigon—a badly rundown slum, the worst in the city. Under the leadership of those students, however, a group of refugee families had converted what had been an abandoned and

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MEDICAL ASSISTANCE is desperately needed by the Vietnamese. Here, Nina Lee, AID health and education advisor, instructs Vietnamese nurses in training.



water-filled graveyard into an attractive and orderly neighborhood of new homes. A community center and a new school were being built, and local officials had been elected by the people.

Sometimes success with needed projects can, instead of easing the burdens, actually make more work for the prov rep. One man who had a particularly large influx of refugees in his coastal province had to work night and day to help reestablish them in new homes nearby.

That same prov rep—Richard Kriegel of Arlington, Va.—once slept five nights alone in an abandoned hamlet to prove to the former inhabitants who had fled that the Viet Cong were not in control and that they, the owners of the homes, could return.

Americans like Kriegel are strengthening the Vietnamese people's faith in themselves and their will to resist communist domination.

## AN ABUNDANCE OF COURAGE

This is hard and often dangerous work. For their Vietnamese counterparts, it can mean death. In 1965 alone, 354 of the Vietnamese engaged in rural development were assassinated; 500 were wounded. Since 1958, the Viet Cong have assassinated or kidnapped 61,000 village leaders and government representatives.

The Agency for International Development has not gone unscathed. Back in November 1960, a public safety advisor, Dolph Owens, on his way to conduct a class at Vung Tau on the coast was set upon by maurauders about 7:30 a.m. and riddled with bullets. Another casualty was Joseph Grainger who, driving to a sugar cane experimental station 2 years ago, ran into a Viet Cong roadblock. As he tried to escape, his car was shot up and he was captured. Months later, he managed to elude his abductors only to be found by them days later hiding in a rice paddy. Once more trying to escape, he was murdered by the Viet Cong. Secretary of State Dean Rusk, in awarding Grainger's widow a posthumous decoration for bravery, paid high tribute to the deceased. "Peace has its heroes as well as war," said the Secretary. Grainger's body was recently recovered and given a military burial at Arlington Cemetery.

One particular aspect of the Grainger tragedy concerns the abortive attempt of the V.C. to exploit their captive. After the kidnapping, the V.C. tried parading Grainger, manacled, through the streets of the surrounding villages, telling the people: "Here is that imperialist American who was trying to exploit you." The V.C. soon were forced to give up their idea for propaganda and instead threw Grainger into solitary confinement. Instead of arousing anti-American sentiment among the villagers, he stimulated in return such statements as, "No, this is not a bad man. He has been our friend. He has been here



before, and he helped us build this water well so we don't have to go all the way to the river for our water."

Half a year after Grainger was cut down in the rice paddy, Jack J. Wells was killed when the small plane in which he was riding was hit by Viet Cong ground fire and crashed.

When I was in Vietnam this past February I had the honor to accept the posthumous decoration bestowed by the Government of Vietnam on Peter Hunting, a young (24 years old) and dedicated worker with AID, a member of the International Voluntary Services, which under contract to AID, sends volunteers to underdeveloped countries around the world. Peter Hunting was killed by the V.C. last November in a province near the border of Cambodia. The Government of Vietnam wished to honor him in absentia for his efforts to help the people, and when I was there, I felt highly privileged to be able to accept the honor.

A year ago, a contract employee working for AID, John Cone, was cut down by the Viet Cong. Many AID men have had remarkably close calls. A prov rep, Travis King, escaped death during the V.C. attack on the provincial capital of Song Be by hiding out in another house just before they arrived. His assistant, a Filipino, who stayed behind to finish a letter to his wife, was killed.

Other men working for the AID Mission in Vietnam under contracts rather than as regular employees who have been killed by V.C. action include Max Lee Sinkler (April 1966), Jerry Rose (September 1965) and Clyde Summers (January 1962). In all, eight AID men have given their lives in this shirtsleeves war.

Two of AID's people now are in the hands of the Viet Cong. Gustav Hertz, who had headed the public administration division of the AID Mission to Vietnam, was captured in February 1965 while riding his motorbike just outside the city limits of Saigon. He has not been heard from since. The other, Douglas Ramsey, was one of AID's prov reps. Trying to deliver a truckload of rice far in the hinterland, he was halted by V.C. firing which wounded the driver of the truck. He was last seen in January being led away with his hands in the air.

Eleven have been wounded, some severely. The day after Christmas last year, Tony Cistaro, an AID prov rep, suddenly found himself spread along a dirt road "with my legs in my lap." His jeep had struck a mine and was blown into the air. The U.S. Army major with him was killed instantly. A sergeant died on the way to the hospital. Tony survived, he is convinced, principally because the Viet Cong who had set off the mine thought he was already dead. Only half-conscious, he heard them rummaging around among the wreckage and then shortly one of them rolled him over, took his wallet and his watch, saying, "Cung chet" which means "also dead." Tony is in the U.S. Naval Hospital at Bethesda and will be there many more months.

Despite his wounds, Tony wants to return. He says,



VICE PRESIDENT HUMPHREY talks with Vietnamese children during a visit to the village of Phu Tho Hao, just outside Saigon.

"The greatest reward I've ever had is doing the work out there. No money they could pay me, no medals they could pin on me could ever match the satisfaction I got from the thanks of the Vietnamese people. They didn't have to say a word. I could see the appreciation in their eyes."

Vietnamese counterparts of Americans have been targets of the V.C. In the past 5 years, 13 malaria control workers have been killed and more than 150 others have been wounded or kidnapped. Still, the joint AID-Vietnam malaria control program is one of the most successful in that country. Begun in 1958 by AID technicians, it has now extended to include 83 percent of the population—people who are protected against the disease.

