

PROGRESS IN PEACE AND TECHNOLOGY

An Address by

HUBERT H. HUMPHREY

Vice President of the United States

Before the

Tenth Annual Goddard Memorial Dinner

WASHINGTON, D. C. — MARCH 15, 1967

Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey is chairman of the National Aeronautics and Space Council, the top advisory group to the President of the United States on aerospace matters.



PROGRESS IN PEACE AND TECHNOLOGY

President Johnson said not long ago that there are three places one should not make a speech — one is at a rodeo, another is at a barbecue, and the third is at a cocktail party, and I'm beginning to think that a fourth one is at the Tenth Annual Goddard Memorial Dinner, if I have to follow such superb entertainment.

However, you are not going to have to listen as long as I had contemplated, but twice as long as you had hoped.

CHAIRMAN

I'm pleased that my friend, Jim Webb, told you that I have some responsibilities both as Chairman of the National Aeronautics and Space Council, and as Chairman of the National Council on Marine Resources and Engineering Development. Those are very imposing titles. Dr. Ed Wenk, who is Executive Secretary of the latter Council and Dr. Welsh, who is Executive Secretary of

the former Council, are monitoring everything that I am saying.

If you will just pardon my humility for a moment, you will note that when the Congress gives the Vice President anything to do — first it was the Chairman of the Space Council and now it's also the Chairman of the Marine Resources Council — I have to wonder. I don't know whether a fellow should develop any sort of martyr complex or feel that he is being persecuted but every time the Congress gives the Vice President anything to do, it's either out of this world or at the bottom of the sea. I thought I had friends.

I told President Johnson the other day when I took on that work in oceanography, I said, "Well, Mr. President, I've been checking the geography of the old globe. The oceans consist of 71 percent of the surface of this earth of ours. The land mass is 29 percent, and you have

a reasonably small portion of that 29 percent. I am in charge of the 71 percent. Then I just added that my fish give him less trouble than his people.

SUCCESSION

I don't think I've had so much fun since I went to the circus with the kids, but I did notice that when Jim Webb introduced me and others said hello that there is a different attitude about the Vice President these days than there used to be.

When I was here about two weeks ago and came in, the Marine Band almost struck up "Hail to the Chief." They didn't quite make it. They did "Hail, Columbia." But when I used to come in, I was lucky to get the D. C. Police Band. The whole reason for this change is the 25th Amendment to the Constitution, the Succession Amendment. I told the President that while he was out in Nashville, Tennessee: "There will be no coup tonight, Mr. President." I told him we were going to play square, even though we have a number of the high-powered officers in government right here on hand.

GEMINI

I believe it was just about a year ago tonight that Gemini VIII was in trouble. I was arriving here when the radio flash came in that there was some trouble with the Gemini capsule and the Agena. And we were wondering just what would happen that night, and as I was talking, notes were being fed up to me, one after another, from the back here, letting me know just exactly what was going on, and at the same time permitting the President of the United States, who indeed is responsible for these matters of our national security and national policy, to make whatever announcement should be made. How lucky we are that those two wonderful men, Astronauts Armstrong and Scott, were able to perform with high skill, and to have that Gemini

VIII flight end successfully. How fortunate we are to have had such great success with the entire Gemini program.

ROBERT HUTCHINGS GODDARD

This is my third consecutive opportunity to give the Goddard Memorial speech. I am very pleased to be here to honor the memory of a very great man, Robert Hutchings Goddard, and also to salute all those who have received awards and citations. They are well deserved and well earned.

Two years ago you invited me here to see if I knew anything at all about space, and I think you found out that I was at the elementary level. Last year you invited me back to see if I had learned anything more about space. I think I had. But I just haven't been able to figure out why I'm here unless you are trying to prove to me that there is something stable and consistent in the life of a Vice President. I do think this Nation does need a few elements of consistency. In fact, I have even gone so far of late to say that they ought to make the office of the Vice President permanent. I mean its present occupant. In fact, I went the other evening to a bipartisan gathering and offered myself to both parties. As yet we haven't heard. It's sort of like sending messages to Hanoi. We have had no response.

THREE MAJOR POINTS

I want to visit with you about three things that I trust are on your minds. The first thing I want to do is to assure you that this Administration, your government, is determined that our space effort will go forward without slowdown and with a determination and with a full commitment to keeping our country first in space — preeminent in space, science, and technology.

Secondly, I want to challenge the space industry. I want every one of you to become more involved in solving our

problems here on earth. I know what marvelous things have already come to us as spinoffs from your efforts. I have about eight pages of examples right here that I am not going to read to you or talk to you about. But there is so much more that you can do to make our society a better place in which to live. There is so much that your systems approach, your experienced management approach can bring to solving problems of transportation, air and water pollution, transit, communications, education, neighborhood development, crime control. In short, you can make this environment here on earth a better place in which to live. And I might add, you can do it at a profit.

And finally, I want to talk to you as Americans deeply concerned about our great country — not as Americans just concerned with the problems of space, but also as Americans concerned with the most crucial of international problems of the present. I refer to our deep, painful, costly, and yet vital involvement in Southeast Asia.

First then, I will dwell briefly on space — a subject on which you are well informed. Then, I will talk about the issue of Viet Nam.

TRAGEDY AND HOPE

Of course, we cannot help but keep in mind that this is an occasion for remembrance with sorrow, and also with great pride of three gallant men and three of my friends and your friends, Astronauts Grissom, White, and Chaffee. My, what wonderful men! These were splendid young Americans.

So let me just say to their wives and families — on behalf of the President and the Administration, I can assure you that we have not lost heart — that we will not falter, and that we shall move forward with renewed determination and commitment in our exploration of space. I'm sure that Congressman Miller and his associates

here Congressman Teague, Congressman Karth, Congressman Mosher, and others can give you the same assurance on the part of the Congress of the United States. We've only begun to explore what God has given us in the infinity of space.

NASA

Now let me say a word about our NASA team in which I have such great confidence, and I want Americans everywhere to have the same confidence and I believe they have. The record justifies it. It is this team which has enabled us in just nine years to put 16 astronauts in orbit for a total of 1,996 man-hours. That's no mean accomplishment. It is this team which has made it possible for our astronauts to put in over 12 hours outside their spacecrafts. It is this team which has enabled us to map the moon and make an unmanned landing upon it. And it is this team which has probed Mars and Venus and sent spacecraft to study the sun. Above all, our entire aerospace team is insuring that we are second to none in space. I repeat — second to none — and every American ought to have that as his goal. Not second, but first in whatever we endeavor to do.

NO SINGLE GOAL

I know that we all like great drama, but I think it's important that we should now note that there seems to be general agreement among the preeminent experts in the field of space science that this country no longer needs a single major dramatic goal as a spur to its space efforts such as, for example, that great commitment of 1961 to go to the moon. Rather there is the sober realization that this nation of ours has matured in its space effort and has developed the technology and the understanding to push forward in space in a balanced and selective manner. This is the recommendation of the President's Space Advisory Committee. It called for a balanced space

program including both the extension of earth orbiting capabilities and eventual manned planetary exploration.

TECHNOLOGY GAP

I believe that most of our competent scientists, engineers, and managers in the space endeavor would agree that that outlook, that perspective, is sound. Now I said there were many space benefits over and beyond what we can readily see and one of them that is always appealing to me is this broad benefit of the improvement of our technology, our engineering capacity, and our scientific competence. I spent some time in these recent months studying what is happening between the so-called "have" nations and the "have-not" nations. That has been a matter of interest for me for some 20 odd years. But in recent months I have been spending time looking into what we refer to as the "technological gap."

There may be many reasons for this gap but regardless of the reasons, the gap does exist. That gap may be somewhat exaggerated; it may be over-dramatized. But I think it is a fact that in at least two key areas, namely the computer and electronics, the United States is far out in front. And why? Because of the advent of the space program. It is also because of the fantastic development or commitment of this country in research and development by your government and because of the upgrading of our great institutions of higher education. Yes, if you please, it is because of the challenge to our whole educational structure that today the American educational structure offers a broader opportunity and a great opportunity to more and more minds so that we can benefit from the exploration of the unknown.

The commitment to basic research by both our government and industry has fostered our success. I am a refugee from a classroom, a Professor of sorts. I always mention it because elective of-

fice is too precarious to really depend on. I want to keep my credentials alive. And this basic research is the pool of knowledge from whence we draw, and the applied, the practical day to day research and development, is dependent to a large measure upon basic research.

PARTNERSHIP

We have a good balance between basic and applied research. We have moved ahead with a whole new system of education — what we call the inter-disciplinary approach where departments and universities had once thought they were sovereign members of the United Nations and have now begun to understand that they are but a factor — they are but an integral part in a larger whole.

We've learned to move ahead in what I call a working partnership between government and industry and the university. And that great working partnership which has made possible our endeavors thus far in space is needed for every other thing that we tackle from here on out. There isn't a single problem confronting this Nation today or this world that can be handled by the resources of any one group alone. The problems of our cities are too vast today for the federal government alone or the local government alone or private industry alone. Together they are manageable.

