

# STENOGRAPHIC TRANSCRIPT

BRIEFING & STATEMENT BY VICE PRESIDENT

*Marine Science  
Sweeping. In  
Ceremony*

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REMARKS OF THE HONORABLE

HUBERT H. HUMPHREY,

VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

DR. STRATTON: If this is agreeable to you, that the members of the press remain for your remarks, this --

VICE-PRESIDENT HUMPHREY: I don't think there is a thing here in what I have to say that shouldn't be public knowledge, and hopefully of some public interest. I can't assure you of that, but, Dr. Stratton, if it is agreeable with you, why, I would just proceed.

DR. STRATTON: Would you do that, please?

VICE-PRESIDENT HUMPHREY: First of all, I wish to extend to the members of Congress that are here as advisors to the Commission, but also in their own right as members of Congress, a very sincere note of thanks for their leadership and their initiative in this whole area of marine sciences, commonly called oceanography.

This is an area in -- an area of activity in which the Government of the United States and private economy should have the most active and creative partnership. The members of the Congress have long been concerned about the necessity of a greater emphasis upon marine sciences, engineering and development, and also upon a greater degree of coordination within the Federal establishment, that are directed to what we call the general subject of oceanography,

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1 and because of that interest, the Congress took the  
2 initiative, and I think it has made a very substantial  
3 contribution to the pre-eminence of this country in  
4 science and technology as it relates to marine science,  
5 which in turn will have a great effect upon the total  
6 economy.

7 Now, as the members of the Commission know,  
8 there are two bodies that have been established by law.  
9 One is the Council, presided over by the Vice-President.  
10 It is similar in nature, generally, to the Space Council,  
11 and I gather that that was the pattern that the Congress  
12 had in mind when the Council was established.

13 The Council on Marine Sciences, or oceanography,  
14 consists of representatives of the departments of government  
15 that have a -- that have any activity or responsibility in  
16 the field of any of the related disciplines of marine  
17 sciences, engineering and development.

18 For example, the Department of Commerce, the  
19 National Science Foundation, the Department of the Navy,  
20 the Department of Interior, just to give you a few  
21 examples.

22 The chairman of the Council also has the right to  
23 invite in, with the concurrence of the Council, other  
24 members of the Government in order to make sure that every  
25 facet of the Federal activity is represented.



1           One example of this is that we asked Dr. Hornig,  
2 the President's science advisor, to sit with us. We have  
3 asked Mr. Dillon Ripley of the Smithsonian Institution  
4 to come in and sit with us. The reason, because the  
5 Smithsonian Institution, for a long time, has been deeply  
6 interested in particularly the biological aspects of marine  
7 science, and in other aspects. It has been a pioneer in  
8 this area.

9           The science advisor to the President is, of  
10 course, a very important personality and official in our  
11 Government in all areas of science, so he surely should be  
12 invited in, and he has been. The Secretary of HEW is  
13 involved, because one of our priorities today is in the  
14 field of fish protein. In other words, food from the sea,  
15 and with the Food and Drug Administration being under the  
16 jurisdiction of the Secretary of HEW, the law provided that  
17 the Secretary be a member.

18           Now, the Council, chaired by the Vice-President,  
19 is directed towards the improvement of existing machinery  
20 in the Government. The coordination of the established  
21 departments and their activities, and, of course, recommenda-  
22 tions to the President for the improvement of the operations  
23 of these departments and activities, as well as the sorting  
24 out of priorities that must be established for the  
25 Governmental programs.

1 Now, the Commission has another function. They  
 2 are not ~~contributory~~ <sup>complementary</sup> They are complementary. They are  
 3 supplementary. And I think this is the spirit that we  
 4 need to accept and embrace as we initiate our respective  
 5 activities, that we are not in competition with one  
 6 another. The Council is a coordinating body of existing  
 7 machinery. The Commission is directed to pioneer, to  
 8 experiment, to look to the future, to have a free hand,  
 9 so to speak, working more closely with the private sector  
 10 as to how we can upgrade, improve, expand, enhance the  
 11 whole field of marine sciences.

