

NOTES

VICE PRESIDENT HUBERT H. HUMPHREY
SAN DIEGO RALLY
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA
OCTOBER 24, 1968

After Vietnam, what?

Will America move forward in the greatest burst of human creativity in history? ... Or will we turn backward in retrenchment and retreat?

After Korea, the Nixon-Republican Administration forgot the American people ... forgot the social responsibilities of this nation ... forgot the posture of trust which our position of leadership in the world demanded.

And San Diego paid a heavy price.

Those Republican years gave us three crippling recessions -- one after the other.

They saw us fall behind the Russians in economic growth, defense preparedness and the crucial field of space.

And the Republicans are already talking about throwing people out of work -- about forcing unemployment to five and a half percent.

America cannot afford another period of Republican stagnation, of indifference, of job-killing recession ... of boom or bust after Vietnam.

And you know we don't have to.

Eight years of steady economic growth under the full-employment policies of President Kennedy and President Johnson have meant new stores and permanent new jobs in San Diego and across the country.

The number of people out of work in San Diego today is half what it was in 1963.

San Diego now gets more of its income from education than it does even from aerospace.

Why?

Because a Democratic Administration has tripled federal investments in education in just the last four years.

The historic difference between Democrats and Republicans is that Democrats are willing to invest in social progress ... and Republicans are not.

And that is what will make the difference between prosperity and recession when this tragic war is ended.

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We have a tremendous voyage of exploration and achievement ahead of us in health ... education ... urban development ... transportation ... communications ... space and countless other fields.

We can never ignore the defense needs of this country in a troubled world.

But we can utilize the human and economic resources now committed to Vietnam truly to beat our swords into plowshares.

We can convert that much of our industrial might to peacetime productivity for the good of America and all mankind.

And I promise you that San Diego will prosper as never before and there will be a place and a need for each and every worker.

San Diego built the great Atlas booster rocket ... the instrument that was the power behind our intercontinental ballistic missile.

Then it became the instrument for the peaceful exploration of outer space.

What was true of the Atlas rocket can be true of the entire American economy.

The Republicans say: "Vote as if your whole world depended on it."

I say: If you feel that way, vote Democratic.

The spiral of the arms race must be halted before it halts mankind. The war in Vietnam must be ended.

But that does not mean that our scientific industrial complex will be ended.

I pledge to you that it will have its chance to participate in the real work of this world -- the work of peaceful human development.

I pledge to you that we will not repeat the tragic and costly Republican policies of negativism and indifference which followed Korea.

I pledge to you that your government will show the way toward full employment in the peaceful work of rebuilding cities ... homes and human lives here and in the world.

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REMARKS OF VICE-PRESIDENT HUMPHREY
SAN DIEGO COMMUNITY CONCOURSE
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1968

VICE-PRESIDENT HUMPHREY: Thank you. Thank you very much. Thank you, my friends.

Alright, ladies and gentlemen -- thank you very much.

Thank you, Congressman Lionel Vanderlin -- thank you for just being a great Congressman for this great city and this great district, one of the finest that we have in Washington.

(Applause)

And I wish that I could have on this platform today with me the next United States Senator from California, Alan Cranston, because he is going to be the man.

(Applause)

The Mayor of your great city, Mayor Curran, was kind enough to greet me and welcome me here.

I want to express to him, as I have before, my thanks for the leadership that he gives to one of the great metropolitan areas of America.

We are going to build the better America that we want. We are going to build the kind of America we want in cities like San Diego. And when I see a mayor like Frank Curran, I know the job can be done, because he is proving it can be done.

(Applause)

All of our guests here and all of your Representatives, your State Senators, James Mill, this wonderful Assemblyman here, James Baird sitting next to me -- and to all the others, may I just say to them that I know that their service is going to be rewarded by the vote of confidence of the people in this area.

By the way, the group that was leading the singing here a while ago is not exactly a trained professional group of performers, but they are wonderful people. One of them is the very distinguished Californian, very distinguished, capable, wonderful American, world champion, decathlon champion in the Olympics, 1960 -- Rafer Johnson. And I am sure you will be glad to meet him.

Another one of the trio is a daughter of a very dear friend of mine, a great industrialist in this country, the daughter of Henry Ford, and her name is Charlotte Ford, and she is here with us today.

(Applause)

And the third member is the former United States Ambassador to Denmark, former United States Ambassador to Bulgaria, former United States Ambassador to the United Nations, a life-long friend of mine from the State of Minnesota -- Mrs. Eugenie Anderson. And I am so proud that she could be with us.

(Applause)

Now, you know, I said the other day that when you can have Henry Ford, Sidney Weinberg, of industry and finance, George Meany and Walter Reuther of labor, all supporting Hubert Humphrey, it shows that we can unite this country and that we can govern this country.

