

ADDRESS BY VICE PRESIDENT

HUBERT H. HUMPHREY

Thank you very much my fellow Minnesotans and longtime friend, Ralph Helstein. It is wonderful to see you once again, Ralph, and to have the chance to be neighbors and friends instead of always just so busy. You run this great union, and me just running around.

I am particularly delighted that there was such a fine delegation of my friends and neighbors from back home and I want to wish each and every one of them a very happy wish and extend a warm greeting to them. Glenn Chinander was outside with hand extended as he has been all through the years of my public life and as a private friend. Whenever I needed some help I could always go to Glenn, and I want to say to Glenn and to Bill Nolan and to many others that are ~~here~~ here, that I appreciate the kindness that they have extended to me over the many years. We always did well in South St. Paul, didn't we, down there and many other places?

I know that this Conference is a work conference, it is a study conference. You are not here just for the trip. You are not here just because you want to visit the nation's capital on tour. You are here for the purpose of conference on Civil Rights activities and legislative program and women's activities, and I think just the life of our nation, how we best improve the life of this nation.

I gather that you have heard remarks in advance from my old friend Whitney Young, and I want you to know I said "my old friend Whitney Young", he is an extraordinarily good friend of mine and many times our paths cross in these conferences, but he has learned, he never waits to hear me and I always arrive just a little bit too late to hear him. This way when we see each other we always have something to talk about, but only two nights

ago Whitney and many of the Civil Rights leaders of our nation spent the evening here in Washington, it was my privilege to have them as guests where we took a cruise up the Potomac, had a good dinner, argued out all the issues that face mankind, settled very few, but we had a very refreshing and I think invigorating discussion.

I want to talk to you just briefly today about what we are trying to do in Government and what you are trying to do as I see it and what we need to do together and why we need to do it. There are many happy thoughts in my mind. I haven't been quite as happy the last couple of days as I had hoped to be, the Baltimore Orioles have defeated the Minnesota Twins twice in a row, or was it three times? The Twins haven't won since I called up Sam Mele to congratulate him on Sunday. I am not going to call him any more.

Having put aside for a moment the pleasures of the joys that come to a fellow from a less than the largest city, somewhat of a small town, let me settle down to the work of the big country.

I would like to look back for just a little while. I don't think it does much good to look back except to get a better perspective of where we are going. It is sort of good to know where you have been and know where you are and then have some idea of where you are going to go.

I came to this town in 1949, I came here as the former mayor of Minneapolis and new United States senator. I had been in Philadelphia in the summer of 1948, the great Democratic Party Convention. While I was there I became involved then as I had been in my home town and city in the Civil Rights policies of our party.

Back in Minneapolis we had tried to take some initiative and look ahead passing a Fair Employment Practices Ordinance, the first one in the nation with enforceable policies, setting up a Human Rights Commission that really became an active body in our community conducting a total community survey by putting a mighty mirror over the whole city and looking up and occasionally seeing our own dirty face, some of the ugliness of our own prejudice and discrimination and lack of opportunity, and then following that community self-survey trying to repair and rehabilitate in certain areas of our community life.

Well, coming to Washington in 1949 wasn't like today. This meeting would not have been in this hotel in 1949 and many other places would not have been available. This is a different city and it is a beautiful city and it is a good city and this is a different country, I think it is a better country and I think that our Government is a much more socially-conscience Government than ever before.

Why, I can remember introducing Civil Rights bills in the Congress and there are phrases to describe what some people thought of that sort of activity but this is mixed company, mixing of the sexes here, and I don't think I ought to describe what some people thought of my activities. There were those that felt that this was disruptive, that this was unnecessary and that it would not lead to any constructive results.

Somebody asked me today, I was on a television show for taping, it was taped, an ABC show, and I was asked after the show why is it that so much of the legislative program passes with such apparent ease now, legislative proposals that have stirred up literally a hurricane of invective and abuse and argument in years gone by. Now, I imagine you have asked yourself that. We have had majorities in Congress before for a political party. I speak not only as vice president but I, of course, was elected in a national
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election on the party ticket. The Democratic party has had big majorities before, why then now Medicare, why now voting rights, why now aid to education, why now one thing after another? I think the answer is to be found in the fact that what you have been doing, what I have been doing, what hundreds of people have been doing must have effective, constructive and determined presidential leadership.