12 In fact, we would want the Commission to even  
 13 take a good hard look at what the Council is trying to do,  
 14 not that you are to serve as a disciplinarian, but rather  
 15 as an evaluator, as an expediter, and we in turn on the  
 16 Council will be keenly interested in the proposals that  
 17 you have under discussion, so there is an interrelationship.

18 You bring to this whole field at this stage  
 19 something that has long been needed at the official level.  
 20 The private sector being brought into the planning of the  
 21 advances that we hope to make in the field of marine sciences.  
 22 The encouragement of the private sector, of private enterprise,  
 23 to move out and to invest and to experiment in the field of  
 24 the marine sciences, engineering and development.

25 In other words, you are both official and private.



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1 You have been established by an Act of Congress. You are  
2 serving at the appointment of the President of the United  
3 States, but you also are free, so to speak, to probe, to  
4 pioneer, to experiment, to discuss openly, freely, with  
5 the private sector, and to bring in *with the guidance from* the private sector  
6 at all levels of your activity and at all times, so we  
7 would look to you to give us that extra impetus which we  
8 will need.

9 Now, we are moving from what you might call the  
10 traditional concept of oceanography into the broad spectrum  
11 of marine sciences. The importance of this endeavor is  
12 underscored when you think of the seas as a part of our  
13 environment that man must know more about. I was asked  
14 last night by a group of fine young men and women that were  
15 here on an orientation program in our Government about the  
16 space program. "Why?" And I said, "Well, man ought to  
17 know all about his environment. We are children of the  
18 solar system. We ought to know everything about this home  
19 in which we live, and our home is no longer just this  
20 terrestrial ball. We have known a great deal about the  
21 crust of the earth. We know very little about the center  
22 of the earth."

23 Project Mohole, which went down the drain, would  
24 have helped us learn a great deal about the forces at work  
25 within the earth. We know a good deal about the atmosphere,

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1 and we know something about the stratosphere. Our  
2 balloonists have taught us a great deal about it. Now,  
3 we are beginning to experiment and venture into space,  
4 which is part of the environment that affects man's life,  
5 human cellular structure. What effect it has on man, we  
6 don't know. And so we seek to probe it.

7 Now, we know <sup>little</sup> about the seas. Primarily <sup>we understand</sup> the  
8 surface of the seas. We know a little bit about the currents  
9 of the seas. But we know very little. We have not probed  
10 in depth into the oceans. We know very little even about  
11 marine life. Marine vegetation. We know very little about  
12 the seas' effect upon temperature, on weather.

13 Possibly, I suppose, there is, if we can dream  
14 a bit, untold wealth to be mined out of the seas. The  
15 harvesting of the seas. Needless to say, the knowledge of  
16 the seas is a very basic part of the knowledge structure that  
17 we ought to have, both for peace and defense. If we are  
18 put to the test of the defense of our contry, I am sure  
19 that the United States Navy could tell you, as well as  
20 other arms of our defense structure, the importance of the  
21 seas, ~~we~~ we are a maritime nation. We are a sea power.  
22 We need to know much more about this environment that may  
23 be basic to our national security.

24 Also, we are a peacetime nation, and we are a  
25 nation that has representative government in which the



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1 purpose of government is to enrich the lives of the  
2 people, and therefore we ought to know much more about what  
3 are the resources of the vast areas of the globe.

4 70 percent of the globe is water, and we ought to  
5 know what we can do with that area of the globe, and what  
6 it can do for humankind. So I have just listed down here  
7 that major policy issues relating to the sea are such issues  
8 as defense, and peace, nourishment and starvation; <sup>and</sup> economic  
9 growth in the United States. I predict that this day will  
10 be the benchmark day in terms <sup>a new area for</sup> of economic development in  
11 this country, because the possibilities of economic  
12 development and growth in the seas are ~~unlimited~~ <sup>practically untapped</sup>.

13 There is much more to the economics of marine  
14 sciences than anything we know in space as of this time,  
15 and this is not to downgrade one, it is merely to put the  
16 proper emphasis upon the other. The minerals that are  
17 there, the fuels that are there, the possibilities of food  
18 that are in the seas, unbelievable resources. Unlimited  
19 resources.

