

HUBERT H. HUMPHREY
VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
ATTENDS THE YOUTH GALA AT THE "CAMELOT" SET
WARNER BROTHERS-SEVEN ARTS STUDIO
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HOSTESS :

NANCY SINATRA

PERFORMERS :

NANCY SINATRA

NORMAN CROSBY

BILL DANA

JOEY FORMAN

TRINI LOPEZ & ORCHESTRA

BILLY STRANGE & ORCHESTRA

HUBERT HUMPHREY
VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
AT THE "CAMELOT" SET

NANCY SINATRA: I want each and every one of you to pay close attention. I know that you will appreciate what the Vice-President has to say.

He is going to get down to the "nitty-gritty." I want to remind everyone about the purpose of this election. The situation in this country is too grave for us to expect silence or double talk from anyone, and the Vice-President has promised us some straight talk, the kind of talk that he has so often given in the past, in conjunction with his election as Mayor, Congressman and Senator. He has been responsible for one of the country's first Human Relations Council, the Peace Corps legislation, civil rights, and Medicare legislation, and so many, many other things. But now there are new problems. There are real problems that cannot go unsolved any longer, the ghettos, gun control, poverty, Vietnam, racism, whether the Government is really for and by the people, young or old, and so, with the expectation and the promise of some straight talk and great answers, real answers, I give you the Vice-President of the United States, Hubert Humphrey.

(Applause)

VICE-PRESIDENT HUMPHREY: Thank you very much.

1 First of all, Nancy, may I have the privilege of
2 presenting, before I thank all of these wonderful people
3 that have come here tonight, and those who have given you
4 such rich and wonderful entertainment, may I have the
5 privilege of presenting some members of my family. They
6 don't have to stand up here all the time, but I want them
7 to come up here and take a look at this great assemblage.
8 Come up here, Mrs. Humphrey. Muriel?

9 (Applause)

10 This is my Muriel here. Now, I would like to
11 present my daughter-in-law, a very lovely and beautiful
12 young lady, Donna Humphrey, the wife of Bob.

13 (Applause)

14 And my son, Robert, of who I am very proud.

15 (Applause)

16 Thank you. I won't let them make any speeches.

17 Now, ladies and gentlemen, first, to Nancy,
18 Nancy Sinatra -- I hope that Muriel doesn't mind if I tell
19 her that once again you and I have had a little love affair,
20 and I am getting to like it more all the time. Thank you,
21 dear. It is a very wonderful, wonderful friendship.
22 Thank you.

23 This delightful gentleman that has entertained
24 us for the past few moments, who is my idea of what it is to
25 be a really fine American and great citizen, Trini Lopez.

26 Of course, I don't need to brag on Bill Dana. He

1 already has on himself. I am very grateful to Bill. He is
2 a wonderful gentleman, and a good long-time friend of mine.
3 It is a special pleasure to be here with you.

4 I regret that I missed much of the entertainment.
5 The establishment kept me away. That is my establishment.
6 They had me all programmed as to what time I was to arrive,
7 and on the way out here, I said, "Listen, is the show on?"

8 And somebody said, "Oh, yes."

9 And I said, "How come I am not there to enjoy it?"

10 "Well, you are not supposed to enjoy it. You are
11 just supposed to come there." Now, that is the story of
12 my life, just arrive, don't enjoy. So if I speak of the
13 politics of joy, it is only because I have been denied so
14 much of it. And I want to thank all of those Knickerbockers
15 and Joey Forman, and particular Billy Strange and his
16 orchestra, and the swing that they have, and the Bostons,
17 Norm Crosby, my secretary of state, and I really appreciate
18 the fact that he has outlined our foreign policy, according
19 to what I heard tonight, and all the others that we have on
20 this program.

21 Now, ladies and gentlemen, let's not ^{get} carried away
22 here. I realize that we are standing before a castle.
23 In case some of you have any doubt about it, I'm not intereste
24 in being king. I just want to try out for President.

25 Even going through this process of election, I am
26 not so sure but what those kings didn't have something;

1 they didn't have to campaign.

2 But ever since George Washington turned down the
3 idea of being king, I don't think it had much voter appeal
4 ever since.

5 I want to take a few moments of your time. I
6 told Nancy that I would answer questions from this audience,
7 and I know that the questions will come with the bark off,
8 and I intend to give the answers with the bark off. This
9 could be a rather interesting meeting tonight.

10 We have eight years before this country will
11 celebrate its 200th birthday. I think we have quite a
12 question before us as to what we are going to do with those
13 next eight years, because there is a lot of unfinished
14 business in this unfinished American revolution. What kind
15 of a country are we going to have? Not only that, what
16 kind of a country are we going to offer to those who will
17 be another generation? Because eight years from now, some
18 of those who today are speaking of the generation gap, will
19 just be in midstream on their generation gap. There will be
20 another crowd that has come in and has something to say
21 about the country, and another group that is rising up
22 hopefully to say something about the country.