Vietnamese malaria teams have been trained and guided by people like Ray Collins, of Turners Falls, Mass., a malaria specialist with the AID Mission. Collins, who often travels into remote areas to observe the work of spray teams, has been fortunate. He has had no close calls with the Viet Cong in more than 4 years of service in Vietnam. His area of responsibility is the northern part of Vietnam from the demilitarized zone south past the port of Danang to the populous province of Quang Ngai. It includes rugged mountains along the Laotian border, where primitive mountain tribesmen live in villages near remote U.S. Army Special Forces camps, and the rich, rice-growing central lowlands.

The increasing intensity of the war has raised new problems for malaria control. Areas occupied by the Viet Cong cannot be sprayed, and people moving in and out of these areas spread the disease. The Viet Cong

## THE VICE PRESIDENT'S TRIBUTE TO AID PERSONNEL

During my visit to Vietnam, I was deeply impressed by the sacrifices brave Americans are making—both in the war of the battlefield and in the other war against human misery. I saw at firsthand what American courage and resourcefulness have achieved on both fronts.

Truly, our men in uniform have added to the laurels of our highest military tradition. But so, too, Americans in their shirtsleeves have accomplished near-miracles—helping Vietnamese civilians to build and rebuild their shattered society. AID personnel have gone wherever they are needed, enduring every conceivable hardship so as to get their vital job done. I have seen them serve side by side with the peasant and the laborer. They have proven themselves to be the friend of the refugee, the sick, the injured, the orphaned. AID healing arts personnel have performed countless acts of mercy. AID supervisors have made possible innumerable acts of reconstruction—the digging of new wells, the building of new homes, schools, clinics.

Theirs are peaceful victories. Unfortunately, these triumphs tend to be obscured in the din of battle. Violence dominates the news. Most of what we read and hear from Vietnam still concerns the clash of arms. But what inspiring chapters Americans have written in the quiet war against man's ancient enemies—against hunger, illiteracy, and disease.

Our gallant "warriors in shirtsleeves" deserve our people's thanks and the gratitude of men and women of good will throughout the world.

I salute AID personnel. They are upholding America's noblest humanitarian traditions—helping others to help themselves.

AID will provide the sprayers and supplies for the teams and part of Collins' responsibilities will be to see that they get there when needed.

A man who travels far and works out in the field with the people, Collins knows the advantages and the responsibilities of having to make decisions on his own. His kind of resourcefulness and initiative is what is needed in Vietnam, for much of the work is done in the provinces and programs must be organized from the bottom up.

### FOR PEACE AND PROGRESS

One of the most impressive features of AID in Vietnam is its decentralization. It does not insist on a headquarters, either Washington or Saigon, which must plan every move and, in so doing, possibly delay needed reforms. AID has its own internal strengths—its employees and their resourcefulness heading the list.

Sam Wilson, one of the top men in the provincial operations in Vietnam, said to me that the AID program is like cement. It brings together and it holds together the Vietnamese people and their government; both of them put something into the program to make it work. The Declaration of Honolulu pledges to make it work. That document says that "we are dedicated to the eradication of social injustice," and I say that document is a blueprint for peace and progress under freedom.

But the job cannot be done without dedicated motivated Americans who are willing to help fight the shirtsleeves war in all kinds of ways. AID needs agricultural advisors, teacher education advisors, sanitary engineers, and controllers and auditors for Vietnam. AID also needs doctors, medical technicians, nurses, secretaries, business managers, personnel officers, and specialists in transportation logistics, labor industry, and administration. The need is great—and urgent.

**A**mericans have always responded to the needs of others—a characteristic that has made us a great people, a great Nation. And, despite the dangers and hardships that go along with helping the people of Vietnam, American civilians are there with sleeves rolled up, doing battle just as surely as our military people are.

It's an unbeatable combination.



FOR MORE INFORMATION about the needs of AID in Vietnam and the kinds of people they are seeking for service, write to the Recruitment Division, Bureau for Far East, Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. 20523.

troops coming from North Vietnam also bring malaria with them.

One new program under consideration is to have the spray teams and malaria technicians work in areas that have been cleared by the U.S. military of Viet Cong control. This would enable the teams to become a useful part of assistance programs designed to regain the confidence of the people in their government, and to work as well in areas that may previously not have been sprayed.



# DESIGN FOR THE FUTURE

by SHELDON S. COHEN  
*Commissioner of Internal Revenue*

A revolution is taking place in Federal income tax administration. Here is a report on how the Internal Revenue Service is preventing personnel casualties in this revolution.



Sheldon S. Cohen

PERHAPS THE MOST SIGNIFICANT facet of my tenure as Commissioner of Internal Revenue is the change, now far advanced, which we are undergoing from manual processing of income tax returns in 58 district offices to automatic data processing in 7 regional data processing service centers and a National Computer Center. Credit for beginning the changeover belongs to my predecessors, former Commissioners Caplin and Latham. Conversion actually began under Dana Latham and was continued under Mortimer Caplin.

The decision to convert to automatic data processing carried with it the requirement to staff and train a new organization of 14,000 employees, mostly in job categories virtually unknown in Internal Revenue in 1960. In addition, new buildings would have to be built and furnished and sites selected. Complex new systems had to be designed and machinery ordered and installed. Work phaseout had to be planned and coordinated for the 58 district offices which would feed work into the ADP system.

As part of the conversion program, a unique personnel policy was developed to cope with the personnel displacement which obviously would result. The policy's primary goal was to minimize hardships to employees involved in the affected functions.

We see an analogy between our need to properly place our employees in anticipation of changing needs and the task of the military commander who must deploy and redeploy his forces. To accomplish this with the fewest casualties, we have developed our "redeployment" program. A "redeployment" is any voluntary personnel action by which an employee leaves a position or function which will be affected by data processing. The term covers reassignments within a district office or to a service center, transfers to other agencies, retirements, resigna-

tions to accept other employment—in short, any *voluntary* solution to the placement problem posed by ADP. Not one single adverse action has been taken to date.