Let me just go back a little bit. You do not build a union overnight, and you build it out of struggle/prevail, and difficulty, Ralph can testify to that. You do not build anything hurriedly that lasts, and people in the labor movement that have at least been in the earlier days of this movement on which the United Packinghouse Workers was organized, I think you know the hard job that it was and the difficulties that you faced, even now, but earlier moreso, but sooner or later it became more accepted, unionism, trade unionism, industrial unionism. We did not build a Civil Rights legislative program overnight, we didn't build it in one session of Congress, two, three or four or five, but we entered the bills, we offered the proposals, we held the hearings, we were defeated time after time. Sometimes we weren't even given the honor of a good defeat, we were just ignored, but we went out and we talked about it, worked on it, held conferences like this, conferences like the one today were held time after time when there was no civil rights legislation on the books. We were out educating, we were out arousing people, we were out organizing.

I have been up and down this country speaking to hundreds of unions, thousands of meetings and how many times do I remember people saying, "Well, you talk too much." That may be true, but I want to say we had a message that needed to be communicated, and you had a message and finally we built a climate of opinion in this country that made it inevitable that these advances would be made.

In other words, the progress that we have today in this vast area of civil rights legislation came because of hard work, sacrifice on the part of many, martyrdom, even death for some, courage, fearlessness, men and women that were willing to lay down their lives and then some of us who did much less, who were willing at least to be advocates, to articulate, to speak out and to stand up and to be counted.

I remember here just last year when we passed the Civil Rights Act of 1964 it was my privilege to be floor leader for that Act and I think many people thought that we couldn't do it because we had to break the filibuster; and I remember the President of the United States, President Lyndon Johnson, calling me over to the White House and saying, I was then the majority whip in the Senate, saying to me, "Hubert, if you are going to win this fight, you better stay put, stay there, never give up, have your boys understand that they will have to be there day and night. You can win but it will take determination, it will take dedication, it will take sacrifice and it will take leadership." He just spelled it out and I knew I was being watched every day not only by the man in the White House but by you and by others and we did, we planned that effort, we planned every move of it. We organized our caucasses, we organized our teams, we organized our leadership, we knew what we were doing. We had 285 amendments offered. We were able to apply cloture to stop the endless debate, to proceed to the consideration of amendments, to pass the most comprehensive Civil Rights bill that any country has ever passed in the history of organized society, and how did it come about, because of men and women all over America, both races and all creeds, different political persuasions that decided the time had come that the ugliness and indeed the indecency of prejudice and intolerance and segregation had to go and at least the Government of the United States ought to say by public law, and the Government ought to commit

itself to a program of action and it did.

Then we found that we had an area that we didn't do very well in, on voting rights. You remember a year ago the number one issue was public accommodations. Could you go in a hotel, that was it. Then all at once we found out that the very people that were supposedly being given first class citizenship which was long overdue, which they were entitled to by the fact of birth, that those people had all kinds of rights except the right to vote, and the rights that you have without the right to vote are rights that somebody can take away from you just like that. Then there was Selma. There were the brave people at Selma that led that effort for voter registration and then the President of the United States, I think gave the most memorable address of his public career, that address before the joint session of Congress when he too said, "We shall overcome," and we shall overcome.

My fellow Americans when you put the prestige and the authority and the respectability and the majesty and the power of the President and the White House plus the majority of the Congress plus the conscience of the American people on something you get something done, and now we have the law, and now that we have the law our task is to organize the voter registration, our task is to see that the law is enforced, and only yesterday may I say we had a meeting in your government to take further steps to see that those citizens of age in this country who have been denied the right to register are registered because, may I say that when people have that right to vote and exercise it there isn't any force in this country that can stand in their way when they seek to make progress. We are going to get that job done.

Quite frankly while we have a very good body of civil rights law now, and we do have, and we are making real progress, I know that I don't just want to spend my time here saying what wonderful things have happened because there has been a great deal that has happened that is good, but there is much more to be done, and the fact that we emphasize that there is more to be done doesn't mean that we are not appreciative of what has been done.