23 Now, this country of ours in 1976 will have about
24 fifty to fifty-five per cent of its total population under
25 25 years of age. That imposes a great responsibility on
26 those over 25, and a tremendous opportunity upon those who

1 are under 25.

2 I have had people ask me what do I think the
3 politics of tomorrow will be like. That is the only type
4 of politics that counts. The politics of yesterday has
5 gone. The yesterdays are gone. You can't relive them.
6 As it has been said, those who use the present to stand
7 in judgment of the past lose the future; and the only
8 thing we really ought to be interested in is the future.
9 I happen to think that the politics of tomorrow has to
10 be the politics of personal involvement, of personal
11 commitment, of personal service, of personal action. We
12 have relied for a long time in these recent years upon what
13 the Government can do to help the needy;

14 What the Government can do to redress the
15 imbalances;

16 What the Government might do in order to provide
17 security.

18 I personally think that the next era of American
19 life, the next epic of this country is, "What can you do?
20 What can I do? What can we as individuals do?" This is
21 going to be particularly true of young people. What can we
22 as individuals do to practice the ideals of what we mouth?

23 What can we do to put them into action, when we
24 talk about human equality, when we talk about human
25 opportunity, when we talk about a better world?

26 What can we do as individuals to make this a

1 reality?

2 This is where we come down to the politics of what
3 I call "service," the politics of personal sacrifice,
4 the politics of involvement.

5 What kind? Well, there are a number of young
6 people in the days ahead, more than ever, that will have the
7 privilege of a college education. Are they willing to take
8 some time out from that college education to give a helping
9 hand to a child in a ghetto, in an inner city, a child of
10 poverty, to help that child catch up, so that individual
11 can be ready to go on and compete in this highly-competitive
12 society?

13 Are you ready, if you are a good athlete, to step
14 out on the playground to help young people enjoy more
15 wholesome outdoor recreation?

16 Are you ready, in other words, if you are really
17 concerned about the lot of the poor, to go into the ghettos,
18 and to teach, if you are a teacher, or to give counsel, if
19 you are a counsellor. I think those are the things that
20 are really going to count.

21 In other words, what am I willing to do as an
22 individual? Not what the Government is willing to do.
23 We stand here before a castle, and the play is "Camelot."
24 I think it is appropriate to remember what John Kennedy
25 once said, "Ask not what your country can do for you.
26 Ask what you can do for your country."

1 (Applause)

2 Some 18 years ago I was the first member of the
3 Congress who introduced legislation to reduce the voting
4 age in national elections from 21 to 18. I think in the
5 next four years that is going to happen, if you want it to
6 happen. I thought I might just mention that, because it was
7 exactly 18 years ago that I presented that resolution to the
8 Congress, and it is still there. Now, if the young people
9 want it, that is something to put yourself to. Let's get
10 the job done. Congress only has to pass the resolution,
11 and then it goes before the Legislature of the 50 States,
12 and when three-fourths of those Legislatures have ratified
13 it, it becomes a Constitutional Amendment. It can be done,
14 and it can be done in the next three or four years. It is
15 just up to you and up to me to get it done. I will do my
16 part. I will ask you to help and do your part.

17 (Applause)

18 Let me give you another example of what I call
19 personal involvement. Each year about 300,000 students
20 participate in what we call college work study programs.
21 They are working primarily on campus jobs. Well, that is
22 all right. It is a good job, but why can't these jobs be
23 in hospitals, for example, hospitals for the mentally
24 retarded, hospitals for senior citizens, just hospitals,
25 and community action programs in inter-city schools. Why
26 can't we get that experience, and share both the idealism

1 and enthusiasm and genuine compassion of youth with those
2 who are in trouble, those who need just a smile once in a
3 while, a helping hand.

4 And then there is a third thing that I think we
5 need very definitely, as I indicated earlier, the lack of
6 genuine educational opportunities for children. Poverty is
7 a crisis in this country. They talk about equal opportunity
8 and education. That is not enough here, friends. People
9 who have been deprived, as a family, an ethnic group, for
10 100 years, need more than an equal opportunity, so they can
11 stand on the basis of having an equal opportunity. And
12 that means we have to get in and help the disadvantaged.

13 (Applause)

14 I believe these things can work. I am not going
15 to spend any more of my time talking about suggestions of
16 mine. I know that these are things that some of you want
17 to do. Let me say in conclusion, that some of you are
18 doing it. As a matter of fact, this last year, over 300,000
19 college students on their own gave freely of their time in
20 tutorial and remedial courses. Over 500,000 senior students
21 in high schools went into inner-city areas to contribute
22 their time to helping the needy. This is what I call the
23 volunteer generation.