We have a working partnership — the theme of the last third of the 20th century where the old animosities and the cheap old demagogism are put aside — and where we have to pool our resources without the loss of identity of each. This is where we learn how to cooperate rather than to dominate; where we learn how to supplement rather than to supplant. This is the new philosophy. The new approach to the meaning of the problems of the last third and, I emphasize it, the last third of the 20th century. Every one of us who is worthy of the trust of his government or his business

or his university or whatever institution he is associated with ought to be thinking about Century 21 because if you are not thinking that far ahead, you're going to lose contact with reality.

The rapidity of change — the pace of change — is so rapid, so fast, that we must contemplate at least a decade — two decades — a generation, two generations — ahead in order even to be in step with what is going on. So science and technology have become two of the great arms of strength of this Republic. But science and technology must be humanized by ethics and morality. Our task is not merely to develop the scientist and the technician, but the human being *per se*, so as to make science and technology the servants rather than the masters.

JOINT EFFORTS

I said there was this second challenge of putting what we have learned in this space program to work to solve other problems, and here I want to get right down to the practical day-to-day — I guess you've got to call it politics, or should I say just learning to live with each other.

From time to time in the Congress of the United States someone says that the space program ought to be cut so we can have more money for health, for cities, for roads, for airports, for water pollution control, etc. I believe they are wrong. I am going to make the same suggestion to you that I made to the mayors of the cities not long ago. I work with the local government officials at the request of our President. I said before a meeting of hundreds of mayors: "Instead of your spending your time and energy running down the space program or saying that the way to get some more money for your streets or your housing is to cut this program, why don't you go to Congress and fight for your own programs? Work for what's in that budget for you."

I also said, "Then put in a good word for what the space program is now, can be tomorrow, and means to this nation." In other words, join together. The budget is a well thought out political financial instrument for the advance of this nation. It is not sacrosanct, but it offers a pattern of development.

It's time that people in space made up their minds to show interest in the programs of others — in water pollution, air pollution control, cities and urban problems, communication, transportation, slum clearance. Make them your problems, too, and stand up and be counted for them, or you will be counted out. I guess that is as direct a way as I can put it, and I've been around this city for a long time. I told some friends of mine in Oklahoma City at the National Farmers Union: "I want you to remember something. You are a minority." I happen to think that they are a very important minority. I come from a rural part of this nation, but even if I didn't, I happen to think that food and fiber are important. But I said you have to present your program in a way that not only appeals to your rural neighbor but to the Congressman from Long Island as well as from San Diego. Don't be parochial or provincial. Show as much interest in the other fellow's problem as you want him to show in yours. If you are disinterested in his efforts and his goals, you can rest assured that you'll be counted out because you don't have the votes.

And it just adds up that way in our Congress too. Moreover, I want to say the same thing to you.

THE SPACE PROGRAM

I am the Space Council Chairman.

I'm for the space program.

I think it has given tremendous growth, power, wealth, excellence to the United States of America.

I think it is one of the greatest things

that has ever happened to our educational structure.

I think it is one of the great motivating forces for efficiency in industry.

I think it has upgraded the quality of life in America.

But, I also know something about Congress. I was Majority Whip of the Senate for several years. I have lived there for 16 years. I've been in this town going on my 19th year, and it's going to be tougher this year than it ever was before because there are other demands—international and domestic.

I want the space people to show that we've learned from space how to manage some of the problems that we have right here on earth and that the experiments and the experimentation that we have had in space are invaluable for solving the great domestic, economic, social problems that confront us in rural America, in urban America, in every one of the 50 states of this Union.

INTERNATIONAL LEADERSHIP

I want to say a few words about a topic that is close to my heart and of vital concern to all of you. I am talking to husbands and wives—not to scientists and their ladies. I am talking to fellow Americans. Your nation today is involved in a very serious international confrontation. The business of this country since 1945 has been organizing the peace. We've been trying. We've had to learn a great deal. Remember, we came in as an isolationist nation and became an international nation. We became a nation of international leadership and responsibility, not by design, not by wish, but almost by accident. To the everlasting glory of this country, we fulfilled that opportunity rather well.

We've learned that leadership is not necessarily going it alone even though at times that is necessary. We've learned that leadership is really getting others to walk alongside you every day in the same

cadence, in the same step with the same goal and the same purpose. Now, some people today are somewhat encouraged because it appears that, for example, the Soviet Union, which only a few years ago was threatening to move across Europe, has become a much more cautious, prudent, and responsible power. For this we should be grateful. Whatever can be done for their people today to ease their lot, we ought to applaud. Whatever advances they can make in the field of peaceful development, we ought to cheer.

But, my fellow Americans, if it is true that the Soviet Union, as a super power, a great power, and a great nation, is more careful and more prudent, it isn't because when Joe Stalin said at the end of World War II, "I want a part of Iran," that we said, "take it." Rather, it is because we said, "No." And it isn't because when they asked for the North-east Province of Turkey and were ready to move to take it, that we stood aside and said, "Go to it." If European Communism is more responsible, prudent, and cautious and we are at the edge of a *detente* as some people hope we are, it isn't because we said, "Let Greece go Communist." Or, "Let Berlin fall." No! It's because we stood firm, and because we exercised the responsibilities of international leadership.

And we had to do the same thing in Korea at terrific cost. And we had to do it again in Cuba, with great danger on the horizon. Better than one-half of the population of this country of ours does not recall by memory the events that led up to World War II. Half of the population of this country has no recollection of World War II. Therefore, is it any wonder that sometimes there are those who can't quite understand why now we must take a stand some place else? They are not to be scorned or even chastised because some of us can recall how we reacted ourselves in the 1930's when even

men of great influence and power in this country stood aside as Hitler moved across the face of Europe.

COURAGE

I'll never forget Franklin Roosevelt's memorable speech in Chicago when he said, "Let us quarantine the aggressor." It was the most politically expensive speech that Franklin Roosevelt ever made. He lost 81 seats in the next Congress because of that speech. He wasn't wrong, but he paid the price for courage and leadership.

It is difficult to make the hard decisions. Think of President Truman, for example. At one time, he was one of the most unpopular leaders in America, but he was right. He was courageous. He was farsighted. He had those elemental qualities—those fundamental qualities of greatness, character, judgment, decency, humanitarianism and fearlessness. His mind wasn't cluttered with innuendos and half truths. Thank goodness we have had men like that!

AGGRESSION CHECKED

Now there are those who believe we ought not to be in Asia. There were those who didn't think we ought to be in Europe. There are those who believe that if we are there, we ought to be there only if it isn't too costly. There were those who felt that way too about Europe in the 1940s.

They are entitled, of course, to their point of view. But I think it should be said that four presidents have seen the necessity of this Nation being in South-east Asia—not as a conqueror, not as an imperial power, not for land, not for domain—but because the same relentless force of conquest, which once sought its own way in Europe, seeks to force its way in Asia.

We are attempting to prove once and for all in the other half of the world that aggression unchecked is aggression un-

leashed—that the aggressor has an insatiable appetite in Asia, the same as other aggressors had in Europe.

I might add that a nation that is a world power such as ours has to have more than a half-world interest and knowledge. It is not enough to have information and understanding of other people around the whole globe. Over one-half of the population of this world is in Asia. The three wars in which this country has been involved in about the last quarter century have been in Asia—Pearl Harbor, Korea, and now Vietnam.

A year ago I was in Asia in the month of February, and that was a time when things turned for the better. A year before that in February 1965, Southeast Asia faced Communist conquest. In February 1966, the line had been drawn. In March 1967, a competent, well-equipped, well-fed, well-trained combat-experienced, highly mobile, heavy firepower, military force is winning battle after battle in the fields of South Vietnam. The tide of battle has changed, but this is not a military struggle alone. This is a military, political, economic, and diplomatic struggle. And therefore, we must succeed on all four fronts.

Our objectives are limited. Not the conquest of another country, but the protection of one. Not the securing of territorial invasion, but the stopping of infiltration and aggression and the protection of the right of self-determination. And make no mistake about it, those objectives can be achieved and are being achieved.

It is my view that the only danger to the success of our effort today in Southeast Asia in cooperation with allies would be our own indecision—indecision in our own ranks, our own lack of clear purpose or determination.

Much has already been achieved since I spoke to you a year ago. A hundred million people have freed themselves from the yoke of Communist tyranny.

This was in Indonesia—a nation that had a Communist party of 3 million members and Communist front movements of 25 million. Today, that country is a free country again, a member of the United Nations, a partner with other free nations.

It has stopped its war with Malaysia, which was taking hundreds of lives. What a dividend this is. What a dividend for humanity and for the cause of human freedom in all of Southeast Asia! It is so often forgotten by us, but Malaysia was struggling for its own freedom—seven years of struggle with Communist guerrillas. Today, they are free and independent. There is a regional development in Southeast Asia.

Japan is beginning to take a new interest in the affairs of Asia. There is the beginning of the Asian Development Bank, and the educational conference at Bangkok. One thing after another in the right direction.