20 Then there is the matter of economic development  
21 abroad, where we can jointly move on the environment of  
22 the seas. I think the possibilities of international  
23 cooperation in oceanography and marine sciences is greater  
24 than any that we have ever dreamed possible up to this date.  
25 We have a great deal of marine law already, international law,



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1 that relates to the seas, but there is much that is yet  
2 fuzzy. There is much more we need to develop, and we will  
3 be working with other nations that are maritime nations in  
4 Latin America, Asia, Europe, in a new endeavor in  
5 international cooperation.

6 And, as we move in that area, I can see where,  
7 ~~just~~ <sup>just</sup> as we have developed a space treaty that prohibits  
8 the orbiting of nuclear weapons in space, we might very

9 well develop <sup>new steps</sup> ~~treaties~~ that relate to the seas that  
10 ~~improve the chances for~~ <sup>improve the chances for</sup> a treaty ~~guarantee the peace,~~ just as we have in Antarctica.

11 ~~it is not impossible, in fact it is not only probable,~~

12 I think it is highly desirable that we move in that  
13 direction, so the Commission should be looking in terms  
14 not only of the economic development, but also in fields  
15 of international cooperation.

16 Let your minds wander, dream, ponder, project,  
17 see what you can do. What ideas you can come forth with.  
18 Now you have a new legislative mandate. Now, I want to  
19 make it clear, the Congress has said, "Proceed." No  
20 longer haphazardly, no longer just waiting for some  
21 department of government to decide that it wants to do this  
22 or that, but it has said to the Council, and to the  
23 Commission, and primarily to the Commission, "You have a  
24 mandate to outline programs of activity for the foreseeable  
25 future in marine sciences, and you are directed to give

1 guidance to this Government. We need your expert guidance."

2 This is a great deal different, may I say, than  
3 just waiting for a particular agency or department of  
4 government to work something through the power of the  
5 budget, hopefully to get Congressional approval. We are  
6 bringing in now the people. The great forces of this  
7 economy of ours, to give some sense of direction to a  
8 governmental policy.

9 Now, what is the Congressional intent? Well, it  
10 calls upon the President to increase understanding of the  
11 sea, and to utilize its resources. That is what the Act  
12 that establishes the Commission and establishes the  
13 Council seeks to do. It calls on the President to  
14 increase the understanding of the sea, to utilize its  
15 resources, to contribute to national security. ~~That these~~  
16 ~~resources are to be designed and to be looked upon as a~~  
17 ~~contribution in national security.~~ To supplement  
18 continental resources of oil, gas, and minerals. To  
19 increase the harvest from the sea, to develop seashore  
20 resources, and reduce pollution. To enhance commerce and  
21 transportation, to promote international understanding.

22 Now, all the things I mentioned earlier: this  
23 succinctly puts it. These are things we have in the  
24 executive policy relating to marine sciences, engineering,  
25 development, and the whole broad subject of oceanography,



and, as I said, the law provides these two instruments to advise and assist the President, the Council and Commission. And the law anticipates a clear definition of the goals that we seek, and you are going to help establish those goals for the foreseeable future.

*We must* ~~The~~ *resources* estimates needed for the achievement of these goals. The establishment of policies and programs that embrace state governments, local governments, industries and universities, because states have a keen interest in this whole subject matter. And, by the way, I don't want you to forget the Great Lakes as we speak of oceanography, and marine sciences. Remember, the largest body of fresh water in the world, a God-given gift to this continent, is to be found in what we call the Great Lakes, and these lakes need your attention.

If there is any one body of water that needs your attention now for the long-term well-being of this continent, and of the United States, and of our sister country to the north, Canada, it is the Great Lakes, so don't forget that they can, for all practical purposes, be characterized as inland seas. Fresh-water seas.

Now, I mentioned to you about the relationship of the Council and Commission. The statute requirements for both tell us that they are to operate independently, but I think it is also understandable that they ought to



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1 work in a spirit of collaboration. There is a need for  
2 collaboration.