24 I hear many people criticize this generation, and
25 I guess I have criticized a couple of members of my family
26 that are within it on occasion. But the truth is, that

1 there has never been a generation that wanted to do some-
2 thing better than this one, that wanted more of the action
3 than this one. The problem is, and the challenge is, "How
4 do we get in on the action?" I don't think you get in on
5 it with violence. I don't think you get in on it just
6 because you are destructive. I think you get in on it
7 because you want to move into the political processes and
8 community action programs.

9 I call upon the young people, not to be disgusted
10 with America, because this is no country to be disgusted
11 with. It is a great country that offers a great opportunity.

12 I ask you to love your country enough to do what
13 John Kennedy said, "Ask not what your country can do for you"
14 every day of your life, and say to yourself, "What can I do
15 for my town, for my country, for my nation?" and it will be
16 a better place.

17 (Applause)

18 Now, that is an awful serious message after such
19 a night of wonderful entertainment. I enjoyed this enter-
20 tainment so much. There are very few people that enjoy a
21 good dance more than I do, or good fun. I hope we can always
22 have it that way.

23 Participation in political life ought not to be a
24 chore. It ought to be a responsibility that has with it
25 a spirit of pleasure, and a spirit of fun. Tonight it has
26 been in good humor and good taste. If we can visit here

1 tonight, it will be a special privilege for me, and I hope
2 it might be somewhat of an opportunity for you. Therefore,
3 if I can appeal to this audience, if someone wants to ask a
4 question, please rise, and I will try to take it. This
5 gentleman right here.

6 (A question was asked from the audience
7 which was unreportable.)

8 VICE-PRESIDENT HUMPHREY: The question, if I can
9 summarize it, it was sort of an editorial question, the
10 kind asked in the Senate sometimes, as we contribute to a
11 filibuster, but I am an old hand at it.

12 The question was, what kind of policies would I
13 advocate, as I understand it, that would call for personal
14 involvement, since I have been a member of the Johnson
15 Administration, and the gentleman says that the Johnson
16 Administration has not had policies that asked for that,
17 and has alienated the youth. I believe that is primarily
18 what he is saying.

19 (An altercation took place in the audience.)

20 VICE-PRESIDENT HUMPHREY: This is not a part of the
21 entertainment.

22 Would that Republican please quit talking? I
23 wish that Republican would sleep quietly. I wish he would
24 quit snoring.

25 (The audio system was acting up.)

26 BILL DANA: Ladies and gentlemen, I think while we are

1 all here, the Vice-President knows that this is an open
2 forum. He knows that there are people here who are supporters
3 of Robert Kennedy, and he knows that there are people here
4 who are supporters of Eugene McCarthy. We may have supporters
5 of Mr. Wallace here. Everyone is welcome here. But we are
6 here in an arena where we should act like ladies and
7 gentlemen.

8 If you bear venom in your heart, there is no
9 excuse, no excuse whatsoever for anything except an open
10 forum, which happens to be the basis of our democracy.

11 (Applause)

12 There is no use in asking questions in the form of
13 speeches that cannot be heard.

14 I will come out there. I believe there is a
15 gentleman out there.

16 VICE-PRESIDENT HUMPHREY: I will be happy to try to
17 answer your question. First of all, might I just say a
18 word about some of the policies that you feel have not been
19 so worthy, and bear with me, because I happen to be one
20 that believes that everyone is entitled to his point of
21 view, no matter what that point of view may be; and I hope
22 in this campaign that the young people of America can set
23 an example for some of the older ones of how we carry on a
24 dialogue, and how we carry on a campaign, despite our
25 differences of view. There are some adults in this country
26 that don't know how to do that; but I would hope that the

1 youth of America would insist on having free speech, and
2 have free speech respected, regardless of who makes the
3 speech, and once you get that, we will have a better country.

4 (Applause)

5 Now, my young friend, that was not directed
6 toward you, because you spoke your mind, and had every
7 right to do so. I respect you for it.

8 I happen to believe that the policies that we have
9 pursued, for example, in some of our efforts to find a way
10 to alleviate poverty, the war on poverty, are meritorious.
11 We have made some starts. We have made some beginnings,
12 Project Upward Bound, which has 200,000 young people in it,
13 that were taken from the ghettos, and from the slums, and
14 given a chance for the first time in their lives for a
15 college or university education, is not worthless. It is
16 meaningful.

17 Project Head Start, which is not as big or as
18 extensive as I would like it, offers a hope for a million
19 and a half little children, from age 4, for the first time
20 in their lives;

21 The Work Study Programs that have permitted
22 thousands and thousands of young people to go out and get a
23 college education, I think are worth-while.

24 Student loans and scholarships, that today provide
25 help for one million seven hundred thousand students in our
26 universities are worth-while.

1 300 per cent increase, twelve billion dollars of
2 Federal aid to education, as compared to a little less than
3 four billion dollars four years ago, I think is worth-
4 while.