I have had people say to me when I have spoken as I am now, they say, "What more do you want Mr. Vice President?" I tell you what more I want. I want what you want. I just happen to believe that in the American social system, that in this great country of ours with all of its potential, with all of its wealth, with all of its technology, with all of its institution, all of everything that we have, that every person in this country is entitled to a full opportunity to make something out of his or her life. That is our commitment, and even though you have civil rights laws which do in a sense rectify many of the injustices of the past and do in a real sense make the promise of the emancipation proclamation now a reality, the fact is that many people as yet have not benefitted from those very laws, and why, because part of our problem is not just the inadequacy of law but actually the inadequacy of the preparation for life, lack of education, lack of training, lack of skill, in fact even lack of acceptance. As I have said to many an audience, we have now passed the Civil Rights program, let's practice it and when you start to practice it you will practice it in housing, you will practice it in public accommodations, you will practice it in your schools, you will practice it in every aspect of life, and that means everybody doing it, everybody taking on their share of the responsibility.

There cannot be a just and peaceful America with cities growing at an unbelievable rate but at the time of growth having internal decay both physical and human. Our cities, our urban population has doubled since 1940. Seventy percent of the total population of America lives in metropolitan centers, 85% of the population will live in metropolitan centers in another thirty years. Many people that have come into the centers have no background for urban living, they came from sharecroppers farms, they didn't have even the advantage, may I say, of being privileged to join a trade union, they were forgotten, they were lost in the slums. Their children were living in neighborhoods where the poorer schools were to be found, where the less competent teachers in many instances were employed, where there was inadequacy of parks and recreation and social workers, where the housing was deplorable and overcrowded and where all too often local officials paid little or no attention, and those situations my dear friends produce explosive situations. They produce tensions that explode and the wonder is we haven't had more of it, so we have been forewarned. We have had a Harlem explosion, we have had a Watts, California explosion. We have been forewarned and our Government, because it has known these things, has been taking steps to meet these complex problems and I want to make it clear there are no easy answers, let's just quit kidding ourselves. Anybody that thinks all you need to do is build new housing you have got it licked, that isn't it, or somebody that says all you need is just more schools, that isn't it either, or somebody that says all you need is just more jobs, that isn't it either. It is everything. It is schools, housing, jobs, training, education, health, guidance, counseling, upgrading the whole standard of life and we have to do it, and if we don't do it everyone is going to pay a terrible bill, terrible cost, the cost of doing nothing is much more than doing something and what is more to do what we need to do brings a sense of joy and refreshment and I think a real

happiness to those that participate.

Now, my good friends, we have passed a tremendous program of legislation, never been anything like it, there has never been a Congress, never in my, and I am a student in Government, that has accomplished what this, the first session of the 89th Congress has accomplished and I think we owe a great deal of it to what I have indicated earlier, this background of dedication, of work, of sacrifice on the part of many, but also to our President, and

I want to tell you that he really knows how to get things done. In fact on the way over here I was being reminded to get back, there are some things to get done, so you can be sure I won't be with you too long.

Medicare for our elderly, elementary and secondary education, higher education, vocational education, this Government of yours will pour into the educational structure of this, the Federal Government, this Congress next year, over eight billion dollars in education and research, into our school system and much of that will go to people in areas where there has been inadequate training, inadequate education, inadequate facilities, new books, new libraries, new teaching aids, new training for teachers, assistance to our schools and colleges which are going to have to provide for ten million more children in the next ten years in our schools. We got our work cut out for us. We have programs such as the Economic Development Act for areas in which there are pockets of unemployment due to technological change, we have the Appalachian Program, we are going to pass improved Fair Labor Standards, we are going to repeal Section 14b, we are going to modernize and update and improve our unemployment compensation system. We have a program and I can tell you without fear of contradiction that we are going to pass it, but even after we have done all that it then becomes the job of seeing that that program gets to the people that need it, the administration of the program, the application

of the program. We have this war on poverty and I know that many people have made all sorts of comments about it and I want to speak quite frankly to you about it. This is a new endeavor on our part. We are not just trying to make being poor more tolerable or acceptable. If the purpose of the war on poverty is to make poverty tolerable then you ought to ask that not a nickel be spent because we have got other things to do. We are not trying to make poverty more tolerable or respectable, we are trying to get at the root causes. Why is it that certain communities, why is it that certain families, why is it that certain groups decade after decade, generation after generation, stay poor, locked as if in a vicious circle, locked in a prison of poverty. We have got to beat down those doors, open up those prisons, We have got to break that vicious chain that holds them in bondage. That is why we have project HEAD START for the kids. Let's face it, after you are over fifty.....well, I am over fifty so let me talk about me, after you are over fifty it is kind of hard to teach you anything new, It is even hard to forget some of the things you should have forgotten a long time ago, but you can work with a child. Each is a new adventure, and this project HEAD START for these little ones, these youngsters, is a Godsend. It helps lift these children out of environments that leave them with less than a fair break in life and the President has ordered not that this program be for six weeks or six months but to continue. We thought we would have one hundred thousand youngsters in this program by this summer, we have over five hundred fifty thousand, I think about six hundred thousand right now, and this is the chance for some of them, this is the first time these little ones will ever have good food, many of them the first time that they have ever had decent clothes, for many of them the first time they have ever had a physical checkup, for most of them the first time that anybody even showed real love and care