We are delighted with our success so far, and soberly optimistic for the future, recognizing that continued efforts are necessary if we are to achieve complete success.

## WHY AUTOMATION

I can explain in one word why we are undertaking a conversion of such major proportions—**workload**. The following figures speak for themselves:

### *Tax Returns Processed*

1930—	6	million
1940—	19	million
1950—	89	million
1965—	102.5	million
1975—	121.6	million (estimated)

We have experienced corresponding growth in collections, from \$8 billion annually at the outset of World War II to \$114.4 billion in 1965. This year we will also handle some 340 million information documents and generate 150 million related internal documents. These snowballing workload requirements were much in evidence in the late 50's and left Internal Revenue Service officials no real choice but to turn to machine methods to help fulfill their mission—the collection of 99 percent of the monies to finance Government operations.

## OTHER BENEFITS

It should also be noted that our heavily burdened manual system, decentralized as it was over 50 States, was becoming increasingly less able to detect improper returns, fraudulent returns, and failures to file. Therefore, not only does automation provide for greater speed and accu-

# New City

MAN IN METROPOLIS : A CHRISTIAN RESPONSE

## A Reply to an Open Letter on Catholic Education

ALBERT J. BELANGER

## The Good Life in the Great Cities

HUBERT H. HUMPHREY

## What's (Really) Killing the Church?

SISTER ANNE DAVID, B.V.M.

## Can Next-Door Neighbors Live in Different Worlds?

DAVID A. SATTER

## Slum Dwellers in the Criminal Courts

PATRICK T. MURPHY

## Frontiers in the City

ROBERT A. REICHER

June, 1966

# The Good Life in the Great Cities

VICE-PRESIDENT HUBERT H. HUMPHREY

THE AMERICAN CITY should be the apex of man's achievement. The finest expression of man's genius should make the city an ideal place in which to live. Man's scientific and technical knowledge, his skills in architecture and design, his wizardry in transportation and communication, his talent in culture and education should flourish in the modern city and make it radiant with happiness.

But there is a vast gap between what "should be" and what "has been." Far from representing man's fondest hopes, the city has often been the source of his bitterest despair.

Today, the problem of rebuilding, rehabilitating, renewing the city is recognized as central to attainment of a truly Great Society.

To some, the problem seems still overwhelming. Slums persist, despite more than a generation of attacks on them, and despite some very substantial accomplishments in urban renewal and public housing. Air and water pollution—caused by more and more exhaust fumes and by uncontrolled waste disposal habits—have created serious environmental health and safety hazards. Our schools—and especially our overcrowded central city schools—still are largely inadequate, despite growing public concern with the critical importance of education, and increasing attention to urban population growth. Acute problems of the lack of educational and other opportunities for the deprived and disadvantaged inhabitants of poverty-stricken areas are receiving new national attention.

Interestingly enough, for 17 years a "decent home and a suitable living environment for every American family" has been our national urban policy goal. Pioneering legislation, proposed by President Truman and enacted by the Congress in 1949 had set this objective. But unfortunately,

until most recent times, progress toward this goal had been quite slow; the evidence is plain in nearly every American city.

Poverty continues to plague us, despite our growing economic affluence, and despite a standard of living that has nearly made the achievement of a "subsistence level"—fulfilling elementary requirements of food, shelter and clothing—a thing of the past.

Our relative lack of concern with a mere subsistence level does not, however, mean that either food, shelter and clothing, or the facilities for education, recreation and cultural enrichment are available—and accessible—to millions of Americans today to anything like an adequate extent. It means, rather, that problems of poverty, to a large extent, have become problems of lack of opportunity, lack of freedom of choice, and lack of the economic or social wherewithal for options which are the essence of individual liberty.

Thus, we focus today, in 1966, on the enlargement of opportunity, not only for individuals, or for individual communities, but also for the land as a whole. It is in this context of the need for enlarged opportunity that we should explore how best to attain the Good Life in the Great Cities.

More than anything else, we are concerned with the opportunity of making a reality in our lifetime of the national policy goal of a "decent home and a suitable living environment for every American family." Thus, we are attempting to bring the existing Federal aid programs in housing and urban development to bear on the *total* range of problems in urbanization. We seek to make these programs part of our wider Great Society aims in education, in the War on Poverty, in the realization of the American Dream for every citizen.

Beginning in 1964, several major new laws have given a new impetus to our efforts in civil rights, in improved schools, in economic opportunity.

In 1965, the landmark Housing and Urban Development Act added significant programs for new public facilities, for housing rehabilitation, for urban beautification, for neighborhood and community centers—and for rent supplements. The creation of the new Cabinet-level Department of Housing and Urban Development now makes it possible for the Federal Government to fit together the many piecemeal and program-by-program approaches of the past, and to co-ordinate the resources of public and private interests in a new spirit of what the President has called Creative Federalism—with all types of public-private, Federal-state-local partnerships.

The programs that were newly enacted in 1965 are now being augmented by the Johnson Administration's 1966 legislative proposals. Among the first and most important in urban affairs is the Comprehensive City Demonstration Program. This massive new effort of Creative Federalism is designed to help cities—with the infusion of substantial supplemental Federal grants, and with a special system of incentives to assure a range of quality considerations—to improve large slum and blighted sections by the use of *all* available Federal aids, and all local public and private resources. The aim of this program is total: to raise the general welfare of the people who live and work in these areas. Its intent is to combine what hitherto have been fragmented and fragmentary undertakings in urban renewal, social welfare, housing, recreation, education and economic opportunity.

Thus, we have a magnificent new prospect—

a new opportunity—for effectively revitalizing our urban cores, rehabilitating our so-called grey areas, and providing clean, modern, attractive, well-landscaped—and reasonably-priced—housing. This building and rebuilding must be focused on much more than just the physical environment, much more than the standards of our traditional limited concepts of decent, safe sanitary housing.