5 The investment that we have made in health in
6 this country, the increases that we have made in the care
7 of the mentally retarded, and by the way, for the first time
8 in the history of this nation, the Federal Government has
9 put vast resources to the care and to the research program
10 for the mentally retarded. One out of four hundred babies
11 born in this country are retarded. No Government ever
12 before ever seemed to care. Now, you might not care, but
13 let me tell you, Mrs. Humphrey and I have a granddaughter
14 that is mentally retarded. It means something when you
15 have one in your family like that. These are things that
16 count.

17 Now, there are other things, consumer protection
18 legislation. For the first time in the history of this
19 country, truth in lending, truth in packaging, the efforts
20 that we are making on pollution, both water pollution and
21 air pollution -- these things do count.

22 Now, I know there are vast differences over our
23 foreign policy, but the policy of this Government, and my
24 policy, speaking for myself, is a political settlement,
25 and a negotiated settlement.

26 We did not ask for this struggle, nor did this

1 struggle start with Mr. Johnson. It started long before,
2 and the escalation of it, you can charge one way or the
3 other. Only history is going to be able to properly judge
4 it. I have found that we don't get very far when we argue
5 about it.

6 But I know one thing, if the American people have
7 the same willingness to persevere and sacrifice in the
8 Paris peace talks, as we have had to ask the American man
9 on the battlefield of Vietnam, we will get an honorable
10 peace out of this, and we will get this war over with, and
11 we can learn some lessons from it, which are long overdue
12 in the American Government and the American society.

13 (Applause)

14 (A question was asked from the audience
15 which was unreportable.)

16 VICE-PRESIDENT HUMPHREY: Now, let's analyze that.
17 Let's see what my role was in it. In order to enter the
18 primaries, you have to qualify under the law. I have been
19 in Presidential primaries. I was in the Presidential
20 primaries of 1960. And I got quite a lot of the votes, too.
21 I never got less than 44 per cent. Nobody thought that I
22 had any great victory or had any special merit badge coming
23 to me. They told me that I had been defeated, to get out.
24 And I recognized it when it happened, and I did get out,
25 and I went on to support John Kennedy, and I might add that
26 Minnesota was the only State between the Alleghenies and the

1 West Coast, save Nevada, and Missouri and Illinois, that
2 carried for him, and I led his campaign in that State,
3 even though I was his primary opponent.

4 Now, let's take a look at what happened this year.
5 The President of the United States did not withdraw as a
6 candidate for the election until March 31, and he said on
7 that Sunday night that he would not seek the nomination of
8 his party, nor would he accept it. The last State that I
9 could have entered a primary, as I recollect, was the
10 4th day of April. It would have left little or no time for
11 preparation, and once more, it would give an opportunity to
12 our critics to say, and we had plenty, that I could have
13 hardly waited until the President got out of the way and
14 moved over, so that I could jump in. I can see the headlines
15 now, "Ambitious Humphrey Moves In - Johnson Moves Out." I
16 can just read them right now.

17 (Applause)

18 Let me make it equally clear that we have had a
19 process of electing or nominating Presidents for a long
20 time, that has included a mixture of primaries and conven-
21 tions. Every State primary is different. We do not have
22 a national primary. I support a national primary. And I
23 have supported it long before now. I supported it 10 years
24 ago.

25 (Applause)

26 Each one of the State primaries has a different

1 set of laws that relates to it. Some of them select
2 delegates. Some of them are merely popularity contests.
3 Some of them are controlling the delegates, and some of
4 them are not. Now, when you say that 88 per cent voted
5 against the Administration, that isn't the issue at all.
6 What you mean is that of the vote that was cast, the 88 per
7 cent was split up between the contestants in the primary.
8 Mr. Johnson was not on the primary, and I know my name wasn't
9 on there, and I have the feeling when -- you will find, if
10 you ever run for office, that you would like to know that
11 your own name is on the ballot, and that you are either
12 going to win or you are going to lose. Don't let somebody
13 else's name get on there, because it might cause you a lot
14 of trouble. Now, I didn't have my name on the ballot. I
15 intend to have my name on the ballot in the general
16 election after the Democratic convention.

17 (Applause)

18 A VOICE: Mr. Vice-President, in light of the race
19 problem that has torn this country apart, how can you feel
20 that your Marshall Plan for the cities will be able to bring
21 the country together when the Riot Commission report,
22 sponsored by your own Administration, came out and said
23 that white racism pervades the entire country, and that is
24 the root of the problem?

25 VICE-PRESIDENT HUMPHREY: Let me say right now, that
26 if white racism pervades the entire country, there is a group

1 right here in this audience that can claim that, and that
2 is the young people of America. There is far too much white
3 racism in this country, and the way to get rid of it is not
4 to talk about it, but to start to practice true equality,
5 and to start it young.

6 (Applause)

7 By the way, this is one candidate for the
8 Presidency that supports the Kerner Commission report. You
9 might ask the others how they stand on it. I have come out
10 and supported it.