PERSPECTIVE AND CONFIDENCE

Oh, my fellow Americans, we will have the same perspective in this Southeast Asia effort as you have in the space program when you say, "Look how far we have come." But look what tomorrow will offer. Look what we did in the Gemini program. Look what we can do in the Apollo. Look at post-Apollo plans. Look what we can do as we explore man's environment in his solar system; his home in the universe.

And there isn't a space expert here who doesn't say the space goals can be reached and that we're winning. We're making progress.

Why, then, do we not have the same faith in the same people, with the same talents and with the same determination that free men and free institutions dedicated and determined have made progress in a small vital area thus far can continue to make progress until they too can have the sunlight of freedom just as

the astronaut seeks to explore the infinity of space. I think we should.

HISTORIC DECISIONS

Now, I want to leave you tonight, saying that it's my personal view, and I think it is the view of those who are closer to this matter than the Vice President of the United States, that this nation is once again making one of the great historic decisions of this Republic. We've had to stand firm in other days. We've had to draw the line on enemies at other times. We have always looked to the future, not with bitterness and hatred, but with hope and promise, and your America tonight as it fights in far-away places seeks not to destroy nations, but seeks to build them.

STRIVING FOR PEACE

Your President recently spoke before a legislature of one of the sovereign states of this union, and there again he offered the olive branch of peace to the Asian aggressors. There again he said, "We will go any place—anywhere—at any time to negotiate an honorable settlement. All we ask is for the opportunity of peace with honor."

But he made it equally clear that we shall not appease, nor shall we sell out—that this country has committed too much in its history and in this time to be untrue to the principles of democratic freedom.

I'm happy to come here and talk to the men and women who have helped make America this strong and this great. Let our accomplishments in science and technology be for the peace of the world. No nation wants peace more than ours. No nation has more to gain from peace than ours, and no nation is willing to make a greater sacrifice for a just peace than ours. All we ask is that we have the steadfastness of purpose to attain the conditions that are conducive to that peace, and then a brighter day will come.



AEROSPACE INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION

1725 De Sales St., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20036

① George Miller - Cong League Frank Roth (Hardcore)

mm
Goddard

Mr Hood - Heath - Republican

This is my third consecutive Goddard speech, and I am pleased to join you again in honoring the memory and accomplishments of Robert Goddard, and especially to salute my good friend and adviser, Congressman George Miller -

space club - 3V.P.S

Two years ago, you invited me here to see if I knew anything at all about space. Last year, you invited me back to see if I had learned anything more about space.

Tonight, I'm not sure just why I'm here-- unless you are trying to prove to me that there is something stable and consistent in the life of a Vice President.

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I want to talk to you about three things tonight. I want first to assure you that this administration is determined that our space effort will go forward without slowdown, with a determination and a full commitment to keeping our country first in space.

- Technology + Science / Tech Gap
Preeminence -

Second, I want to challenge the space industry to become ever more involved in solving our problems here on earth. I know what marvelous things have already come to us as spin-offs from your efforts -- and I intend to mention some of these. / But there is much you can do in making our society a better place to live, much that your systems approach can bring to problems of transportation, pollution, transit,

Excellence
Educ
Self
other

Sensors - weather satellites - Communication satellites
P.10B. communications explosion

1-6
P. 12
S. 10
B. 10

neighbor rehabilitation

education, and crime control. In short, that you can make this environment a better place to live. And, I might add, at a profit.

Finally, I want to talk to ^{you} as Americans interest^{ed} not just in space, but in the most crucial international problem of our contemporary life--- VietNam.

Organizing the Peace

- four fronts
- Military
 - economic
 - Political
 - Diplomatic

① 1/2 our People
Do not remember war!!

medical care!

- Indonesia
- Malaysia
- Regional Develop
- Free Asia

See next Page!

On Vietnam:

Now let me turn to the question of Vietnam. I have recently read the excellent articles by Wayne Parrish in Aviation Daily commenting on our situation there. They are perceptive. They are intelligent. And they are right. Wayne wrote, "What has not been realized or understood by the American public, largely because nobody has told them in understandable terms, is that the United States has replaced European power in Asia, especially in Southeast Asia, and that the American presence is not only welcome but essential to survival in that area. Southeast Asia leaders cannot understand why there should be apologists in the U.S. for this presence."

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 15, 1967
7:25 p.m.

Mr. Vice President,

This is the matter about which
the President will call you in
the next few minutes.

Jim Jones



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

March 15, 1967

MEMORANDUM

To: The President

From: Orville L. Freeman
Secretary of Agriculture

Subject: Milk Withholding

The National Farmers Organization (NFO) will announce at approximately 9:00 p.m. tonight a milk withholding action which will involve many thousands of dairy farmers in 25 states. The demand will be for contracts with Cooperatives and other purchasers for about \$1.00 per cwt. more than farmers are now receiving. This would be the equivalent of about a 2¢ per quart increase in retail milk prices. The action is directed to accomplish price goals. If directed against anyone, it is directed against the handlers. The argument will be that the increase in milk prices last year in both manufactured milk products and in fluid bottle milk will make possible the 2¢ increase to the producer.

Privately, Staley, the President of the National Farmers Organization, acknowledges that if they get the desired result, it will probably mean increased consumer cost of 1-2¢ a quart of milk.

I have been watching this for sometime and have been in close touch with them. However, I did not know until he called me a few moments ago that a final decision had been made and the target date set. Staley assures me that their statement and actions will not be directed against the Administration but rather will implicitly and sometimes specifically acknowledge income improvement because of actions we have taken. Frankly I don't have much confidence in this for even though he extended himself to do so, the press will play it the other way, i.e., great farm unrest.

This may be a difficult and messy affair and will certainly be a "noisy" matter. There was no way I could stop the withholding action. We will be following this on a day by day basis and do everything in our power to conclude it as soon as possible.

I assured Staley that I would inform no one except the President about this action until 9:00 p.m. tonight when they will announce it publicly.

REC'd
3/15/67
650 p.

① yr ago to ntl -
Hanna 8 - in trouble
armstrong and Scott
my philanthropist

② no speakers -
Rodis.
Barbierus
Cocktails Parties
+ following Roger Price

③ Space + O'Clans
my assignments

④ Betty Furness
of Wilmington
now of White House

⑤ 25th Const Amend
Succession

I know how bring a speech
can be - I have to listen to me
You just have to be a
how to Speak
after Roger Price

⑥ Audience -
Walkout!

⑦ Most fun I've had
since the Circus
Yesterday! ..

⑧ You just have to have
"Abrogation of Power"
to Speak to this Assemblage

⑨ Some Boom Cures Arthritis
(Boeing)
Pharmacists | Mr Price!!

Armstrong and Scott

REMARKS

VICE PRESIDENT HUBERT HUMPHREY

GODDARD MEMORIAL DINNER

MARCH 15, 1967

WASHINGTON, D.C.

This dinner is an occasion each year for

commemorating that far-sighted pioneer of space,

Dr. Robert Goddard.

But our gathering this year is an occasion for the remembrance, with sorrow and also with pride of

three gallant men - Astronauts ^{Gus} Grissom, ^{Ed} White and ^{Rosa} Chaffee.

These were splendid young Americans, the finest our country has to offer. They knew - ~~none better~~ - the great risks of space. Yet they accepted them with open eyes, in whole-hearted dedication to their country and its great adventure into space.

Year ago tonight
Gemini 8, in trouble -
the couple from
the Agency

my 71. Birth

no
speeches
Rodeo
Barbecue
cocktail
Party

Space +
Oceans

Of them it may truly be said, in the words of the poet Stephen Spender:

"Born of the sun, they traveled a short while towards the sun,

And left the vivid air signed with their honor."

Our hearts go out to their families in this time of their sorrow. ^{visited} ~~spent many hours~~ ^{Pat, Betty, Martha} with them after the tragic accident, and I vividly recall what one of these brave women said, in speaking of her husband:

"It is my hope that his efforts will not have been in vain - - and that our country will continue to pursue the goals for which he gave his life."

On behalf of President Johnson, I assure you tonight that we have not lost heart - - - that we will not falter - - - that we shall move forward with renewed determination in our exploration of space.

And I am sure that the man we honor tonight, Congressman George P. Miller, can give you the same assurance on behalf of the Congress.

Our first obligation is to come as close as humanly possible to determining the cause of the Apollo 204 accident, so that we can make sure it will never happen again.

At this very moment, one of the strongest and most demanding Review Boards ever assembled is hard at work. Already we have had three interim reports and two Senate Committee hearings. Top members of the NASA organization have appeared before the Space Council.

I have been impressed by the thoroughness of this inquiry and the tough-minded way the Review Board is going about its work.

~~In the meantime, tonight,~~ I want once more to
express the President's confidence, and my confidence,
~~vigorously~~ in our NASA team.

↳ It is this team which has enabled us, in just nine
years, to put 16 astronauts in orbit, for a total of 1996
man-hours.

↳ It is this team which has made it possible for our
astronauts to put in 12 hours outside their spacecrafts.

↳ It is this team which has enabled us to map the moon
and to make an unmanned landing on it.

↳ It is this team which has probed Mars and Venus and
sent spacecraft to study the sun.