The President has said, "It is not enough for us to erect towers of stone and glass, or to lay out vast suburbs of order and conformity. We must seek, and we must find the ways to preserve and to perpetuate in the city the individuality, the human dignity, the respect for individual rights, the devotion for individual responsibility that has been part of the American character and the strength of the American system." And the President is not alone in this view.

Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, Dr. Robert C. Weaver, and Undersecretary, Professor Robert C. Wood, are deeply committed to the letter and the spirit of the many Federal-aid urban programs. Their major strategy is one of re-orienting the outlook of those engaged in these programs from a concern with "quantitative democracy" to one with "qualitative democracy."

One of the many "quality" factors that has been uppermost in our minds is good urban design. In the coming year, as in 1964, Secretary Weaver and his staff are enlisting the help of the country's top architects and designers to develop a national program of design awards in urban renewal, public housing, housing for the elderly, and federally-insured residential construction. Thereby, a new awareness of design considerations and design goals is being stimulated. The need for the emphasis on urban design is not altogether new. It



has already received considerable impetus, beginning in 1961, in the Kennedy and Johnson Administration. When the 1960's began, some of the deleterious effects of large-scale "project" building, excessive concern with space economies, and major barracks-like multi-family housing construction, had become apparent. Too often such projects, while they did provide decent shelter for thousands of low-income inhabitants, perpetuated existing patterns of segregation, both racial and economic, and, in some instances, even created "new ghettos."

Today, by contrast, we are concentrating in our housing programs on both the shelter *and* environmental needs of people. We have already achieved a considerable improvement. Public housing projects that are both aesthetically pleasing and that meet the livability requirements of growing families have been constructed in many cities. The needs of special groups such as the elderly are being met. And community centers are being provided where social, educational and recreational programs can get underway.

URBAN renewal, also, has done its share in the past few years to build not only a better environment, but also a better society. The real-estate focus of urban renewal's first decade has been largely overcome. In many cities, urban renewal has offered the first practical opportunity of really "open housing" for many families. One outstanding example in Chicago is the Lake Meadows project which has been described as the "most successful interracial housing plan in the United States." After slum clearance, both the rich and the middle-class live together in Lake Meadows, in a completely integrated community. The *Chicago Defender* quotes one satisfied new resident of Lake Meadows who put the results very bluntly: "I grew up in the crummy, overcrowded apartments of the South Side. My kids never will know that kind of discouraging existence. . . ."

Moderate-income housing in Chicago—with Federal help—has made great strides also. The Community Renewal Foundation has in the works, under the FHA below-market interest rate program, four projects to construct more than 1000 apartment units in the city's slums. Each project is designed to enable a family with an annual income of no more than \$8,500 to rent a three-bedroom apartment for less than \$140 a month. Altogether, a total of 8,563 units have already been approved for construction under this special moderate-income housing program throughout the city.

But this has been just a start. The more than 37,000 federally-aided low-rent public housing units already approved for Chicago, or the more

than \$150 million investment of Federal funds in Chicago's urban renewal projects to date, now need to be augmented by greater efforts and additional programs to achieve the Good Life for America's second largest city.

A year ago, President Johnson asked that I act as the Administration's liaison with local governments. The President felt, and I agreed, that a continuing dialogue should be instituted and new channels of communication opened between the Federal Government and the mayors, the city managers, and other representatives of local government. Our purpose was to deal at first-hand with the people who in turn deal day-by-day with the problems of urban America.

As a result of the first year's meetings, conferences, and information programs that we initiated, Federal Agency officials have become much more aware of the broad problems of the cities and municipal officials' significant response.

In turn, many local views of the Federal Government have tended to change. Heretofore, many local officials had come to think of the Federal Government as a giant impersonal machine. Today, a new degree of mutual respect has developed.

Understanding came a bit easier to me, perhaps, than to some of my Federal colleagues; I had the advantage of prior experience as a Mayor—of Minneapolis. The daily pressures on and in City Hall were no stranger to me. I had worried about how to finance school expansion, how to improve housing, carve playgrounds out of packed city blocks, un-block traffic, strengthen human relations.

Each day, as population mounts and public expectations rise, these problems multiply. Today's modern mayor does recognize that urban leadership cannot stand still. The mayor knows that helping his city to get ahead means constantly catching up. As he struggles to solve the backlog of yesterday and the problems of today, the challenges of tomorrow are almost upon him.

Short-range answers no longer suffice; a big view, a wide and long view is now a necessity.

America's cities increasingly appreciate these facts. The caliber of municipal leadership has improved tremendously over the years.

But in the final analysis, the city's future is largely in the hands of the city dweller, as well as the suburban commuter. They and their organizations—civic, religious, fraternal, educational, business, labor and a myriad of others—can join hands to make city—and suburban—life what it should be.

Conscientious, responsible citizenship—joined with enlightened officialdom—can usher in a new day, a new era of fruitful city living. That is our goal. We can attain it. Let us dedicate ourselves to it.



# What Sports Means To Me— And My Country

**By The Honorable Hubert H. Humphrey**  
VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Reprinted from the September 1966 Issue

**SPORT**  
MAGAZINE





# What Sports Means To Me— And My Country

By The Honorable Hubert H. Humphrey  
VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

*An athlete in his youth, an avid fan today, the Vice-President writes about a subject he knows and loves*

I GREW UP in a small town in South Dakota, but it was a big town when it came to sports. Doland had a population of about 600—everyone a sports fan and many active participants in baseball, basketball, football, track, tennis and skating. Our high school was respected not only for its academic standing but for its competitive sports program. We weren't big and glamorous, but we were determined and competitive and we had first-class fighting spirits. At least, that's the way I recall my boyhood in that little town on the plains of Dakota.