11 A VOICE: I would like to know what you are actually
12 going to do in Vietnam. Now, you can answer it in two
13 ways, about the Paris peace talks, but people are dying,
14 actually dying, and I think the hardest thing for young
15 people to do is that they have to face death, and we would
16 like to know when this thing is going to come to an end.

17 VICE-PRESIDENT HUMPHREY: So would I. May I say to
18 my young friend that your anxiety to have this war come to
19 an end is not a bit more than mine. I didn't start it,
20 and I can't stop it alone, and I think it is about time
21 that we understood that.

22 Might I add that the men who are sacrificing the
23 most in this war are the men that are over there on the
24 battlefields. They are the ones that are really sacrificing.
25 This nation, as a group, as a whole, has not made that
26 great sacrifice. For the first time, just in the last few

1 weeks, has even an additional tax been put on. I believe
2 the time is at hand, for example, that we ought to revise
3 those draft laws of ours, that we need to put it strictly
4 on the random selection, on the lottery system, so that we
5 know what is going to happen with our young men. We will
6 do everything that is humanly possible, within reason and
7 honor, not to leave the country desperate and depraved, to
8 get this war over with, and you know it.

9 A VOICE: Mr. Vice-President, you know that there is a
10 boycott going on which is supported by Caesar Chavez, a
11 Mexican-American who is trying to unionize the farm
12 workers. Do you support the grape boycott?

13 VICE-PRESIDENT HUMPHREY: You bet I do. I support
14 Caesar Chavez, and I support the agricultural workers.
15 By the way, I spent an hour and a half with Caesar Chavez
16 this morning. And long before others were supporting
17 having the agricultural workers under the National Labor
18 Relations Act, the man that talked to me today has supported
19 that for years, and we will get it done if I get to be
20 President of the United States.

21 (Applause)

22 A VOICE: Mr. Vice-President, I am a veteran. What we
23 have now are rights, what we are enjoying in doing tonight
24 here, and I ask, is this something that we have won through
25 battle? If the young people of today feel that they don't
26 want any more wars, well, we don't want them either, but if

1 we want to continue what we have now, I think the call might
2 come where we might have to defend this. And I am with you,
3 Mr. Humphrey.

4 VICE-PRESIDENT HUMPHREY: Thank you very much.

5 A VOICE: Mr. Vice-President, I was wondering if you
6 could tell us what happened last night when you got all of
7 that booing at that rally.

8 VICE-PRESIDENT HUMPHREY: Well, let me tell you what I
9 think happened last night. First of all, we had a crowd
10 of from 750 to a thousand that was having a very good rally,
11 and a group of approximately 20 or 25 or 30 came in and
12 decided to start some booing and break it up. That is not
13 unusual. It has happened in other countries. I hope it
14 doesn't continue to happen here. I thought the rally was
15 a good one. It was a Voter Registration Rally, and one of
16 the sure ways to get participation is through voter registra-
17 tion.

18 Senator Dymally, one of the outstanding State
19 Senators of this State, was there; Bill Greene, one of the
20 outstanding Assemblymen, was there; some of the top leaders
21 of the black community were there, and a handful of people
22 came in and just disrupted their meeting. They thought they
23 embarrassed me. Listen, I have been in more meetings that
24 have been disrupted than I am days old. It didn't embarrass
25 me at all. It is an old experience.

26 A VOICE: Mr. Vice-President, I heard your initial

1 remarks about the C.A.P. Program, Community Action
2 Program, and to me it just sounded of generalities, not of
3 specifics; to me, and the experience that I have had, it has
4 been a failure. Head Start, perhaps, is the one point that
5 has a bright glimmering glow. What are your specific plans
6 for a Community Action Program that will involve the people,
7 if we can say, the "nitty-gritty" people of the ghettos,
8 specifically, please?

9 VICE-PRESIDENT HUMPHREY: Thank you. Is that the
10 question?

11 A VOICE: One other comment. I feel that money has
12 gone down the drain, and that it has gone into many people's
13 pockets from the time it has left Washington, and gone to
14 Sacramento, and into the various local areas, and it has
15 been a waste.

16 VICE-PRESIDENT HUMPHREY: Well, my good friend, any
17 new program is apt to have its failures. Let me tell you
18 who are the sharpest critics of the Community Action Program.
19 The sharpest critics of the Community Action Program are the
20 worst reactionaries that we have in Congress. They are the
21 ones that think it ought to be abolished.

22 The Community Action Program is based on the
23 maximum participation of the poor. It is a way that you
24 would, in a sense, bypass what is known as the "old
25 establishment." It is a way to bring people in the
26 community into some of the management and administration

1 and the planning of a program. Now, I haven't any doubts
2 but what some of these programs have failed, because many
3 people have never had a chance to administer; many people
4 have never had a chance to even plan; many people have never
5 had a chance to even be a part of anything. So we have
6 tried. And with many of these instances they have worked
7 extraordinarily well. I have seen teen-age programs in this
8 country that have worked beautifully for young people, that
9 for the first time, that have work shops where they could
10 get training. I have seen programs in health centers. I
11 have seen a health center in Denver, Colorado that takes
12 care of an average of 12,000 families a month, a Community
13 Action Program run by the poor, run by the people in that
14 neighborhood. And it works.