(P) ↳ It is this team which will ensure that we are second
to none in space -- and I repeat, second to none. }

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spur to its ^{space} efforts, such ^{as} the 1961 commitment to go to the moon.

↳ Rather, there is the realization that this nation has matured in its space effort and has developed the technology and the understanding to push forward into space in a balanced, selective manner.

↳ This is the recommendation of the President's Science Advisory Committee, in its report last month.

↳ It called for a balanced space program, including both the extension of earth-orbiting capabilities and eventual manned planetary exploration.

↳ I particularly want to call your attention to this passage from the President's recent Budget Message to Congress:

Space Council staff
for Welsh

"In 1961, this Nation resolved to send a manned expedition to the moon in this decade. Much hard work remains and many obstacles must still be overcome before that goal is met. Yet in the last few years we have progressed far enough that we must now look beyond our original objective and set our course for the more distant future. Indeed, we have no alternative unless

but

we wish to abandon the manned space capability we have created."

↳ The President followed this by requesting almost half a billion dollars for, and I quote him, "an effective follow-up to the manned lunar landing."

↳ He also requested funds to enable us to increase our space competence through the development of nuclear rockets for space exploration, specifically including the objective of planetary exploration.

↳ Space is the highest kind of human adventure, a daring thrust outward into the unknown. ~~We all agree to that.~~

↳ But even now, in the very infancy of this effort, we know that our efforts in space are bringing direct and immediate benefits to our nation and its people right here on earth.

sk

#2

Weather satellites have been in orbit for little more than a year, but already the savings made possible by improved weather forecasting have been very substantial.

As our global information about the earth's cloud cover and weather patterns improves, we should be able to do even better. Even now, we are able to detect hurricanes at an early period of their formation, and to give early warnings resulting in the saving of hundreds of lives and many millions of dollars.

The potential benefits from more accurate and longer-range weather forecasting are tremendous. An effective World Weather Watch should be achievable within a decade by the use of weather satellites supplemented by the necessary surface installations. It has been authoritatively estimated that this could mean ~~benefits~~ fits to the United States alone of over \$6 billion a year.

That figure, it is worth noting, is almost as high as our current space expenditures of 7.4 billion dollars a year.

↳ Satellites should also make possible highly accurate navigation systems for ships and planes, with corresponding savings in time, money, and lives. ④

↳ It is not only in weather forecasting that this wider view of the world's surface will yield great dividends.

Food
Another important application is in crop forecasting -- of vital importance in this period when the world's population threatens to outrun its food supply.

↳ Remote sensors in satellites show promise of quickly determining crop acreages and even identifying what types of crops are being grown all around the world -- a task that now requires months of research. ↳ These satellite-borne sensors may also help greatly in estimating probable crop losses from disease and drought.

In this way, we may be able to get much prompter and more accurate estimates of potential world-wide crop yields than by totalling the estimates of earth-bound agricultural officials. Thus, we can anticipate food shortages and take timely action to alleviate them.

Satellites may also enable us to locate diseased areas of forests, making it possible for the foresters to get to them promptly and take remedial action before the disease spreads more widely.

Satellites can help us in prospecting, as well.

Space-borne magnetometers and gravity sensors can locate underground bodies of ore. Special infrared and ultraviolet detectors and other special color-sensitive photographic film can detect the tell-tale signs in soil and vegetation of certain kinds of mineral deposits.

Another field which is bound to grow in importance, is that of communications. For nearly two years, since the first Early Bird satellite was flown, we have linked Europe and North America with TV, voice, and data transmission. Last year, we connected the United States and Asia by using similar satellite techniques.

We all share in the benefits of this better service. And the traditional systems of radio and undersea cables have improved their service and lowered their rates to meet this new competition, with very substantial benefits to large users.

yes L All this already -- and we are just at the very beginning of the age of communications satellites.

L We are just at the beginning of a real "communications explosion."

Tomorrow, satellites will create a world-wide network of information, education, and entertainment -- making the whole world, in Marshall McLuhan's phrase, "a global village."

↳ We will have the capability to telecast directly to the Soviet Union and China, and the Russians -- and eventually the Chinese -- to telecast to us.

↳ We will have at our command the possibilities of a world-wide library system. With this system, we will be able to have a quick look at the text or pictures from any books, old or new, in any library in the world.

↳ Businessmen, scholars, or diplomats of many countries will be able to confer without leaving their offices or laboratories.

↳ We will be able to see news as it happens ... enjoy entertainment from any part of the world ... get a college education, without stirring from our homes.

It will soon be possible, even in the most remote areas of the world, to receive direct telecasts from suitably positioned satellites.

└ Education -- a prime necessity for progress in the developing nations -- will in this way be immensely accelerated.

└ There are also, as you know, spin-off benefits of many other kinds -- such as greatly improved electronic devices and techniques, new alloys, paints with greater resistance to heat, cold, abrasion, and acids. └ There are new and better methods for the casting and shaping of metals, and advancements in many other industrial processes.

I was interested to note, for example, what Finance Minister Franz Josef Strauss of Germany said recently:

"Every dollar spent for space research in the United States ten years ago is worth four times that much in

economic value today . . . the fallout from space penetrates every sector of commerce."

Knowledge gained in space can serve not only to enhance human life but actually to save it, through new and better medical techniques.

The extreme sensitivity of the sensors enable them to measure minute muscle tremors, and they are now being tested for early detection of the muscle tremors associated with Parkinson's Disease. They also have a potential use as a diagnostic device during neurosurgery.

The photo technique that was used to enhance television pictures from the moon is now being applied to enhance the usefulness of medical X-Ray photos.

Physicians and radiologists are hopeful that the "computer enhancement process" will enable them to sharpen a variety of medical-biological pictures and perhaps more

readily detect the beginnings of cancer, heart disease, and other potentially harmful abnormalities.

L An electrical switch devised for the astronaut's operation of spacecraft controls has been adapted for use by a paralyzed patient to operate a hospital call board and control a wheel chair.

Z And in basic biological research, a device originally designed to measure micrometeorite particles is being used to measure the heartbeat of a chick embryo without passing electrodes through the egg shell.

X
X
Z Just as important as the technological advances generated in the space effort are the highly sophisticated techniques of problem-solving, organization, and management which have been developed to meet the unprecedented demands of space. Systems analysis and the "zero defects" program for product reliability are now being applied widely throughout industry.

Our European friends are greatly concerned about the competitive edge which American industry seems to have over theirs -- the so-called "technology gap."

I am very much concerned about this, too, and I believe that we must -- and we shall -- respond to the initiatives of our Atlantic partners in trying to narrow it.

But I believe that the gap may be as much in improved methods of organization and management -- methods largely developed in our space effort -- as in technology itself.

Here in the United States, I have been keenly interested in the application of the highly sophisticated insights and skills evolved in the space effort to the solution of many of our social and economic problems.

Just a few days ago I examined a list of 77 studies and projects undertaken by major companies in our aerospace industry. They dealt with major problems facing our cities, such as community planning, urban transportation systems, and police and fire-fighting organizations. They were concerned with various aspects of our educational system, with medical care, and with crime and delinquency.

They included systematic studies of the conservation and use of our natural resources and methods of dealing with air and water pollution. They dealt with our national transportation system, with power generation, and with many other matters.

This is a big country, with big problems and even bigger opportunities. And we need all the dividends we can draw from our investment in space in coming to grips with the problems and making full use of the opportunities.

President Johnson has said, "We will not be a great nation unless we pursue excellence."

I know of no field that so insistently inspires and demands the practice of excellence as space. There is no room for error, no place for any performance short of the very best. Indeed, the space challenge has already greatly stimulated the drive for excellence in education, from the ~~lowest~~ ^{elementary} to the highest level, not only in science but in every field.

Finally, when we voyage out into space we see this planet earth in perspective - - as a kind of space ship hurtling through the universe, with all mankind aboard.

We are bound to reflect how absurd it is that we have yet to achieve a world order of peace and freedom under law that so far we have merely replaced the tribal anarchy of primitive man with the infinitely more dangerous anarchy of nation-states armed to the teeth.

We are deliberately endeavoring in our space program to promote international understanding and cooperation.

We have already been cooperating in various aspects of space with more than 70 nations and we plan to put even more stress on this in the future. Countries all over the world can, with suitable and not costly equipment, tune in on our weather satellites and use the information for their own forecasting purposes.

We ourselves are currently receiving reports from the newest Soviet weather satellite - Cosmos 144. They are coming in on a teleprinter at the National Environmental Satellite Center near here, through a circuit set up with the Soviet Union in 1964. It has been dubbed the "cold line" to distinguish it from the "hot line" for instant communication in emergencies which was established after the Cuban missile crisis.

Most encouraging of all, the Space Treaty has already been signed by 81 nations, and I am confident that the Senate will shortly ratify it. Thus the Cold War - - already fading on earth, as I noted in my address at Fulton, Missouri earlier this month - - will be banished completely from space. Peace among nations will reign there - - a harbinger, I hope, of peace on earth.

As we celebrate the great discoveries and achievements of the past in space, and look forward with confidence

to even greater ones to come, we can well take as our theme the old Latin motto: "Ad Astra per Aspera" - - to the stars despite all difficulties.