and, by the way, the people that are working in the project are getting as much out of it as the children, a substantial number of young middle-aged wives, middle income families, many of them college educated whose husbands are earning a relatively good income who have some time on their hands are being called upon to work in these programs for nothing, but you know what they are getting paid, they are getting paid in the rich reward of knowing that they are helping somebody and you would be surprised, we have over twelve thousand volunteer women right now working in these programs, college-trained that are giving their time for six hours a day free and, by the way, we have been able to go into states where there are patterns of segregation, where the white citizens council rides high and you can still sit down around a table just like you are sitting right here when you talk about a child and you will have catholic, protestants, or jew, Negro or white, rich or poor, labor or capital, as long as you are talking about children, they will sit down together and work together. The minute you get to talk to anybody over thirty they want to fight. So we are getting at this, we are moving in on this vicious circle and chain of poverty where it counts.

I want to tell you this because just as surely as I stand before you we are going to make some mistakes because we are experimenting. If we were just going to do what we have been doing, you would have the same results. You know after you have run your car up against a stone wall about six times, you ought to look for a new road. You prove that you are consistent, that is true, by keeping at it, but you also prove that you are a little stupid. So we are going to try to find some new roads, we are going to try to find some new answers and in the process of doing it we are going to get lost here and there and then somebody is going to stand right up and say, "Well I told you so." A lot of philosophers, these go-gooders, look what they are doing. Of course that is the same people that keep giving you the direction that kept running the car into the stone

wall. So I am not going to come here and tell you that every dollar that has been appropriated is going to be spent with the greatest of efficiency. I don't think it will be. We will make some blunders that will make headlines but I want to tell you something, we are going to help some people in the process and we are going to find some answers. We have spent, I don't know how many hundreds of millions of dollars looking for a cure for cancer, but you are not running the doctors out of town, are you, because they haven't found one.

We have a program before Congress for heart, cancer and stroke, three diseases that take people's lives prematurely, bring tragedy to families. One out of every five in this room will die of cancer at a minimum, maybe one out of three. These are facts that shock us so we are waging a war on cancer and we are going to wage a war on poverty too, we are going to wage a war on illiteracy, we are going to find out why the kids are dropping out of school. It is not good enough just to say they are bad kids, but the school drop-out problem is a serious problem. It is more serious today than it was two years ago, more serious than ten years ago because man is competing with machine. This is a high competitive society. We need these youngsters of ours in school, they need a high school education, they need this community college education, many of them need a college education, and so if they have been dropping out of school may be we better not only scold the children or the youngsters but go find out what they have been teaching, find out why school isn't interesting enough to keep them there, find out what is it that lends itself to a pattern that brings the school drop-outs in ever increasing number, seven hundred and fifty thousand new ones this year, five and a half million of them already, thirty-two million by 1975 if we don't do something now. We know that.

So what are we trying to do? Just to sum it all up we are trying to find some answers in a coordinated defensive, we are looking at the children, we are looking at the teaching patterns, not just the Federal Government, we are calling on local government, state government, this is where you can do something about it too. You go right on home and ask what they are doing at home, ask what the governor is doing, ask what the legislature is doing, ask whether they have taken advantage of these big programs that are being made available by your federal government, ask whether that money that is being dished out in Washington is getting down to where it belongs. That money is for the people right down in your school district and we are going to launch and we are launching now a major offensive against disease and illiteracy and hopelessness, inadequate training. We are going out and asking young people that for some reason or another just didn't quite make it, they wander around on the street corners, they have gotten themselves into certain degree of trouble which isn't unusual for anybody, but some of them just couldn't make it. The rate of unemployment is terribly high in America and the rate of unemployment amongst Negro youth is much higher. Now, we know that. No reason to point the finger of shame except to ask what are you going to do about it, so we are opening up job corps centers.