15 Now, to be sure, there are some that don't work.
16 If you want to find out who they are, come down and listen
17 to the committees of Congress; and the most conservative
18 members of Congress want no part of any of this, and will
19 go and try and expose every weakness of the Community Action
20 Program.

21 Now, the thing that is wrong with community action
22 is that we haven't had enough of it. Now, we are going to
23 have to try until we make it work, and I know how we can
24 get people to make it work, by having the willingness to
25 let them make some mistakes and not always hold them account-
26 able for every little mistake that is made. Let people

1 pioneer. Let them experiment. Head Start didn't work very
2 well when it started either. But it begins to work better
3 now because there is more and more involvement.

4 The Work Study Program, which is part of the
5 Community Action Program, didn't work very good at first
6 either, but it works now. There are other programs that
7 will work.

8 Let me make it crystal-clear, I happen to think
9 that the only way you are going to rebuild the American
10 cities is to have the people who live in the ghettos, who
11 live in those areas, to rebuild their own cities, rebuild
12 their own lives. They must have jobs. They do not want the
13 kind of noblesse of the white man's capital, the white
14 man's gift. They want a chance to make something out of their
15 life, and I intend to give them a chance.

16 (Applause)

17 This is simply what we call self-determination.
18 Now, we have gone around the world preaching self-
19 determination, and I suggest that we permit the people back
20 home to have some self-determination. And it is going to
21 be a little bit clumsy at times. It may be even a little
22 bit untidy, but I think in the long run it will work.

23 I remember what was once said about democracy,
24 "The worst possible form of government except all others
25 that have ever been tried." That is the community action
26 theme.

1 (Applause)

2 A VOICE: Mr. Vice-President, please. I have one
3 question about the boys on the PUEBLO. When are we going to
4 get our boys home?

5 VICE-PRESIDENT HUMPHREY: I don't know. But I know
6 this, that every effort is being made to get them home.
7 But I know that it surely won't help the boys, or help
8 this country, or help this world, if we get somebody that is
9 trigger happy trying to get them home. We have got one
10 war. That is enough. We don't need another one.

11 We need to try to find a peaceful way, through
12 patient diplomacy, to get these men released. And I
13 predict to you, sir, if we persevere in it, that if we keep
14 at it, that those men will be released, just exactly as
15 some years ago, fliers that were taken into custody in the
16 Soviet Union, when one of our planes was shot up, and
17 forced to land. Those fliers were held for several months.
18 But at an appropriate time, when the Soviet Union thought
19 it was appropriate, they were safe, and they were healthy.
20 Let us hope and pray that these men are safe and that they
21 are healthy. There isn't a man there that wants another
22 war to release them. It won't help that way.

23 (Applause)

24 A VOICE: Mr. Vice-President, what about the American
25 Indian? We love our country. We fight for our country.
26 This is our country. And we are a part of it.

1 VICE-PRESIDENT HUMPHREY: You certainly are.

2 A VOICE: I speak for all the Indians here, and we will
3 fight forever, and we will never protest, and we will never
4 do anything against our country, because we love it. Please
5 help us, because we have pride that other people don't
6 have. And we love it. Help us in this day of need.

7 VICE-PRESIDENT HUMPHREY: My dear friend, there is no
8 group in America that deserves more, and you will get it.
9 Thank you very much. I do thank you, and I do think my
10 young friend there would agree that one of the places where
11 we can use some volunteer services among bright, healthy
12 young people, are in the schools, and in some of the areas
13 of the Indian reservations, where there is a desperate
14 need for trained young people. Thank you, sir.

15 A VOICE: Vice-President Humphrey, my experiences
16 in Washington, as a Mexican-American delegate of the poor
17 people's march, has told me that the Johnson Administration
18 is totally apathetic toward the needs of the largest
19 minority group in the Southwest, now, which means the
20 Mexican-Americans, which this particular Government has
21 done nothing for.

22 VICE-PRESIDENT HUMPHREY: Well, my good friend, if you
23 can bear with me, may I say that the programs of the
24 Administration have not been directed for any one particular
25 group of people. I was there, too.

26 A VOICE: Well, we are poor, we are uneducated. What is

1 going to happen now?

2 VICE-PRESIDENT HUMPHREY: My good friend, there isn't
3 any doubt but what there is a desperate need for more help
4 for the Mexican-American community. I have met with your
5 people, and I think that both my heart and my record is
6 in the right place, and I think you know it.