3 Now, you will have plenty of people asking you  
4 enough questions to prompt a good fight. There are more  
5 fight prompters per square foot in Washington than any  
6 other place in the world, and there will always be somebody  
7 asking you, "Now, isn't it true that the Council is  
8 treading on your toes?" and I will have a question per day,  
9 "Now, isn't it true that Dr. Stratton and others of the  
10 Commission are trying to move in on the Council?" and the  
11 answer to this is that this is one family. It just so  
12 happens to have two branches to it, but it is a common  
13 bloodline, and we ought to learn to collaborate, to  
14 cooperate, without losing our sense of initiative or  
15 independence. Just exactly as nations ought to learn how  
16 to cooperate, without necessarily losing their identity.

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1 We are not seeking alone on light here. We would like to  
2 have a cooperative partnership between the council and the  
3 commission, with both partners doing what they are requested,  
4 and required to do. The commission assignment, its primary  
5 assignment, is to submit a final report in 18 months to the  
6 President, via the council, and to the Congress.

7 Now, let me spell that out.

8 Your report will go to the President as you write  
9 it, as the Chairman of the Council says the legislation.  
10 It will be presented to the President through the conduit of  
11 the council, which is a governmental agency. The council  
12 will be at liberty to make whatever footnotes, additions or  
13 evaluations it wishes to make in its separate paper that it  
14 may want to affix to your report as another advisory body,  
15 but what you report and what you recommend will go to the  
16 President in its pristine purity.

17 The council will, however, be able to preserve  
18 its identity, and its special function, by making whatever  
19 evaluation, whatever -- what is those words you used in  
20 that law. That obiter dictus stuff. It doesn't mean that  
21 is the law, just a judge's side view.

22 Well, we will be able to give any side views we  
23 would like, our observations, but I want to make it clear  
24 so you will understand, that the council is not your disci-  
25 plinarian. The council does not stand in judgment of you.



1 You are asked by the Congress, and I think the Congressmen  
2 that are here, and Senators, would agree with me, to prepare  
3 your own report, to do it as you see fit, to make your own  
4 represe-tation, your own findings, establish your own goals,  
5 and it will be passed to the President through the council,  
6 and the purpose of this is simply to give the council the  
7 benefit of your advice as well, and to permit the council,  
8 also, in its own right, without in any way altering your  
9 report, editing, to make its own side observations, its own  
10 evaluations as it sees the report.

11 Now, we would like to have the commission also  
12 serve as a sounding board, as the council programs and  
13 policies are developed.

14 In other words, as you are informed, Dr. Stratton,  
15 and members of the commission, what the council is doing, what  
16 the recommendations we are making to the President, and we  
17 will surely keep you informed, because we are a going, day-  
18 by-day, week-by-week body that has a responsibility to co-  
19 ordinate existing activities and functions.

20 We will let you know what we are doing, and we want  
21 you to say, "Well, now, look, this one we think you ought to  
22 take another look at," or "We believe that you can make  
23 better progress along the lines of achieving this goal if  
24 you would follow in another direction."

25 In other words, a working partner. A working



1 partner. We are not required to follow your advice, nor  
2 are you required to follow ours. But we are required, on  
3 behalf of good government, to try to work together.

4 Now, I know that this is a very demanding and a  
5 complex job that is facing the commission. I have been at  
6 this work now since last July, and we have put a lot of time  
7 in the council under the able guidance and direction of Dr.  
8 ~~Wing~~ *Wenk*, to try -- directed towards trying to improve our  
9 oceanographic enterprises in the governmental structure.

10 Your first job is the need to review the present  
11 federal structure. And after you have reviewed it, to ex-  
12 press the means and the ways to improve the organization.

13 Now, you can do that a lot easier than the council,  
14 because we in the council have the federal structure there,  
15 and it is rather difficult to get self-reform, and when we --  
16 as a matter of fact, we have set down, I believe I am correct  
17 on this, Dr. ~~Wing~~ *Wenk*, the premise that we would not try to re-  
18 organize. We are going to leave the matter of suggestions  
19 of re-organization up to you, because if we start to re-  
20 organize within the council, we will be doing some of the work  
21 with which you are already charged, and frankly, I don't think  
22 we would make as much progress as you will. Because you can  
23 take a more uninhibited, more unencumbered look, so we are  
24 going to leave that up to you, and we want you to really go  
25 at it. > There is a need to review public-private relationships,

1 particularly to determine ways and means for increasing  
2 private investment.