But we should never forget that, although some of us are looking at the stars, all of us are here on the earth- - a small planet, but our own. And it is urgent, indeed it is imperative, that our human institutions - - national and international, keep pace with our scientific and technological progress.

As that great scientist and truly great man, Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, said of the age in which we live:

"The years of man's life measure not some small growth or rearrangement or moderation of what he learned in childhood, but a great upheaval. What is new is that, in one generation, our knowledge of the natural world engulfs, upsets, and complements all knowledge of the world before."

We cannot bid scientific and technological progress to hold still until man and his institutions, at their current snail's pace, catch up - - any more than King Canute could bid the tide not to come in.

My old friend Adlai Stevenson wrote an article for Fortune magazine some 11 years ago in which he expressed a fear that many people felt at that time:

"Technology, while adding daily to our physical ease, throws daily another loop of fine wire around our souls."

Many of those who had such fears have since had them dispelled.

I think, instead, that we have seen how man and his soul, if you will - - have been served by the technological progress of the past few years.

It is true that today man possesses the means to finally, once and for all, destroy himself.

But it is equally true that man possesses - -
for the first time in his history - - the means to extend
the blessings of humanity to all men.

We must press forward into the unknown. That is
our nature.

But at the same time, we must look with a clear
eye at where we are taking ourselves so that our final
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new world that today lies almost within our sight.

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FOR RELEASE: 3/16/67
Thursday AM's

REMARKS OF VICE PRESIDENT HUBERT HUMPHREY
GODDARD MEMORIAL DINNER
MARCH 15, 1967
WASHINGTON, D. C.

This dinner is an occasion each year for commemorating that far-sighted pioneer of space, Dr. Robert Goddard.

But our gathering this year is an occasion for the remembrance, with sorrow and also with pride of three gallant men - Astronauts Grissom, White and Chaffee.

These were splendid young Americans, the finest our country has to offer. They knew -- none better -- the great risks of space. Yet they accepted them with open eyes, in whole-hearted dedication to their country and its great adventure into space.

Of them it may truly be said, in the words of the poet Stephen Spender: "Born of the sun, they traveled a short while towards the sun, And left the vivid air signed with their honor."

Our hearts go out to their families in this time of their sorrow. I visited with them after the tragic accident, and I vividly recall what one of these brave women said, in speaking of her husband: "It is my hope that his efforts will not have been in vain -- and that our country will continue to pursue the goals for which he gave his life."

On behalf of President Johnson, I assure you tonight that we have not lost heart -- that we will not falter -- that we shall move forward with renewed determination in our exploration of space.

And I am sure that the man we honor tonight, Congressman George P. Miller, can give you the same assurance on behalf of the Congress.

Our first obligation is to come as close as humanly possible to determining the cause of the Apollo 20⁴ accident, so that we can make sure it will never happen again.

At this very moment, one of the strongest and most demanding Review Boards ever assembled is hard at work. Already we have had three interim reports and two Senate Committee hearings. Top members of the NASA organization have appeared before the Space Council.

I have been impressed by the thoroughness of this inquiry and the tough-minded way the Review Board is going about its work.

In the meantime, tonight, I want once more to express the President's confidence, and my confidence, vigorously in our NASA team.

It is this team which has enabled us, in just nine years, to put 16 astronauts in orbit, for a total of 1996 man-hours.

It is this team which has made it possible for our astronauts to put in 12 hours outside their spacecrafts.

It is this team which has enabled us to map the moon and to make an unmanned landing on it.

It is this team which has probed Mars and Venus and sent spacecraft to study the sun.

It is this team which will ensure that we are second to none in space -- and I repeat, second to none.

I think it is noteworthy that today there is general agreement among the pre-eminent experts in the field that this country no longer needs a single major goal as a spur to its efforts, such as the 1961 commitment to go to the moon.

Rather, there is the realization that this nation has matured in its space effort and has developed the technology and the understanding to push forward into space in a balanced, selective manner.

This is the recommendation of the President's Science Advisory Committee, in its report last month. It called for a balanced space program, including both the extension of earth-orbiting capabilities and eventual manned planetary exploration.

I particularly want to call your attention to this passage from the President's recent Budget Message to Congress: "In 1961, this Nation resolved to send a manned expedition to the moon in this decade. Much hard work remains and many obstacles must still be overcome before that goal is met. Yet in the last few years we have progressed far enough that we must now look beyond our original objective and set our course for the more distant future. Indeed, we have no alternative unless we wish to abandon the manned space capability we have created."

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But even now, in the very infancy of this effort, we know that our efforts in space are bringing direct and immediate benefits to our nation and its people right here on earth.

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We must press forward into the unknown. That is our nature.

But at the same time, we must look with a clear eye at where we are taking ourselves so that our final destination will not be destruction, but rather the bright new world that today lies almost within our sight.

#

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON, D.C.

TO: Terry

FROM: Julie

RE: GODDARD DINNER

A. The unedited text

B. The text as edited by Ed Welsh
with some minor typographic
corrections by myself

SPEECH BY

VICE PRESIDENT HUBERT H. HUMPHREY

AT THE

GODDARD MEMORIAL DINNER

(not edited)

Transcribed by

All Exec Services
109 Willard Hotel

Vanita M. Frick, Manager

Address by Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey
Goddard Memorial Dinner
Washington, D.C.
March 15, 1969

VICE PRESIDENT HUBERT H. HUMPHREY:

Progress in Peace and in Technology

President Johnson said not long ago that there are three places

[you're] not [supposed to] make a speech -- one is at a rodeo, another is

at a barbecue, and the third is at a cocktail party, and I'm beginning

to think that a fourth one is at [a dinner for] the Tenth Goddard Memorial

(Applause) Anybody who will make a speech after you have listened to

Roger Price really has the arrogance of power that [Bill]

[was talking] about. (Applause) I tell you you just have to be a bore

to want to do it. But I think I know how boring a speech can be because

I have to listen to all mine and you only have to listen to them once in

awhile. Tonight you're not going to have to listen as long as I had

contemplated, but twice as long as you had [thought]. (Applause)

I [hope] that everybody is at the right dinner because I haven't seen
anybody walk out yet. I [haven't made a speech in] the last two years where
at least 50 to 100 walked out. I guess they were the smart ones. But

tonight I know that we have had a very enjoyable time and I hope that I
can add just a [little bit to] this evening. # I do want to say [first of all

[that] I [did] take exception to one remark. Many of you may not know that

I am a pharmacist, and I see no reason why the Boeing Company has to get

involved in our business of trying to cure arthritis. (Laughter) Some

of these corporations do spread out just too far, [and I think] I might also

add that I was listening very attentively to all the many corporations

[that were noted this evening] -- great electrical companies, aeronautical

companies, [Those engaged in the computers, control systems, and] I noticed

that one of the great scientists was not mentioned but I suppose it is

because [this scientist] has left [the company and] I speak of Betty Furness.

[who was with] Westinghouse to come to the White House. All of this, of

course, is going to add to our scientific endeavor here in the Nation's

and when I was doing to

Capital. I made a note or two on the program. I noticed that this organization -- The National Space Club has three vice presidents. My gosh! President Johnson wonders why he needs one. (Applause). I guess Mr. Hood you are just a tolerant man, that's all. Either that or you just don't give a hoot.

CHAIRMAN

I'm pleased that my friend, Jim Webb, told you that I have some responsibilities both as Chairman of the ^{National Aeronautics and} Space Council, as Chairman of ^{National} the Council on Marine Resources, ^{and} Engineering and Development. ^{Those are} That is a very imposing title. ^S [And Dr. Ed ^{WENK} Wink], who is ^{Secretary} [our] Executive [Director] of the ^{latter Council and} Council on Oceanography for a short term along with Dr. ^{WELSH, who is Executive} Welch on our Space Council, ^{Secretary of the former Council, are} monitoring everything that I am ^{saying.} [about to say]. [#] You will note ^{if} if you will just pardon my humility for ^{just} a moment ^{that} that when the Congress gives the Vice President anything to do -- first it was the Chairman of the Space Council, ^{and} [last year when I spoke to you why the Marine Council hadn't been set up yet, and] ^{also} now it's the Chairman of the Marine Resources Council. ^{-- I have to wonder.} I don't know whether a fellow should ^{develops} look into this with any sort of martyr complex or feel that he is being persecuted [or pressed] but every time the Congress gives the Vice President anything to do, it's either out of this world or from the bottom of the sea. (Applause) I thought I had friends. (Applause) [#] I told President Johnson the other day, [I said] when I took on that work in oceanography I said "Well, Mr. President, I've been checking the geography of the old globe. The oceans consist of 71% of the surface of this earth of ours. The land mass is 29% and you have a reasonably small portion of that 29%. I am in charge of the 71%." (Applause) Then I just added for kicks that my fish give him less trouble than his people. [#] ^{Succession} I don't think I've had so much fun since I went to the circus yesterday with the kids than I have had here tonight, but I did notice that when Jim Webb introduced me tonight and others said hello to me that there is a different attitude

about the Vice President these days than there used to be.