7 But let me say this, when you have a million and a
8 half people in manpower training today for jobs, that is a
9 million and a half more than were training five years ago,
10 and those are people that are unemployed, hard core un-
11 employed, untrained, that are being trained for jobs. Some
12 of those are Mexican-Americans. Some of them are Indian
13 Americans. Some of them are black Americans. Some of them
14 are white Americans. That is one of the programs that is
15 being developed. These are the programs that we are now
16 experimenting with that we are trying to make work. And
17 while we can come here and say that nothing has been done,
18 let me put it to you what a man in Congress thinks. We
19 have increased the social budget of this country, exclusive
20 of defense, in four years, by forty billions of dollars.
21 Forty billions of dollars has gone into health, into
22 education, into community action programs, youth programs,
23 job programs, housing programs, and into city programs,
24 by forty billions of dollars. Now, maybe you and I do not
25 think that is enough. But let me tell you that the
26 Congress of the United States thinks that is six billion

1 dollars too much, and demanded that the President cut the
2 budget by some six billions of dollars. What we need is not
3 your gripes, but your help. We need your backing for these
4 programs to make this country move forward.

5 A VOICE: Mr. Vice-President, in the event that you
6 win at the national convention, many McCarthy supporters
7 say, if you do, they will walk out and not support you in
8 your bid for Presidential nomination. I was wondering what
9 you would do to solidify the party, because many people feel
10 if the McCarthy people walk out, and you don't have the
11 entire Democratic convention behind you, there is no chance
12 in the world of you winning the national election.

13 VICE-PRESIDENT HUMPHREY: I read that. I have read
14 that, and I heard that, and I, of course, hope that that
15 will not be true.

16 But, may I say if that should happen, then you
17 just think about whether you want Mr. Wallace, or Mr. Nixon,
18 or Mr. Reagan, because that will be your choice.

19 May I say that I don't think that that is going to
20 happen. Let me just say that while many of you may think
21 you know my friend, the Senator from Minnesota, I have
22 known him a little bit longer than most anybody in this
23 audience. His family and our family have lived side by
24 side for over 20 years, and I think when the convention is
25 all over, that I won't have very much trouble getting along
26 with Senator McCarthy, nor will he have any trouble getting

1 along with me. If he wins that nomination, I will support
2 him; and if I win it, he will support me.

3 Now, I want to thank you. I don't think we ought
4 to have a longer political meeting than we have entertain-
5 ment. I believe in a balance. You have had a full meeting
6 here tonight. I have enjoyed it. I hope that you have
7 enjoyed it, and I want to thank you very, very much for
8 your questions. I hope that you feel that you got some
9 answers. Thank you very much.

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1 STATE OF CALIFORNIA
2 COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES } ss.
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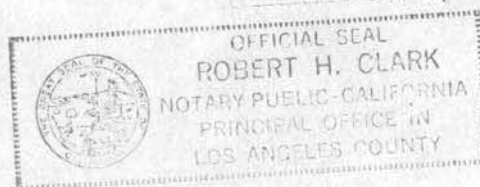
4 I, Robert H. Clark, CSR, a Notary Public in and
5 for the State of California, do hereby certify:

6 That the foregoing, consisting of 29 pages, is a
7 full, true and correct transcript of proceedings taken before
8 me at the time and place therein set forth, and was taken
9 down by me in shorthand and thereafter reduced to typewriting
10 under my direction.

11 WITNESS my hand and seal this 7th day of
12 August, 1968.
13

14 *Robert H. Clark*
15

16 Notary Public in and for the County
17 of Los Angeles, State of California
18 ROBERT H. CLARK



REMARKS
VICE PRESIDENT HUBERT HUMPHREY
YOUTH FOR HUMPHREY RALLY
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
JULY 28, 1968

First, I should announce -- given the surroundings -- that I hope only to become President of the United States -- not king.

But ever since George Washington turned down the suggestion several elections ago, it hasn't had much voter appeal anyway.

Eight years remain until America celebrates her 200th birthday.

We began with a Declaration of Independence -- written and signed by an extraordinarily youthful generation of protestors -- although Thomas Jefferson had crossed the great generational divide by 1776. He was 32.

We will close our second century of national life with another youthful generation again challenging the status-quo.

What could be more fitting -- especially since a majority of the U. S. population will be under 25 in 1976?

And what more appropriate way to celebrate our 200th birthday than by releasing over the next eight years the energies and commitment of youth in public action -- by attacking the 20th century forms of human exploitation in America and abroad?

To enlist the young of America in this Second American Revolution is a principal challenge facing the next President.

There is no challenge I would more gladly accept.

How is this country to accept this challenge and fulfill it?

Not, surely, by building fences -- putting up our guard, intellectually and politically, when the inquiring habits of the young invade our favorite comforts and pretensions.

Not by timidity -- fluttering nervously whenever the energies of restless youth shatter the quiet of older preserves.