3 Now, it is one thing for government people to get  
4 together, as we are all government in the council, and to  
5 talk about public-private relationships. The fact of the  
6 matter is that even at our best, we are somewhat inhibited  
7 by our own experience, and environment and background.

8 But here you are, with private people from the  
9 private economy, from our universities and from our  
10 foundations, on this commission. You are the ones to take  
11 a good look at that public-private relationship, and how do  
12 we develop policies even in the tax matters, fiscal policy,  
13 to encourage investments, broad-scale investment, engineering  
14 and development.

15 What is the role of government? How much should it  
16 be injected in this? What should be its relationship?  
17 Should it be like the A. E. C., where it is primarily a con-  
18 tractual center, or should it be like NASA ? I don't know.  
19 I don't want to make any judgments, but there are a hundred  
20 and one questions you will ask about these relationships.

21 I have directed, as the chairman of the council,  
22 Dr. ~~Wing~~ <sup>Wank</sup>, whom the Congress, by the way, had hired as their  
23 science specialist in the Library of Congress, in their  
24 legislative reference service. I thought he was the approp-  
25 riate man for this activity, because he is the most knowledge-



1 able man that I know of in our country in this field of  
2 oceanography, *is policy science advisor to* and he was the Congress ~~man~~, and these people  
3 are the children of the Congress, the council and the com-  
4 mission.

5 I have directed, therefore, for Dr. *Went* ~~Wing~~ to pro-  
6 vide full support for the commission in every way that he  
7 can, until the commission's staff is fully assembled, and to  
8 subsequently provide information and support whenever the  
9 chairman of the commission, the officers of the commission,  
10 or the staff of the commission, want it.

11 It will take a little while for you to get your  
12 own staff. In the meantime, we have many papers, and a good  
13 deal of technical information. We have made many contacts.  
14 We have worked intensively these past few months in the  
15 development of the council. All that work is for your bene-  
16 fit. Dr. *Went* ~~Wing~~'s responsibilities are to the council, just  
17 as your own staff's responsibilities will be to you; but I  
18 don't want to see staffs, if we can prevent it, Dr. Stratton,  
19 becoming separate jurisdictions seeking recognition in the  
20 United Nations for their independence and sovereignty. I want  
21 to see our staffs remember that we are working for one people,  
22 one country, one government, and one common purpose, and  
23 there is a tendency, I have learned around Washington, for  
24 staffs and public bodies to get to feeling that somehow or  
25 another the moneys they get come from an entirely different



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1 breed of humanity, and I never did feel that departments of  
2 government were entitled to separate sovereignty.

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2 I also thought they were partners in a common  
3 enterprise. Now, the initial Council activities have been  
4 as follows: we have had, I think, five meetings. We have  
5 had five major meetings. And some of them have been  
6 long meetings. There has been a well-prepared agenda.  
7 We have had excellent attendance of the top officials of  
8 this Government. Our immediate task is to respond to the  
9 President's request for recommendations which he wanted  
10 early this year, preferably in January. We were unable to  
11 get that report ready in January because the Council itself  
12 was not activated until some time after the law had been  
13 passed. We will have recommendations to the President,  
14 report to him, and then the President will make his  
15 recommendations to the Congress, hopefully within the next  
16 week or two, concerning the activities in oceanography.

17 We have nine new initiatives, where the Council  
18 members have agreed unanimously that these are priorities  
19 that the Government of the United States will have in this  
20 period until your report is in, for the next 18 months to  
21 2 years of activity. We have been busily engaged in  
22 developing our report, which requires a consensus of all  
23 Council members. And that is no small task within itself,  
24 and I think you are going to find that report helpful to  
25 the Commission, but I want to make it clear, that report is  
not binding only insofar as the President himself submits

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a report to the Congress.