When I was in this same banquet room about two weeks ago and when I came in the Marine Band ^{almost} [was here and they] struck up ^{almost} [almost up to the point of] ^{to} Hail the Chief. They didn't quite make it. They ^{did} [had] Hail [the Columbia]. But when I used to come ^{I was} [on] in ^{to} [you were] lucky [if you could] get the D.C. Police ^{Band} [Band], and the whole reason for ^{This change} [it] is [that since] the 25th Amendment to the Constitution, the ^{Succession} [Cessation] Amendment, I told ^{The President} [him] when he was out ⁱⁿ [at] Nashville, Tennessee, ["] There will be no ^{coups} [cou] tonight, Mr. President. "

I told him we were going to play square tonight, even though we have a number of the high powered officers in government here, ^{right} ^{our hand}.

^{GEMINI} [You know, for a moment of seriousness,] I believe it was just ^{about} a year ago tonight ^{March 16th} -- if I am not correct on the exact date -- that Gemini VIII

was in trouble, [and I was speaking at the time when word came in about the difficulties, or] I was arriving at this hotel at the time that the radio flash came in that there was some trouble with the Gemini capsule and the ^{Agenda} [Agina]. And we were wondering just what would happen that night, and as I was talking here filibustering, [why there were] ^{were} notes being fed up to me, one after another, from the back here, letting me know just

exactly what was going on, and at the same time permitting the President of the United States, who indeed is responsible for these matters of our national security ^{and} national policy, to make whatever announcement that

should be made. How lucky we are that those two wonderful men, those astronauts [of] Armstrong and Scott, were able to perform ^{with high skill} [an amazing feat of technical competence], and to have that Gemini VIII flight end

successfully, [and indeed, as I will note tonight, how fortunate we are to have had such great success ^{with its entire} in our Gemini program.

^{GODDARD} [Tonight, I believe] This is my third consecutive ^{Opportunity to give the} Goddard speech, [and] ^{again tonight} [of course] I am very pleased to be here to honor the memory of a very great man, [and the accomplishments of] ^{Hutchings} Robert Goddard, and ^{also} [especially] to salute

all those ^(who have received) men given awards and citations. They are well deserved and well honored and well earned.

Two years ago you invited me here to see if I knew anything at all about space, and I think you found out that I was at the elementary level. Last year you invited me back to see if I had learned anything more about space. ^(And, I think I had.) ^(But tonight I) And tonight I just haven't been able to figure out why I'm here unless you are trying to prove to me that there is something stable and consistent in the life of a Vice President. I do think this nation does need a few elements of consistency. In fact, I have even gone so far as of late to say that they ought to make the office of the Vice President permanent. I mean it's ^(present) occupant. ^(In fact,) And I went the other evening to a bi-partisan gathering and offered myself to both parties. (Applause). As yet we haven't heard. It's sort of like sending messages to Hanoi. We have had no response.

THREE MAJOR POINTS

[But] tonight I want to visit with you about three things that I trust are on your minds. The first thing I want to do is to ^(assure) assure you that this Administration, your government, is determined that our space effort will go forward without slow down and with a determination and with a full commitment to keeping our country first in space -- pre-eminent in space, science, and technology. (Applause) # Secondly, I want to challenge the space industry. ^(I want) Everyone of you to become evermore involved in solving our problems here on earth. I know what marvelous things have already come to us as spin-offs from your efforts. [Frankly,] I have about 8-pages of ^(examples) ~~(them)~~ right here that I am not going to read to you or talk to you about. But there is so much more that you can do ^(to make) in making our society a better place to live. There is so much that ^(in which) your approach, your systems approach, your ^(or personnel) management approach can bring to the problems of solving problems of transportation, ^(an) for example, air and water pollution, transit, communications, education, neighborhood development, crime control. In

short, you can make this environment here on earth a better place in which
 to live. And I might add, you can do it at a profit. ~~And~~ And finally, I
 want to talk to you as Americans deeply concerned about our great country.
~~As Americans~~ ^{with the problems of} ~~Also as Americans concerned with~~
 Not just concerned in space, but in the most crucial of international
^{the present} ^{prefer to}
 problems of our contemporary life. Our deep, painful, costly and yet
 [I think] vital involvement in Southeast Asia. ~~Now I am going to say just~~
^{space -- a subject on which you are well informed. Then, I will}
 a few words about the first two, because you are filled with the knowledge
^{Talk about the issue of Viet Nam.}
 and information of the space program. I have so much that I would like to
 say to you but I am going to save it for another time. ~~Of course we~~ ^{TRAGEDY AND HOPE}
 cannot help but keep in mind tonight that this is an occasion for
 remembrance with sorrow, and also with great pride of three gallant men
 and three of my friends and your friends, Astronauts Grissom, White and
 Chaffee. My, what wonderful men! These were splendid young Americans.
~~I'll~~ I'll never forget the privilege that was mine to travel to Paris with
^{I had} ^{delightful}
 Ed White. [My] many talks with Gus Grissom, and how he used to tease me
 and kid me. I didn't have the good fortune to know Roger Chaffee as well
 as I would have liked. But these young men, the finest that our country
 has to offer, [they] knew the great risks of space and [they] also knew the
 great challenge, and they accepted the risks and the challenge with open
 eyes and in wholehearted dedication to their country in this great venture
 into space. ~~I~~ I found some lines of poetry that seemed to exemplify for me
 or to describe for me what it was all about. Steven Spender wrote these
 words: "Born of the Sun, they travelled a short while towards the Sun,
 and [they] left the vivid ^{air} [errors] signed with their honor." I think those
 words are the most appropriate citation that could be given to these
 gallant sons of America in space. ~~Our~~ Our hearts, of course, go out to their
 families. I visited with the wives, with Pat and Betty and Martha after
 the tragic accident and I called each of them on the ^{a telephone} (phone). I went to see
 each of them - two here in Washington, and ^{one} [of course Pat White] up at
 West Point. And I vividly recall one of these fine brave women speaking

1 of her husband in these words, and I literally wrote them down as we talked
 2 on the telephone. She said, "It is my hope that his efforts, Mr. Vice
 3 President, will not be in vain and that our country will continue to
 4 pursue the goals for which he gave his life. He wants the space program
 5 to go on and on -- that's what he gave his life for." [#] So let me just say
 6 to that dear lady, one whom I call friend -- "On behalf of the President
 7 and the Administration, that I can assure you tonight that we have not
 8 lost heart -- that we will not falter, and that we shall move forward with
 9 renewed determination and commitment in our exploration of space. [and] I'm
 10 sure that Congressman Miller and his associates here tonight, Congressman
 11 Teague, Congressman ^{Karsh, Congressman Mosher,} [Carr] and others can give you the same assurance on the
 12 part of the Congress of the United States. We've only begun to explore
 13 what God has given us in the infinity of space.

14 Now let me say a word about our NASA team ^{in which such} [because] I have great
 15 confidence [in this NASA team] and I want ^{everywhere} [every] American to have the same
 16 confidence and I believe they have. The record justifies it. It is this
 17 team which has enabled us in just nine years to put 16 astronauts in
 18 orbit for a total of 1,996 man-hours. That's no mean accomplishment. It
 19 is this team which has made it possible for our astronauts to put in over
 20 12 hours outside their space crafts. It is this team which has enabled
 21 us to map the moon and make an unmanned landing upon it. And it is this
 22 team which has probed Mars and Venus and sent spacecraft to study the Sun.
 23 [and] ^{above all, our entire aerospace team is insuring} [it is this team which will insure] that we are second to none in space.

24 I repeat -- second to none -- and every American ought to have that as his
 25 goal. Not second, but first in whatever we endeavor to do. (Applause)

26 [Now] NO SINGLE GOAL I know that we all like great drama but I think it's
 27 important that we should now note that there seems to be general agreement
 28 among the pre-eminent experts in the field of space science that this
 29 country no longer needs a single major dramatic goal as a spur to its

space efforts, such as for example, that great commitment of 1961 to go to the moon. Rather there is the sober realization that this nation of ours has matured in its space effort and has developed the technology and the understanding to push forward in space in a balanced and selective manner. This is the recommendation of the President's Space Advisory Committee in its report last month. It called for a balanced space program including both the extension of earth orbiting capabilities and eventual manned planetary exploration.