Like most people, I suppose I romanticize these boyhood years, remembering the good and forgetting the bad. But, believe me, there was a lot to remember. We had a semipro baseball league, and Doland was one of the top teams. I was a self-appointed cheerleader, No. 1 fan, and batboy. Our abundance of enthusiasm made up for any lack of professional skill. In those days we didn't have a Little League, but we did have our own kids' baseball team. I used to get all the broken bats and the scuffed baseballs from our semipro team. We'd tape the bats, and the baseballs were better than anything we could afford. My dad's drugstore was the local sports equipment center. We sold baseballs, mitts, gloves and masks. And I wouldn't be a bit surprised but that my personal interest in baseball helped the sports equipment business.

I also enjoyed other sports. I did a good deal of boxing and went at it very seriously. I had my own set of punching bags, I did road work, skipped rope, and generally made myself believe that I was in training. I was a skinny fellow, and my dad encouraged me to know the art of self-defense.

I played tennis, too—not well, but with enthusiasm. The town put in some clay tennis courts, and I can remember those hot summer days when we'd be going at it on that court with hand-me-down tennis rackets and slightly used tennis balls.

I participated in all the sports activities that were available and, frankly, excelled in none. But I loved the competition and wanted desperately to be on the various high-school teams.

I was on the track team, running a half-mile, and on the relay team. I recall winning a third-place medal in the half-mile run in the regional track meet. What an exciting moment. I was literally aching from exhaustion—but who cared? I was in the winner's column.

I played football for four years on the local high school team, but it wasn't until my senior year that I was a regular. In my sophomore year, trying out as a reserve halfback, I broke my ankle early in the season. I'll never forget how happy I was to get that cast off and to be able to play in the last game of that season. It was 1927 and I weighed less than 100 pounds. By my senior year, I was up to 135 and playing first-string guard.

How well I recall playing the "big" towns like Watertown and Milbank. The Milbank team of that year had the Manders brothers, Pug and Jack, who both became outstanding college football stars. I shall never forget seeing first Pug and then Jack come through that line smack over right guard, sending me flying through the air like a leaf on a storm-tossed field. Our team was bruised and battered—yes, defeated, too—but we gave them a fight. The Manders boys knew they'd had a busy afternoon.

We Doland High School boys were proud of our teams. In my junior year, we won every game. The most important of them all was Homecoming, against our arch rival, Clark, South Dakota. Next year, though, Clark beat us. The trouble was we never really had enough reserves. Our high school had only about 30 boys. While most of them went out for the team, the talent surely wasn't very deep and we had to keep shifting our men around all the time.

But we did better in basketball. Our squad made the circuit in the surrounding areas, and we took the measure of the big and the little. I was on the team three years, not always as a regular but at least on the team. I played forward and in my junior year we won the district tournament. In my senior year we lost it in the last game. I remember the time we lost in the regional tournament against Aberdeen, South Dakota, by just one point. But, after all, Aberdeen was a city of 15,000 people and Doland was a town of 600. It was no disgrace to be beaten by a "metropolis."

Graduation from high school marked the end of most of my sports participation, unfortunately. The Depression left little opportunity for college, much less extra-curricular fun. I worked in Dad's store and at odd jobs for six years until I had earned enough to go to college. When I finally did get to the University of Minnesota, about all I could do in sports was to be one of the assistant managers of the varsity basketball team. This gave me free tickets to the games, and I got to know the players who were a great bunch of fellows.

In those days the University of Minnesota football teams, under Bernie Bierman, were the perennial national champs. I was an enthusiastic fan of the Golden Gophers. I had no doubt that they were the best teams that ever played college football.

But if I couldn't personally go out for other sports I could enjoy them through the newspapers and by listening to the radio. The New York Yankees were my great heroes in those days. I'll never forget their

stars during my years of growing up—Lazzeri, Combs, Hoyt, Gehrig, Pen-nock, Dickey. Their batting averages were as familiar to me as some election returns later on.

To this day, I turn to the sports page just about as eagerly as to the news or editorial pages. I take baseball seriously. I remember one day not so many years ago, Mrs. Humphrey and I were driving through the Southwest and listening to a World Series game on the car radio. At a crucial moment, Casey Stengel yanked Tommy Byrne. I was so angry I stopped the car and told Mrs. Humphrey I wasn't going to drive another mile until the Yankees got out of the tight spot.

Sports has come naturally to the next Humphrey generation, too. My daughter and three sons take to water like porpoises. Mrs. Humphrey swims and water skis with us. I'm sure sports has a high place in many American households. Throughout America, there is a sport for every taste, every region, every climate, every season. Traveling as I do through the 50 states, I am constantly impressed by the variety of our interests and the unity of our spirit.

Sports reflects this variety and unity. Hardly a week goes by in which I don't have the pleasure of welcoming sports stars or working on some sports-related topic.

On baseball's Opening Day, 1966, I substituted for the President and threw out the first ball. Previously, I had met with the Baseball Commissioner, General Bill Eckert, on securing the services of more baseball stars at home and abroad to assist in public causes. The summer of 1966 saw "Operation Champ" begin in many of our big cities—with talented pros helping tens of thousands of deprived youngsters to improve their sports skills.

As Chairman of the President's Youth Opportunity Task Force, I know how much our nation's youngsters are attracted to athletes. I have recruited many to assist Uncle Sam's programs—such as encouraging potential school drop-outs to keep up their studies or giving a boost to the morale of Job Corps youths.

Our sports interests extend to the needy overseas, too.

Not long ago, I was out at DC Stadium on People-to-People Sports Day, saluting our fine program of assisting Developing Countries with sports equipment. On one of my visits to Venezuela while I was a United States Senator, I had seen a Little League baseball team with virtually no equipment, I joined in their game, using a stick for a bat. And then I went right down to a Sears' store and outfitted the whole team. That team went on to win the municipal title for Little Leaguers. I revisited the team two years later, and we had a rousing homecoming. Likewise in Greece, Mrs. Humphrey and I for several years sent athletic equipment to the Xenion Orphanage on the outskirts of Athens. Many Americans have joined in support of baseball, basketball and other sports in Emerging Countries. But we could use a lot more assistance.