Now I know I have heard some people say, "Well, I read about those kids in those job corps centers, I know I read the other night where they did this or they did that or three of them got out and attacked somebody." Well, let me tell you the same ones would have had twice as many opportunities to do what they did if they weren't in the job corps center. I have been around. I am a father. I brought up a family. I have worked with young people and all I can tell you is this, that if a thousand boys go into a job

corps center it is entirely possible that two hundred and fifty will louse it up. They will get in trouble and they will, some of them, drop out and maybe a few of them will lead a riot or two, I don't know, that happens. They even have some at some of the big colleges where they are not in job corps centers.

Some of the fanciest illustrations and disturbances we have had have been by some of the best and nicest people, if you don't mind my adding that, but let me tell you that while two hundred fifty out of the thousand, and that is an extravagant figure, that is way above it, I want to make sure my critics don't think I am just trying to gloss over these things, if two hundred fifty out of a thousand fail, if two hundred fifty out of a thousand louse it up, if two hundred fifty out of a thousand drop out, if two hundred fifty out of a thousand cause trouble, I am here to tell you that seven hundred fifty got a break and got a chance and they will come out better people and it is the odds that count.

What does this have to do with Civil Rights? What does the neighborhood youth corps, the job corps, the HEAD START, what does it have to do with it? These rights must be made meaningful. We don't only want rights in law, we want rights in practice, we want rights in life. It does little good to say that you have eliminated job discrimination if a fellow isn't training for a job. What kind of elimination is that? That satisfies the lawyer but it doesn't satisfy the person without the job, so that as we pass laws to prohibit discrimination and employment because of race it is also imperative that we take a look at those who have been discriminated against and see how many of them would never get a job simply because they weren't educated or trained, and then the task comes to put in the training program, the education program and then let me say just this for you to remember that if everybody would spend as much time helping people move up the ladder as

they did spending time pushing people down the ladder you would be surprised how many people could get to the top.

Right here in Washington in my job the President asked me to, in his behalf, to take on the job of trying to implement, coordinate, and expedite the Civil Rights Program. It is a big task. We are trying to do everything in a hurry here, and you know we have had a hundred years that we didn't do much on this and now all at once we have to do it in a hundred days. Even a hurry up guy like Humphrey working under the stimulus of President Johnson finds that difficult, but let me say as I have told some of the officers of our Government, the personnel officers, I have said, "Listen, you be as ingenious in seeing to it that one of our fellow citizens of Negro ancestry gets a job when he is capable of holding it as you were ingenious in seeing that he didn't get a job, we will have eliminated discrimination in employment right here in the nation's capital." That is a fact.

Now, let me say that the problems of discrimination are not only related to just one group. Your Spanish speaking Americans, our Mexican Americans, many of them have been the victims of unbelievable discrimination and denial of opportunity. I know there are some of our friends here from Puerto Rico. Great things have been done in the commonwealth of Puerto Rico, but we haven't any Puerto Ricans right here in the limits of the United States, here in the great area of the United States. Puerto Rico is a part of the United States too, I want you to remember, so we are proud of that, but when we speak of discrimination or civil rights, we don't speak of one group. There are many different people that have been the victims of some denial of rights. Now we are trying to make those rights as I said meaningful, jobs, housing.

Ladies and gentlemen, I am the chairman of the Space Council, I have the responsibility of this government to coordinate the efforts of your government in the exploration of outer space. It is a fascinating job, it really is.

You know I know the astronauts and I have been up, I was there with Walter Schira not long ago in Houston in the manned space center in a simulated flight in this capsule where we get up there and we are going to dock it in space and come together and rendezvous, it is going to be great, I can tell you stories about space that would keep you here all afternoon. What we are going to do is just unbelievable. Here we are sending people up in laboratories, floating around in space, and they will be for peaceful purposes, let me make the record clear, I know I have the responsibility, and we will be able to send people up there and it will be just like going to visit your grandmother, get out of one capsule and walk into the laboratory and tell your brother it is your turn to go home, Ma has soup for dinner tonight. We will do all of that, but I know what we primarily do. One of the first things that we try to accomplish in this space flight is to provide an environment in that capsule for the men that are in it so they can live comfortably and your government spends of hundreds of millions of dollars to provide an environment inside of a Gemini capsule to provide an environment inside the man orbiting research laboratory that we will put up there in a few years, not a laboratory, we will put a room up like this and put it together in space, construction workers have got to get ready to take over on that kind of a flight. Wait until I talk to the Building Trades on this one. Literally we will build in space, we will build a building and we are going to provide an environment in that facility so that man can live a good healthy normal life so he has good fresh air, proper pressure, proper oxygen, check his health, we go to great limits to do that.