TECHNOLOGY GAP

I believe that most of our competent scientists ^(engineers, managers) and technicians in the space endeavor would agree that that outlook, that perspective, is sound. Now I said there were many ^{space} benefits over and beyond what we ^{can readily} see [in space] and one of them that is always appealing to me is this broad benefit of the improvement of our technology, our engineering capacity, and our scientific ^{competence} [greatness]. I spent some time [my Fellow Americans] in these recent months studying what is happening between the so-called "Have" ^{"nations"} nations and the "have-nots". Between the developed nations and the developing. That has been a matter of interest for me for some 20 odd years. But in recent months I have been spending time looking into [the] ^{reports} what we [call] the "technological gap" [between the industrialized nations of Western Europe and other parts of the world and the United States.] [And I don't need to hold you in a long dissertation.] ^{but regarding the reasons} There may be many reasons for this gap [because] the gap does exist. That gap may be somewhat exaggerated; it may be over-dramatized. But I think it is a fact that in ^{at least} [the] two key areas [which represent pre-eminence today in science and technology], namely the computer and electronics, [that] the United States [of America] is far out in front. And why? Because of ^{people} [men] like yourselves/ [Men and women.] ^{and the advent of} [Because of] the space program. ^{It is also} Because of the fantastic development or commitment of this country in research and development by ^{your} government, ^{and} Because of the upgrading of our great institutions of higher

education. Yes, if you please, because of the challenge to our whole
 educational structure so that today the American educational structure
 offers a broader opportunity and a great opportunity to more and more
 minds so that we can benefit from the exploration of the unknown. [^] The
 commitment ^{To basic research by both gov't} [of this country to] government and industry ^{has fostered our success} [to basic research].
 [You see] I am a refugee from a classroom, a [sort of] professor of sorts, I
 always mention it because elective office is too precarious to really
 depend on [it.] (Applause) I want to [kind of] keep my credentials alive.
 And this basic research is the pool of knowledge from whence we draw, and
 the applied, the practical day to day research and development is dependent
 to a large measure upon [the major] ^{basic} research.
 [But] ^{We have} we [had] a good balance here between basic and applied ^{research} [and]
^{We have} we moved ahead with a whole new system of education -- what we call the
 inter-disciplinary approach where departments and universities had once
 thought they were sovereign members of the United Nations and have now
 begun to understand that they are but a factor -- they are but an integral
 part in a larger ^{whole} [hole]. [^] We've learned to move ahead in what I call a
 working partnership [which was emphasized from this platform just a while
 ago] between government and industry and the university, [and the science
 and the technician.] And that great working partnership ^{which} [that] has made
 possible our endeavors thus far in space is needed for every other thing
 that we tackle from here on out. There isn't a single problem confronting
 this nation today or this world that can be handled by the resources of
 any one group alone. The problems of our cities are too vast today for
 the federal government alone or the local government alone or private
 industry ^{alone}. But, together they are manageable. ^{We have a} Working partnership -- the
 theme ~~of~~ of the last third of the 20th century where the old animosities and
 the cheap old demagogues ^{are} are put aside [where we understand that this is
 what we always have talked about -- one nation --] and where we have to

9.
each. (This is)
1 pool our resources without the loss of identity of [ourselves]. Where we
2 learn how to cooperate rather than to dominate; Where we learn how to
3 supplement rather than to supplant. This is the new philosophy. The new
4 approach to the meaning of the problems of the last third and I emphasize
5 it, the last third of the 20th century. Everyone of us in this room ^{who} [that]
6 is worthy of the trust of his government or his business or his university
7 or whatever institution he is associated with ought to be thinking about
8 century 21 because if you are not thinking that far ahead, you're going
to lose contact with reality.

9 The rapidity of change -- the pace of change is so rapid, so
10 fast that we must contemplate at least a decade -- two decades -- a
11 generation, two generations -- ahead in order ^{to} (even) be in step with what
12 is going on. So science and technology have become two of the great arms
13 of strength of this republic. But science and technology [that] must be
14 humanized by ethics and morality. Our task is not merely to develop the
15 scientist and the technician, but the human being ^(per se, to do) to make science and
16 technology the servant ^S rather than the master. ^S

16 [Now,] ^{JOINT EFFORTS} I said there was this second challenge of putting what we
17 have learned in this space program to work ^{to solve other problems} [on other items] and here I want
18 to get right down to the practical day-to-day -- I guess you've got to

19 call it politics ^{or} [and] should I say just learning to live with each other.
20 ^{From time to time} [Every day] in the Congress of the United States ^{someone says that} [the word is said] the space

21 program ought to be cut so we can have money for health, for cities, for
22 roads, for airports, for water pollution control, etc. ^{more} [And we have
23 self-appointed judges of what is important to the American people and] I

24 am going to make the same suggestion to you that I made to the mayors of
25 the cities not long ago. I worked with the local government officials
at the request of our President. I said, ^{"Disempowering Mayors"} [Mr. Mayor] and I had hundreds

of them before me. I said, "Instead of you ^{and energy} spending your time running down the space program" [and I pointed to the mayor of one of the great cities like St. Louis who doesn't run down the space program, I said "I'm sure you are somewhat interested in the McDonald Aircraft Corporation," and I said, "I can go through this room and university after university that receives grants and aids, and business after business that has contracts and sub-contracts. Instead of you running down the space program] or saying thzt the way to get some more money for your streets or your housing is to cut this program, ~~Why~~ don't you go to Congress and fight for your ^{own} program^s. Work for what's in that budget for you." And [then] I also said, ^(Applause) ~~but~~ in a good word for what the space program is now, can be ^{then} tomorrow, and means to this nation." In other words, join together. The budget is a well thought out political financial instrument for the advancement of this nation. It is ^{not} [in] sacrosanct, but [at least] it offers a pattern of development. [And now just let me level with you.]

It's time that people in space made up their minds ^{to} [that the problems that others are concerned about as they seek to cut your program that you] show interest in ^{the} [those] programs -- in water pollution, air pollution control, cities and urban problems, communication, transportation, slum clearance. ~~Make~~ ^{Make} them your problems too and stand up and be counted for them ^{or} [unless] you ^{will} get counted out. (Applause) I guess that is as direct a way I can put it and I've been around this city for a long time. I told some friends of mine in Oklahoma City only two days ago at the National Farmers Union, [and I said] "I want you to remember something. You are a minority." (Laughter) I happen to think that they are a very important minority. I come from a rural part of this nation, but even if I didn't, I happen to think that food and fiber ^{are} [is] important." But I said you have to present your program in a way that it not only appeals to your rural neighbor but to the Congressman from Long Island as well as

1 from San Diego, ~~and~~ ^{don't} be parochial or provincial. Show as much
 2 interest in the other fellow's problem as you ^{want} ~~expect~~ him to show in yours.
 3 If you are disinterested in his efforts and his goals, you can rest assured
 4 that you'll be counted out because you don't have the votes. [#] And it
 5 ^{just} ~~just~~ adds up that way in our Congress, ^{too} ~~dear~~ Friends, and ^{Marion,} ~~I~~ want to say
 6 the same thing to you. [#] THE SPACE PROGRAM [#] I am the Chairman of the Space Council. [#] I'm for
 7 the space program. [#] I think it has given tremendous growth, power, wealth,
 8 excellence to the United States of America. [#] I think it is one of the
 9 greatest things that has ever happened to our educational structure. [#] I
 10 think it is one of the great motivating forces for efficiency in industry.
 11 [#] I think it has upgraded the quality of life of America. [#] But, I also know
 12 something about Congress. I was Majority Whip of the Senate for several
 13 years. I have lived there for 16 years. I've been in this town going on
 14 my 19th year, and, my friends of the space program, it's going to be tougher
 15 this year than it ever was because there are other demands -- international
 16 and domestic. [#] ~~and~~ I want the space people to show that we've learned from
 17 space how to manage some of the problems that we have right here on
 18 earth and that the experiments and the experimentation that we have had
 19 in space are invaluable for solving the great domestic, economic, social
 20 problems that confront us in rural America, in urban America, in every
 21 one of the 50 states of this union. And if we join together on that,
 22 then Jim Webb will be every bit as successful as Mr. Price said he would
 23 be when he goes up to Congress. (Applause)

INTERNATIONAL LEADERSHIP ^a

24 Now finally, I want to say a few words about the topic that
 25 is closest st to my heart and of vital concern to all of you. I am talking
 to husbands and wives -- not to scientists and their ladies. I am talking
 to fellow Americans. Your nation today is involved in a very serious
 international confrontation. The business of this country ^{since} 1945 has
 had one top priority. Or to put it in another way -- our business since

1 since 1945 has been organizing the peace. We've been trying. We've had
 2 to learn a great deal. ^{Remember (in)} We came ^{as} [an insular nation and] an isolationist
 3 nation ^{and became} [into] an international nation. ^{We became} A nation of international leadership
 4 and responsibility, not by design, ^{but} Not by wish, ^{but} Almost by accident. [But]
 5 ^{to} the everlasting glory of this country we fulfilled that opportunity
 6 rather well. [#] We've learned that leadership is not necessarily going it
 7 alone even though at times that is necessary. We've learned that leader-
 8 ship is really getting others to walk alongside [of] you every day [and] [with
 9 you] in the same cadence, in the same step with the same goal and the same
 10 purpose. Now some people today are somewhat encouraged because it appears
 11 that, for example, the Soviet Union ^{which} only a few years ago ^{was} threatening to
 12 move across Europe, has become a much more cautious, prudent, and ^{responsible}
 13 power, [and it has and] ^{should} For this we [could] be [internally] grateful. Whatever
 14 can be done for their people today to ease their lot, we ought to applaud.
 15 What ever advances they can make in the field of peaceful development, we
 16 ought to cheer. [#] But, my Fellow Americans, if it is true that the Soviet
 17 Union tonight, as a super power, a great power, and a great nation, is more
 18 careful ^{and} [is] more prudent, it isn't because when Joe Stalin said at the end
 19 of World War II "I want a part of Iran" ^{that} [and] we said "take it." ^{Really, it is} [We didn't
 20 say that.] ^{because} We said "No". And it isn't because when they asked for the
 21 Northeast Province of Turkey and were ready to move to take ^{it} [them] we stood
 22 aside and said "go to it." If European Communism is [a] more responsible,
 23 [and] prudent, and cautious tonight and we are at the edge of a ^{detente,} [fine datant]
 24 ^{as} [which] some people hope we are, it isn't because we said "Let Greece go
 25 Communist." Or "let Berlin fall." ^{No!} It's because we stood firm, and
 because we exercised the responsibilities of international leadership.
)Applause)