I've had many other memorable sports experiences during these eventful months. Seeing the 1965 World Series opener in Minneapolis, addressing the Touchdown Club in Washington and the Football Writers' Association in Chicago, welcoming

ex-champs Jack Dempsey, Gene Tunney and Rocky Marciano to the Capitol . . . You name the sports star, and sooner or later my official path may have happily crossed his.

Minnesota teams—the Twins and Vikings and the University of Minnesota's Golden Gophers—are naturally No. 1 in my heart. Manager Sam Mele would have won any popularity poll among us Minnesotans last year. And I must confess a special pride in the time I helped arrange the departure from Cuba of Camilo Pascual's family.

Amateur sports have always had my attention. As a Senator, I became concerned with our country's lack of interest in international athletic competition. Other countries, especially Communist lands, were and are systematically developing sports talent, often in ways which raise serious questions as to their "amateur" nature. The United States adheres—as it must—to strict amateur rules, but we have largely left to chance the training and facilities for our talented boys and girls. At my suggestion, President Kennedy issued an Executive Order setting up an Inter-Agency Committee on International Athletics. Its purpose is to foster Federal cooperation with amateur sports organizations.

A long-standing dispute between the Amateur Athletic Union and the National Collegiate Athletic Association has been my particular concern. When this "family quarrel" flared up and each group angrily banned participation in its rival's meets, the U.S. Senate acted. It passed a Resolution, empowering the Vice-President to set up a Sports Arbitration Committee to try to mediate the feud. I picked five of the best qualified Americans to serve on the Committee, which is still hard at work, but the problem of disunity, unfortunately, persists.

Free men have the right to differ or to agree. That is our strength. Sports mirror these qualities. Athletics reflect our vigor as a people, our courage, sense of honor—and yes, occasionally, our right to quarrel. Most of all, sports shows that the only aristocracy in our country is that of talent—natural and developed.

Sports are democracy in action. Merit does win out. It is a fact that poor youngsters still don't have as much athletic opportunity as we would like, but when they do, watch out. They're "hungry," some people say, for a chance to excel.

There are millions of poor American youngsters who—from birth—have had another "strike" called on them just because of the color of their skin. Two strikes—but not out. Give Negro youngsters a chance, and the phony talk about "race inferiority" collapses as the prizes are handed out. Give our Spanish-speaking Americans an equal opportunity and they come through magnificently.

What's more, even those Americans who tend to be unfair to minorities will cheer for a skilled athlete, whoever he is, whatever his church, his color or the land of his father's birth.

Call the roll of many of today's great baseball heroes and you have to be very good at pronouncing Spanish names. When you glance down Notre Dame's Fighting Irish lineup, you know not to expect only Hibernian names.

Sports are the great mixer, the great leveller, the great uniter and to some extent, a great divider. They

erase economic, geographic, or other arbitrary differences, but they separate those with skill or potential from those who just don't have it.

Individualism is the essence of American sports. We go out for any sport we like; we stay in it as long as we like, we switch our affections as often as we like. Some of us like our sports gentlemanly; others don't mind seeing a few black and blue marks.

The more we have played a sport, the more we tend to identify with it. No one who has ever played on a team can forget what team spirit and teamwork mean—even to the most hide-bound individualist.

The lessons learned from sports crop up over and over again in our lifetime. They have cropped up on battlefields—from the Argonne to Iwo Jima to Inchon and now, Danang. An infantryman's prior years of vigorous sports have helped him physically, have tested his courage, skill and perseverance. Of course, we don't play in our youth to prepare for battle; that's the farthest thought

from our minds. Some other lands do view sports in a military context, but we see it just the reverse. It's part of our peaceful way of life.

Certainly we have our blind spots when it comes to sports. Only about once every four years do we get excited over the Olympics—rather belatedly, in my opinion. Now and then, one of the Pan-American Games or dual nation meets will capture our fancy. But by and large, we don't give international amateur competition the sustained attention it deserves. We believe in contesting in sports for the individual fun. But, overall, we should not forget that the prestige of the United States is involved.

Many of the unsatisfactory results internationally are due to our tendency to concentrate on only a few Olympic Sports. In the 1964 Olympics, two-thirds of our gold medals were won in track and field and swimming. Only a handful of the over 30 Olympic sports have a substantial following in our country. That's one of the reasons I've proposed a new Sports

Foundation—to help give our youngsters the chance to compete in many other Olympic-type sports. This would be run not by the government, but by private, volunteer groups.

Competition and participation. These things are as important as watching a sporting event.

Americans should participate more in sports. For maximum fitness, more of our people—young and old—ought to get out on the playing fields. More walking and bicycling will help tone all of us up.

But whatever we do—whether we participate or enjoy sports from a seat in the grandstand—we know that sports in America does go into the making of a good life. Sport, too, does tell us about our national spirit—our fairness and good will. Sandlot baseball or World Series baseball, semipro football or Rose Bowl football, high-school gym or international stadium—sports means so much to America.

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September 30, 1966

Dear Mr. Perry:

The Vice President was pleased to add his signature on the enclosed photographs. He asked me to convey to you his best wishes and thanks to you and your staff for the courtesies extended to him on the occasion of the Medicare Bill signing.

Sincerely,

Violet L. Williams  
Personal Secretary

Milton F. Perry, Museum Curator  
Harry S. Truman Library  
Independence, Missouri 64050



# GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION



*National Archives and Records Service*

*Harry S. Truman Library*

*Independence, Missouri 64050*

September 14, 1966

The Vice President  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Vice President:

Enclosed are several color photographs taken at the signing of the Medicare Bill here at the Library that show yourself, Mr. Truman, and the President. The pictures belong to several of our staff members, some of whom participated in the arrangements for the ceremony. Mr. Truman and the President have autographed them previously, and we would consider it a great honor if you would sign them.