My dear friends, if it is important for a man to have proper environment to live in space, how about having the proper environment to live on earth?

It is just that simple and yet that complex. It requires the same kind of imagination, the same kind of dedication. Do you think you put a man in space for eight days, two men, they are remarkable, Cooper and Conrad, McDivitt and White; I know these men, all of them, they are remarkable men, trained, educated, healthy, alert, skilled, courageous, they have every attribute you would like to have. You think we did that just by doing what we used to do? Why, my dear friends, sixty years ago the first flight was by the Wright Brothers, they flew an old crate that weighed two hundred pounds for eleven seconds and even that was a venture that took a great deal of ingenuity. Within the last month your government with industry and labor and universities and defense departments and NASA and everybody we had working together put a space capsule in orbit for eight days weighing eight thousand pounds and we are going to have one going up there very shortly in fourteen days and we will have one a lot longer than that. We are going to be up there chasing capsules around, hooking up just like a freight train, or should I say an express train. We are going to be on the moon. We will go to the moon and we will come back and some people say why, because there is much to learn. Let me tell you some people said why to Christopher Columbus, "Why do you want to go, it is all right over here, isn't it?" Christopher Columbus said, "I am going to take another look." And he did, and many more like him. We are exploring now the universe just exactly like the early maritime explorers explored the seas and the other continents, just a new dimension, that is all, and our kids will be doing it and you will look like an old fogey, you will say, "You can't do it." Your kids will laugh at you because they will learn so much in the next few years it is incredible.

Well, my dear friends, any nation that can afford to spend, and I think it should, so don't misunderstand me because I helped make this possible, I vote for it and urge it, but any nation that can spend thirty million dollars to put a man on the moon and bring him back to earth, and all it takes to get that job done, the entire space program that will lead up to that adventure to put a man on the moon and bring him back to earth, any nation that can spend thirty-four million dollars to do that, let me say, can make a rich investment in helping a man put his feet on this earth.

Now, I got wound up here but I love to talk to you folks. Let me tell you that we are not going to do much in this country unless people like yourself believe it. That is a fact. We have just got to have public support and public support ought not to come unless there is public understanding. You ought not to support something just because somebody comes up and says do it, but we ought to understand what we are trying to do and really I think we are living in the most exciting period in human history, not only because of space, that is enough to get anybody excited, but we are living in a time when people are coming into their own, when people all over the world have said, "Look, we have had enough of this injustice, we have had enough of being forgotten, we have had enough of being ignored, we want to get out of that mud, we want to get out of the filth, we want to stand on higher ground, we want to get away from disease, we want to get away from ignorance." That is what people are saying. They are saying it in Africa, Latin America, Asia, they are saying it right here at home and the most effective thing that the country can do to prove its declarations in behalf of freedom and justice that we make all over the the world, the most effective thing that we can do is to demonstrate it right here at home.

I want to thank you for helping us get that job done. I come here to thank you first, to explain to you, I hope in a sense to educate because that is really what we ought to be doing, to ask for your cooperation, to seek out your ideas, I don't come here to tell you not to have new ideas, I don't come here to tell you don't criticize us, because I think criticism, constructive criticism is the salt and the yeast and it is the salt that brings out the flavor and the yeast that brings forth the new product. We do want constant constructive analysis and criticism, but for those who just like to gripe go home and do that privately, will you? If your wife is sweet and tolerant she will let you gripe at home. Just plain griping doesn't have much place in a busy society but for those that want to take a look and see the shortcomings, that understand what we ought to be doing and see that we are not doing it, more power to you. That kind of protest we need. Then on top of that we need alternatives, we need suggestions, we need your help and I want you to know that the President of the United States would want me to ask you for your help, would want me to ask you for your guidance and would want me to thank you for what you have done, for how you have helped lift the standard of living not only for your own members but for a whole industry, for millions of people in this country.

Thank you very much.



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