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1 It becomes a Presidential Report. Our Council is advisory  
2 ~~to the President. We do not report directly to the Congress~~  
3 ~~We report~~ <sup>prepare the</sup> ~~for~~ the President who in turn can make whatever ad-  
4 ditions, deletions, substitutions or whatever he wishes to  
5 in terms of his report to the Congress of the United States.  
6 ~~at the request of the Congress of the United States by~~  
7 ~~statute.~~

8 Now my final comments are just once again to emphasize  
9 the importance of marine sciences to this country and empha-  
10 sis that I believe 1967 is a turning point in the orienta-  
11 tion of U. S. marine policies.

12 I believe the Congress has performed one of its finest  
13 acts and showing what Congressional initiative can mean.  
14 You see I happen to still believe that there is a great deal  
15 of talent, competence, initiative, creativity in the Cong-  
16 ress of the United States. Maybe it is because I was there  
17 sixteen years. But collectively I think the Congress repre-  
18 sents as much wisdom and experience and creativity as any  
19 group of men that were ever collected together for any one  
20 purpose. Men and women, I should add, for any one purpose.

21 I think the initiative shown here demonstrates the  
22 creditability of my comment.

23 Now the Commission is going to pick the best brains of  
24 this country in this field. You have the time; you can most  
25 likely get more time if you need it.

1           Here you are with a broad range of contacts and I  
2           urge upon you to move out from the governmental structure,  
3           move out into the field, move out internationally, picking  
4           the best brains that you can find.

5           Looking over the literature that has been written in  
6           the last hundred years or more about this whole subject of  
7           marine sciences and engineering development, I think you will  
8           find that once again there is a growing importance of what  
9           we call the multidisciplinary composition of scientific  
10          and engineering development. We are moving away from just  
11          the working with engineers or working with biologists. We  
12          are finding that they are interrelated, interdependent,  
13          interdisciplinary activity. This is a great new learning  
14          technique that we have in our universities today and I  
15          do want to just point out that the Commission is very fortu-  
16          nate in having representation from different institutional  
17          backgrounds and locations.

18          You have the advantage of having Congressional advisors  
19          who have put years of time and effort into this and I can  
20          tell you that we wouldn't be where we are without them.  
21          And as Chairman of the Council, I have insisted upon our  
22          staff people keeping them fully informed at all times and I  
23          try to keep in contact with them.

24          We have representation here from Hawaii to Florida,  
25          from Texas to the Great Lakes. We have lawyers and scien-



1 tists and business men, teachers. We have specialists here.

2 My hope is that the Commissioners, members of the  
3 Commission, will share my enthusiasm for this great poten-  
4 tial of the sea and share the enthusiasm that this Commission  
5 can have and should have in serving the national interest  
6 and giving the Government of the United States an opportunity  
7 to meet the challenge of this new -- if not new, this re-  
8 invigorated dimension of our science and technology.

9 Well, Dr. Strattor, that is about what I had in mind  
10 to say to you and I surely -- I can't tell you how much I  
11 appreciate your willingness to take on this responsibility,  
12 each and everyone of you, and I know I speak for the Presi-  
13 dent in this matter.

14 I have talked with him at length about your work. I  
15 have a feeling -- I might just as well say it quite frankly  
16 -- that many people do not quite sense yet the importance of  
17 this work, but let me remind you that other countries know  
18 its importance.

19 The Soviet Union has been out in front in <sup>some</sup> fields  
20 of ~~oceanography for years and~~ <sup>marine science & technology, as are</sup> some of our friends in other  
21 parts of the <sup>world</sup> ~~work~~, if it is nothing else but in fishing, <sup>they</sup>  
22 have been doing things a nation of our competence should  
23 have been able to do long ago. <sup>tech</sup>

24 It seems to me the most modern nation on the face of  
25 the earth should cease being a fisherman of the 19th Century.

1           There is so much that we can do and so much we can  
2 find out in terms of new products and new machines, and  
3 by the way, the Space Program has been directed under my  
4 Chairmanship to cooperate with you to the best of its  
5 ability. Our astronauts are also potential aquanauts, as  
6 you know, and much of what we have learned in space applies  
7 to the problems of oceanography, so we will try to make a  
8 happy marriage here.

9           It is sort of like Dick Tracy's little fellow that  
10 married that moonmaid. It is an earth boy with a moon girl.