We remember your visits to the Library with pleasure, and we look forward to welcoming you and Mrs. Humphrey again.

Sincerely yours

  
Milton F. Perry  
Museum Curator

Enclosures

DATE	CITY	CANDIDATE CONGRESSMAN	SENATOR	GOVERNOR
9/8/66	Buffalo, New York	Richard McCarthy Thaddeus Dulski		Frank O'Connor*
9/9/66	Jefferson, Iowa	John Culver John Schmidhauser Neal Smith John Hanson Stanley Greigg Bert Bandstra	E. B. Smith*	Harold Hughes
9/9/66	Albuquerque, N.M.	Thomas Morris E. S. Walker	Clinton Anderson	Thomas Lusk*
9/9/66	Salt Lake City, Utah	David King		
9/16/66	Decatur, Illinois	Cameron Satterthwaite*	Paul Douglas	
9/16/66	E. St. Louis, Illinois	Melvin Price	Paul Douglas	
9/17/66	Shenandoah, Iowa	John Hanson	E. B. Smith*	Harold Hughes
9/18/66	Cleveland, Ohio	Charles Vanik Michael Feighan Anthony Celebrese		Frazier Reams*
9/22/66	New Brunswick, N. J.	James Howard Frank Thompson Thomas McGrath	Warren Wilentz*	

\*not incumbent



## CANDIDATE

DATE	CITY	CONGRESSMAN	SENATOR	GOVERNOR
9/26/66	Los Angeles, California San Fernando San Bernadino	James Corman Kenneth Dyal		Pat Brown
9/27/66	San Diego, California	Lionel Van Deerlin		Pat Brown
9/27/66	Portland, Oregon		Robert Duncan*	Robert Straub*
9/28/66	Eugene, Oregon		Robert Duncan*	Robert Straub*
9/29/66	Bellingham, Washington	Lloyd Meeds		
9/29/66	Tacoma, Washington	Floyd Hicks		
9/29/66	Missoula, Montana	Arnold Olsen	Lee Metcalf	
10/3/66	Rochester, Minnesota	M.J. Daley *	Walter Mondale	Karl Rolvaag
10/4/66	Utica, Nebraska	Clair Callan	Frank Morrison*	Philip Sorensen*
10/4/66	Philadelphia, Pa.	Philadelphia Delegation		Milton Shapp*
10/5/66	Evansville, Indiana Indianapolis	Winfield Denton Andrew Jacobs		
10/6/66	Monroe, Michigan	Weston Vivian	G. Mennan Williams*	Zolton Ferency*
	Detroit "	Michigan Delegation	" "	" "
10/7/66	Elkins, West Virginia Morgantown	Harley Staggers " "	Jennings Randolph " "	

\*not incumbent

DATE	CITY	CANDIDATE		GOVERNOR
		CONGRESSMAN	SENATOR	
10/11/66	York, Pennsylvania	N. Neiman Craley, Jr.		Milton Shapp *
	Erie	Jos. P. Vigorito		" "
	Pittsburgh	Elmer Holland William Moorhead Steve Arnold* John Wohlfarth		" "
10/12/66	Worcester, Mass.	Harold Donohue	Endicott Peabody *	Edward McCormack *
10/12/66	Springfield, Vermont	William Ryan*		Philip Hoff
10/12/66	Brooklyn, New York	New York City Delegation		Frank O'Connor*
10/13/66	Boston, Mass	Boston Delegation	Endicott Peabody*	Edward McCormack*
10/14/66	Bangor, Maine	William Hathaway	Elmer Violette*	Kenneth M. Curtis*
10/21/66	Wyoming	Al Christian*	Teno Roncalio*	Ernest Wilkerson*
10/21/66	Idaho	Compton White	Ralph Harding *	Cecil Andrus*
10/21/66	Colorado	Roy McVicker		Robert Knous*
10/22/66	Kansas City, Kansas	Mervin Rainey*	J. Floyd Breeding*	Robert Docking*
10/22/66	Minneapolis, Minnesota	DFL ticket		
10/23/66	Milwaukee, Wisconsin	Clement Zablocki Henry Reuss		Patrick Lucey*
10/23 /66	Racine, Wisconsin	Lynn Stalbaum		Patrick Lucey*

\*not incumbent

DATE	CITY	CANDIDATE		
		CONGRESSMAN	SENATOR	GOVERNOR
10/23/66	Sheboygan, Wisconsin	John Race		Patrick Lucey*
10/24/66	Chicago, Illinois	Ill. Delegation	Paul Douglas	
10/26/66	Philadelphia, Pa.	Urban Affairs Conference		
10/28/66	Covington, Kentucky	John Maloney*		
10/28/66	Cincinnati, Ohio	John Gilligan		Frazier Reams*
10/28/66	Gainesville, Florida	Non-political		
10/29, 66	Sioux City, Iowa	Stanley Greigg		Harold Hughes
10/29/66	St. Paul, Minnesota	DFL ticket		
10/31/66	Groton, Connecticut	William St. Onge		John Dempsey
10/31/66	New York City			O'Connor ticket
11/4/66	Minnesota	DFL ticket	Walter Mondale	Karl Rolvaag
11/5 /66	Minnesota	DFL ticket	Walter Mondale	Karl Rolvaag
11/6/66	Minnesota	Alec Olson	Walter Mondale	Karl Rolvaag
11/7/66	Minnesota	John Blatnik	Walter Mondale	Karl Rolvaag

\*not incumbent

INCUMBENTS AND CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNOR, THE U.S.SENATE,  
AND CONGRESS IN WHOSE AREA THE VICE PRESIDENT HAS APPEARED  
DURING THE ELCTION CAMPAIGN.