Not by recounting past triumphs -- denying the fact that there is nothing so good it cannot be perfected -- nothing so true it should not be questioned.

We can accept this challenge only by recognizing in word and deed, that America's strength ... its regenerating force ... its world appeal ... has always been its young and the spirit of its youth.

But welcoming this spirit is meaningless without providing the chance to express it -- the chance to serve, to build, to create, and to perfect -- and to develop human talents so that both nation and individual realize every last ounce of the creative capacity we possess.

In the past year young people have made their great impact through protest. And I have the battle ribbons to prove it.

We must now move on a large scale from protest to constructive action, action not only in politics but in a vastly increased contribution of young people to the actual running of the country.

To give youth this voice in the councils of the nation, I have a number of proposals and suggestions to make tonight.

First. Eighteen years ago I first introduced legislation to reduce the voting age in nation elections from 21 to 18. I think it's about time Congress acted on this proposal.

Second. Each year about 300 thousand students participate in college work-study programs -- working primarily on campus jobs. Why can't these jobs be in hospitals, community action programs, inner-city schools, and other areas of great social need?

I propose this be done without delay.

Third. The lack of genuine educational opportunity for the children of poverty is at the root of despair that leads to riots and wasted lives. Yet we have not met the most crucial need in education: The shortage of dedicated well-trained teachers for schools in disadvantaged neighborhoods.

The Teacher Corps, though a small program, has already demonstrated that young people can be trained as teaching assistants to help get this job done.

Why not call upon our college graduates -- there are now more than 500 thousand of them each year -- to devote a year or two to poverty school teaching before going on to other careers?

The 10 thousand applicants this year for the fifteen hundred places in the Teacher Corps indicate that thousands of young people -- who can go out and get good paying jobs -- are willing to give a year or two of service at minimal pay on the condition that they be used effectively.

If only a ^{fraction} of the 500 thousand college graduates each year would go into poverty teaching for a year or two, then the teacher shortage in poverty schools could be solved in short order.

I believe this could be worked out locally -- if we could only simultaneously capture the imagination of young people and school officials ^{as} to the significance of this proposal.

Fourth. Our young people rightly insist upon the crucial need for more local control and local initiative in the public aspects of our lives. We can organize a structure for volunteer service in all parts of the nation -- one that can be flexible, locally-controlled and yet provide a national pool of information, experience, money and committed people.

The Peace Corps, VISTA and the Teacher Corps are already at work on cooperative projects. The experience that a Peace Corps teacher gains working with children in Latin America can now be put to use in the Teacher Corps working with American kids from Spanish-speaking homes.

Senator Fred Harris of Oklahoma -- the 37-year old co-chairman of my campaign -- has introduced legislation to establish a Youth Participation Agency. This deserves the most careful consideration.

Finally, there are such simple things as including young people on the advisory councils of the federal government that deal with critical domestic and foreign problems.

But representation on committees and councils is only the beginning. We must find ways to bring young people into the daily workings of city, state and local levels.

The White House Fellows program over the last three years has brought able young people to work as aides to the President, the Vice President and the Cabinet. They have learned a great deal about the workings of government. And they have made substantial contributions in their own right. This should be duplicated at the state and local level. I propose that there be a State House Fellows program in every state and that mayors develop City Hall Fellows programs.

* * *

A great nation is not a country without problems, but one that recognizes them and does something about them. And you, the ones with the energy, ideas and visions, will have to do most of the work.

In the long run, it means working in your own communities, among your own people.

It means having the convictions to speak out for what is right when someone in your presence casts a racial slur.

It means going out into the world and into your own land to visit its more sordid corners -- to come back and tell it like it is -- and to help prevent the inevitable turning of heads from what is ugly.

This is how I see the challenge of the eight years remaining until 1976.

It is not damning the Establishment and dropping out.

It is knowing that the lion's share of the tasks ahead are on your shoulders -- that there is no limit to what you -- and the young people right behind you -- can do.

#

Bill Davis
Nancy Sinatra
Tina Turner
✓ Joey Foreman
✓ The "Blossoms"
Warner Bros -
7 Arts
Mr Hyman
Mr Margulies

TRAINABLE MENTALLY RETARDED CHILDREN

Villa Corte School, La Puente
Vice President is the honorary father

32 children, accompanied by four teachers

Mrs. Jane Weis - den mother and four cub
scouts. Vice President is honorary scout-
master.

Mr. Sid Shearin, scoutmaster

Children will present Mrs. HHH with
scout bracelet.

BILL DANA

NANCY SINATRA

THE STRAWBERRY
ALARM CLOCK

THE KNICKERBOCKERS

JOEY FOREMAN

THE BLOSSOMS

NORM CROSBY

TRINI LOPEZ

BILLY STRANGE

His ^{and} ORCHESTRA

Mr U.P.

You may want to use the

line: In view of the castle,

'I want assure you,

'I'm just running for President,

not for King.

① Bob Kennedy



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