1 And we had to do the same thing in Korea at terrific cost, and
2 we had to do it again in Cuba with great danger on the horizon. Better
3 than one-half of the population of this country of ours does not recall
4 by memory the events that led up to World War II. Half of the population
5 of this country had no recollection of World War II, ^{therefore,} [and] is it any wonder
6 that sometimes [that] there are those who can't quite understand why now we
7 must take a stand some place else? They are not to be scorned or even
8 chastised because some of us can recall how we reacted ourselves in the
9 1930s when even men of great influence and power in this country stood
10 aside as Hitler moved across the face of Europe. I'll never forget
11 Franklin Roosevelt's memorable speech in Chicago when he said "Let us
12 quarantine the aggressor." It was the most politically expensive speech
13 that Franklin Roosevelt ever made. He lost 81 seats in the next Congress
14 because of that speech. He wasn't wrong, but he paid ~~(End of Tape 3)~~

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The price for
Courage and
leadership.

It is difficult to make the Think of Press, but Truman, for it says 14.

1 The hard decisions. — [Harry Truman] — [I think I can say here that
2 20 years ago tonight you wouldn't hardly turn out to hear him.] ^{At one time} He was
3 one of the most unpopular ^{leaders} ~~men~~ in America, but he was right. He was
4 courageous. He was farsighted. He had those elemental qualities --
5 those fundamental qualities of greatness, character, judgment, decency,
6 humanitarism and fearlessness. His mind wasn't cluttered with innuendos
7 and half truths. And thank goodness we have had men like that!

(Applause)

AGGRESSION CHECKED

8 Now there are those that believe we ought not to be in Asia. There
9 were those who didn't think we ought to be in Europe. There are those
10 who believe that if we are there, we ought to only be there if it isn't
11 too costly. [And] ^{in the 1940s} there were those who felt that way too about Europe.
12 They are entitled, of course, to their point of view. But I think it
13 should be said that four presidents have seen the necessity of this
14 Nation being in Southeast Asia -- not as a conqueror; not as an imperial
15 power; not for land; not for domain, but because the same relentless
16 force of conquest, which once sought its way in Europe, ^{own} [to force its way,
17 seeks to force its way in Asia. ^{And} We are attempting to prove once
18 and for all in the other half of the world that aggression unchecked is
19 aggression unleashed. That the aggressor has an insatiable appetite in
20 Asia, the same as ^{other aggressors} [he] had in Europe.

21 I might add that a nation that is a world power such as ours has
22 to have more than a half-world interest and knowledge. It is not
23 enough to be just acquainted with our European brothers and sisters.
24 We need to have information and understanding of other people ^{around the whole globe} [with
25 peculiar names that we can't pronounce or even spell.] Over one-half of
the population of this world is in Asia. The three wars in which this
country has been involved in ^{about the last century} [this century -- and the second half of this

^{Lawrence}
 century in Asia^{ie.} Pearl Harbor, Korea, and now Vietnam. [Now what is the
 outlook? Time does not permit detailed discussion. I can only say this
 that a year ago I was in Asia in the month of February, ^{and} 1966. That was a long
 [the ^{whole} beginning of the turning ^{things} for the ^{best} good, ^{a year before this} because] in February 1965,
 Southeast Asia faced Communist conquest. In February of 1966, the line
 had been drawn. In March of 1967, a competent, well-equipped, well-fed,
 well-trained combat experienced, highly mobile, heavy fire power, military
 force is winning battle after battle in the fields of South Vietnam. The
 tide of battle has changed, but [regrettably] this is not a military
 struggle alone. This is ^a [both] military, political, economic, and
 diplomatic ^{struggle.} And therefore, we [must win it or we] must succeed on all four
 fronts.

OBJECTIVES

Our objectives are limited. Not the conquest of another country,
 but the protection of one. Not the securing of territorial invasion,
 but the stopping of infiltration and aggression and the protection of the
 right of self-determination. And make no mistake about it, those
 objectives can be achieved and are being achieved. It is my view that
 the only danger to the success of our effort today in Southeast Asia
 in cooperation with allies would be our own indecision, ^{-- indecision} [Any division] in
 our own ranks, our own lack of clear purpose, ^{or} [and] determination. # Much
 has already been achieved since I spoke to you a year ago. # A hundred
 million people have freed themselves from the yoke of communist tyranny.
 This was
 In Indonesia [100 million] -- a nation that had a communist party of
 3 million members, ^{and} Communist front movements of 25 million. Today that
 country [which only a little over a year ago was in the hands of the
 Chinese militant communist group] is today a free country again, a member
 of the United Nations, # A partner with other free nations. # It has stopped
 its war with Malaysia which was taking hundreds of lives. What a
 dividend, ^{this is.} What a dividend for humanity and ^{for} the cause of human freedom

1 in all of Southeast Asia. ¹ ^{ET} [This] is so often forgotten by us ^{but} Malaysia
 2 [which] was struggling for its own freedom -- 7 years of struggle with
 3 communist guerrillas. [With their British friends at their side] Today
 4 ^{they are} free, independent. ^{There is} Regional development in Southeast Asia. ^{Japan is}
 5 beginning to take a new interest in the affairs of Asia. ^{There is} The beginning
 6 of the Asian Development Bank. [The ten powers of Asia and the Pacific
 7 out of Seoul, Korea.] ^{and} The educational conference at Bangkok. One thing
 8 after another ^{in the right direction.}

PERSPECTIVE AND CONFIDENCE

8 Oh, my Fellow Americans, [if] we will have [but] the same perspective
 9 in this ^{Southeast Asia} effort as you have [had] in space, ^{the program, when you} [as you explore [the] space and]
 10 [the stars you] say "But look what tomorrow will offer. Look how far we've
 11 come. Look what we did in the Gemini program. Look what we can do in
 12 the Apollo. Look at ^{plans.} Post-Apollo. Look what we can do as we explore man's
 13 environment in his solar system; his home in the universe. And there
 14 isn't a ^{space expert} [scientist] here ^{who} [that] doesn't say ^{if space goals can be reached} it can be done and we're winning.
 15 We're making progress. ^{Then} Why do we not have the same faith in the same
 16 people, with the same talents, ^{and} with the same determination that [in one
 17 small area of the world, which yet is a vital area, that] free men and
 18 free institutions dedicated and determined have made progress ^{as a small, vital area} thus far

19 can continue to make progress until they too can have the sunlight of
 20 freedom just as the astronaut seeks to explore the infinity of space. I
 21 think we ^{should.} ^{HISTORIC DECISIONS} Now I want to leave you tonight by saying that it's my
 22 personal view, and I think it is the view of those who are closer to this
 23 matter than the Vice President of the United States, that this nation
 24 is once again making one of the great historic decisions of this Republic.
 25 We've had to stand firm in other days. We've had to draw the line on
 enemies at other times. We have always looked to the future not with
 bitterness and hatred, but with hope and promise, and your America tonight
 as it fights in far away places seeks not to destroy nations, but seeks

1 to build them.

2 Your President spoke today before a legislature ^{of} [and] one of the
3 sovereign states of this union, and there again he offered the olive
4 branch of peace ^{to the Asian aggressors,} There again he said "We will go any place -- anywhere --
5 at any time to negotiate an honorable settlement. All we ask is for the
6 opportunity of peace with honor." ~~#~~ But he made it equally clear that we
7 shall not appease nor shall we sell out, that this country has committed
8 too much in its history and in this time to be untrue to the principals
9 of democratic freedom. ~~#~~ I'm happy to come here tonight and talk to the
10 men and women who have helped make America this strong and this ^{great.} [good.]
11 Let our accomplishments in science and technology be for the peace of the
12 world. -- ~~N~~ No nation wants peace more than ours. ~~#~~ No nation has more to gain
13 from peace than ours, and no nation is willing to make a greater sacrifice
14 for a just peace than ours. All we ask is that we have the steadfastness
15 of purpose to attain the conditions that are conducive to that peace, and
16 then a brighter day will come. [Thank you very much.] (Applause)

15 MR. MODERATOR:

16 Thank you, Mr. Vice President. I know that I speak for everyone
17 here and those who will read your speech tomorrow, ^{when} I thank you for a
18 very inspiring presentation. I know that your walls are probably
19 cluttered up by this time with many different kinds of space awards. I
20 am also aware that you spend much time in the Senate and it's my
21 pleasure to present a gavel to you -- "To the Man Who is in Charge of
22 Everything Out of This World" as a token of our appreciation. (Applause)



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