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California	Governor Pat Brown Congressman James Corman Congressman Ken Dyal Congressman Lionel Van Deerlin
Colorado:	Candidate for Governor Robert Knous Candidate for Senator Roy Romer Congressman Byron Rogers Congressman Roy McVicker Congressman Frank Evans
Connecticut:	Governor John Dempsey Congressman William St. Onge
Florida:	Congressman Don Fugua
Illinois:	Senator Paul Douglas Congressman Melvin Price Candidate for Congress Cameron B. Satterthwaite Chicago Congressmen and Candidates
Indiana:	Congressman Winfield Denton Congressman Lee Hamilton Congressman Andrew Jacobs Candidate Elden C. Tipton
Iowa:	Governor Harold Hughes Senatorial Candidate E. B. Smith Congressman John R. Hansen Congressman Stanley L. Greigg
Kansas:	Candidate for Governor Robert Docking Candidate for Senate J. Floyd Breeding Candidate for Congress Marvin Rainey
Kentucky:	Candidate for Senator, John Young Brown Candidate for Congress John J. Moloney
Maine:	Candidate of Governor Kenneth M. Curtis Candidate for Senator Elmer H. Violette Congressman William Hathaway

Massachusetts:	Candidate for Governor Edward McCormack Candidate for Senator Endicott E. Peabody Congressman Harold Donohue Congressmen from the Boston Area
Michigan:	Candidate for Senator G. Mennon Williams Candidate for Governor Zolton Ferency Congressman Weston E. Vivian
Minnesota	Governor Karl Rolvaag Senator Walter Mondale Congressman Joe Karth Congressman Don Fraser Congressman Alex Olson Xongressman John Blatnik Candidate George Daley
Missouri:	Congressman Frank Karsten Congresswoman Leonor Sullivan Congressman Richard Ichord
Montana:	Senator Lee Metcalf Congressman Arnold Olsen
Nebraska:	Candidate for Governor Phil Sorensen Candidate for Senator Frank Morrison Congressman Clair Callan
New Hampshire:	Governor John King Senator Tom McIntyre Congressman J. Oliva Huot Candidate for Congress William Barry Jr.
New Jersey:	Candidate for Senator Warren Wilentz Congressman Tom McGrath Congressman Edward J. Patten
New Mexico:	Governor Thomas Lusk Senator Clinton Anderson Congressman Tom Morris Congressman E.S. Johnny Walker



New York:	Candidate for Governor Frank O'Connor Congressmen from Manhattan-Brooklyn Congressman Richard McCarthy Congressman Thaddeus Dulski
Ohio:	Candidate for Governor Frazier Reams, Jr. Candidate for Congress Sheldon Clark Candidate for Congress Anthony Calabrese ~~~ Congressman John Gilligan Congressman Michael Feighan Congressman Charles Vanik
Oregon:	Candidate for Governor Robert Straub Candidate for Senator Robert Duncan Congresswoman Edith Green Candidate for Congress Charles Porter
Pennsylvania:	Candidate for Governor Milton Shapp Congressman Fred Rooney Congressman N. Neiman Craley Congressman Joseph Vigorito Congressmen from Philadelphia Congressmen from Pittsburgh
Utah:	Congressman Dave King Candidate J. Keith Melville
Vermont:	Governor Phil Hoff Candidate for Congress William Ryan
Washington:	Congressman Lloyd Meeds Congressman Floyd Hicks Congressman Brock Adams
West Virginia:	Senator Jennings Randolph Congressman Harley Staggers
Wisconsin:	Candidate for Governor Pat Lucey Congressman Lynn Stalbaum Congressman Clement Zablocki Congressman John Race

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Oct. 24, 1966

Vice President Hubert Humphrey  
White House  
Washington D.C.

Dear Mr. Humphrey;

Dont know if you remember me as the last time I met you was in Denver, Colo. at the air port. Believe it was 1963. Any way enclosed please find a few clipings of L.B.J. during his trip to Australia.

Our company is building a dam at Tumut which is about sixty miles from Canberra. (The way the crow flys.)

Having lived some fifteen years at Howard Lake, Minnesota and am very close to Dan ny Graham of Waverly. We should finish this project next year and will no doubt visit Washington at that time.

Yours very truly,

*Otto O. Oetjen*  
Otto O. Oetjen

*clippings were enclosed from The Australian, etc.*

MEMORANDUM

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT  
WASHINGTON

October 7, 1966

FOR: Marty McNamara  
cc: Bill Connell

FROM: Don Paffel

Yesterday the Vice President advised me he definitely wants to go to the first manned Apollo flight (that is, if the President does not).

The schedule was originally for December 6 or 7. This has now slipped to probably the first week in January.

I will keep you posted on dates.

file w/ memos  
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File  
Plan Planning

October 3, 1966

TO: The Vice President  
cc: BarB

FROM: Bill

Doug Cater has strongly suggested that you might want to initiate a national conference on "Stay in School" based on the successful experience in New York City of Superintendent Bernard Donovan and the leadership of a man named Paul Bradley. Roscoe Drummond is deeply involved in the project, as well.

I have asked Bill Welsh to talk to Doug Cater, and to meet with the key individuals involved, and possible to arrange a brief meeting with you when you are back here during the period October 18-21.

OK- ck Bill Welsh  
Bill says this is  
under control &  
to hold off.

MEMORANDUM

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT  
WASHINGTON

November 18, 1966

TO: The Vice President  
cc: Norman

FROM: Bill

Bill Moyers is checking with the President regarding the possibility of your holding a dinner for the astronauts of the Gemini program. He will let Norman or me know.

*file w/ memo*

*Hearty -  
For your  
info*

*de NS*

*any?*

*Barb-*





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