11          Well, now you can even go further in the environment.

12          I told some friends -- I have used this story many  
13 times. I said every time the Congress gives the Vice Presi-  
14 dent anything to do, it always shakes me up a bit and I  
15 wonder just exactly what they think of me or what they  
16 think of the office.

17          The Vice President's office has been made Chairman of  
18 the Space Council and he has also been made Chairman of the  
19 Council on Marine Sciences.

20          In other words every time the Congress assigns the  
21 Vice President anything to do, it is out of this world or  
22 at the bottom of the sea.

23          (Laughter.)  
24  
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1 MR. HUMPHREY: And I hope I don't read anything  
2 in that, but let me tell you that I have a feeling that both  
3 of these environments are a little more peaceful than what you  
4 fellows are doing here on earth.

5 Thank you very much.

6 DR. STRATTON: Well, Mr. Vice President, I know  
7 I speak for every member of the Commission in thanking you  
8 for these extraordinarily lucid and eloquent remarks. Earlier  
9 this morning, I said one of the first tasks that confronts  
10 this Commission is defining what our goals were, what we were  
11 setting out to accomplish, and how we were going to do it, so  
12 our work is focused, and we avoid confusion, that we come to  
13 a few very important effective significant conclusions. And I  
14 am sure that your remarks, which happily have been recorded  
15 here, are going to serve as the basic text for our terms of  
16 reference, and the work that lies before us.

17 Let me add that of all the difficulties and  
18 complexities that I have begun to foresee that will come to us  
19 over the next eighteen months, one that concerns me least is  
20 the prospect of a conflict of the competition between the  
21 Council and the Commission. Not that I am so naive as to fail  
22 to understand your reference, or the fact I may say, too, that  
23 already I have been told -- it has been suggested that the  
24 Commission, to take it the other way around, would merely be  
25 the faint echoing voice of the Council. It is not going to

2ht

1 be the echoing voice, it is going to be a strong voice of  
2 its own, along with yours.

3 We have a common objective, a common field. Dr. <sup>Wark</sup> ~~Wing~~  
4 and I have a complete understanding on this matter. We are  
5 going to sort out the things we have to do, how we are going  
6 to do them together, and I happen to believe, and know the  
7 Commission members believe as you do, that this is one  
8 country where we have one great objective to fulfill, and we  
9 are going to fulfill it.

10 We are honored to have you come here today, and  
11 thank you very, very much.

12 MR. HUMPHREY: Well, Dr. Stratton, may I just give  
13 the benediction as far as my remarks are concerned. This  
14 city has more editorial specialists in coordination. Now,  
15 I believe in coordination, but I know there are coordinators  
16 of coordinators, too. It has become a profession, and I want  
17 to see coordination. It means the efficient use of human  
18 resources, but if we have to, I would rather have a little  
19 competition than to get in to the apathy, or should I say  
20 in to the maelstrom, and the whirlpool of trying to find out  
21 how we coordinate.

22 We happen to be reasonable men, and I don't think  
23 there is a single problem that we can't resolve by sitting  
24 around the table. Not one single problem. The Council will  
25 stay on the day to day job, and you take us on to the future.



3ht

1 You keep a watchful eye on us, and keep the other eye looking  
2 way on down the horizon, because I know we are going to  
3 need it from you.

4 DR. STRATTON: We are going to take that eighteen  
5 months seriously. However, if you add to these terms of  
6 reference this business about Moon Maid, we may run a little  
7 bit over.

8 (Laughter.)

9 MR. HUMPHREY: Thank you very much. My best  
10 wishes to all of you.

11 DR. STRATTON: Gentlemen, I think now, it being  
12 twenty after twelve, the wisest thing would be for us to  
13 just adjourn for lunch, and Ed, I think we are going to  
14 have -- my understanding is that everything is going to be  
15 brought right in here, if that is all right. We can talk  
16 about these arrangements later.

17 And the program this afternoon shall begin about  
18 a quarter to two. We may want to speed that up, if we can.

19 (Thereupon, at 12:15 p.m., the meeting was  
20 adjourned for luncheon.)  
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22  
23  
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