(Applause)

My friends, that is the question before the nation now -- is who can govern the country, and in whom can we place our trust.

I think that you know that we need to place our trust in each other. We need to place our trust in one another regardless of our race, our color or our creed.

I think Americans know now that we need each other so much that there is no way that we can fulfill the responsibilities to our own people, to our own nation, or to fulfill our responsibilities abroad unless every American -- every American -- has his chance

to fulfill his own destiny, become the best that is in him, and that we let no impediments of race or color or religion or national origin stand in the way. We are going to build this country together.

(Applause)

Now, friends, there is one decision that a candidate for President must make that I think is a test of his character, as well as a test of his political performance, and that decision is made early. It is made when he makes his selection for his running mate. And I ask the people in this audience to give serious and sober consideration to the times in which we live.

I ask you to think about the teams -- and they are teams -- that seek this high office of President and Vice-President.

On the one hand there is the team of George Wallace and General LeMay. On the other hand --

("Boo")

I gather you don't want that team, is that right?

(Cries of "no")

On the other hand there is the team of Mr. Nixon and Mr. Agnew.

(Boo)

And then right up front there is the team of Humphrey and Muskie.

(Applause)

Well, my friends, we give you a team of people, two men that have had experience in government, two men that have been with you in public service, two men that understand the responsibilities of public office. And may I say that in these troubled times it is good to think of both men.

I am proud, very proud of the fact that my candidate for Vice-President and your candidate for Vice-President has been here in San Diego, and I am proud of the fact that if ever he is needed for the highest duties of this nation, then I have been able to give to you on the Democratic ticket and the nation gives to you on the Democratic ticket a man that can fulfill every responsibility and a man that can be my partner as my Vice-President, as we run and manage this country.

(Applause) (Cries of "Go, go, Humphrey")

I believe that the American people are making a very sober judgment as to what they want. I have watched the trend in the polls. I know we have been told that things are not so good. But I have some news today for you. Mr. Nixon is beginning to think they are too good. The man that was silent all during this campaign is beginning to talk. At long last he has even agreed to appear on a television show. He waited two years to do it.

(Applause)

Oh, no, he hasn't agreed to debate. Oh, no, he is not going to do that.

But at least, at long last, at least after two years of refusing to appear on a single show, he has decided that he would face the public.

Well, let me tell you something, friends ---he is going to face a bigger public on November 5 and he is going to come out on the short end of the count.

(Applause)

Now, this great city has many activities that are related to our federal government. This great city has many activities that are related to the education and the well-being of our people.

I think everybody in this audience knows that the first priority of this administration or the one that succeeds it, the ultimate priority is to find a way to bring about as quickly as possible an honorable peace in Southeast Asia and in Vietnam, and

to get on with the business of building America.

(Applause)

Now, let us hope -- let us hope and pray -- let us hope and pray that it can be done soon, and let us hope and pray that nothing will stand in the way. But let us also plan what will happen to America, to your jobs, to our homes, to our schools -- what will happen when that blessed day of peace arrives.

So I address you tonight seriously on the subject -- after Vietnam what. Will America move forward with the greatest burst of creative human activity in history, or will it stand still, or will it retreat -- because it has done both before.

After Korea, when peace was attained, the Nixon Republicans were in power, and the dividends of that piece never came to the American people. Those Republicans forgot the people. They forgot the needs of this nation.

There were poor people then, and they received no help. There were jobless then and they received no training. There were children needing schools, and they received no education.

The Republican administration to which Mr. Nixon points with pride forgot its social responsibilities, and indeed forgot the people. Three recessions, three periods of unemployment, that took thousands of jobs, that caused the American people \$175 billion in lost wages and lost income. And San Diego, California paid a heavy price. This city alone faced grave problems, because the Republicans didn't care, didn't care about you.

(Applause)

Now, my friends, let me ask you something.

What did Mr. Nixon and his Republicans ever do for the old people?

(Cries of "nothing")

What did you say?

(Cries of "Nothing")

What did they ever do for the colleges and universities and the students?

(Cries of "Nothing")

What did they do for the unemployed worker that needed a job?

(Cries of "nothing")

What are you going to do for Nixon?

(Cries of "Nothing")

When -- on election day -- absolutely nothing for him. That's a fair deal. Treat him like he treated you.

Now, what else happened during those periods, that period of eight years? They saw this country fall behind the Soviet Union in economic growth, in defense preparedness and in the crucial field of space exploration. And the Republicans are already talking about cutting back these programs, cutting back, if you please, even, may I say, by raising up the ante of unemployment.

The other day the chief advisor of Mr. Nixon suggested that maybe the time was at hand that America needed a little higher unemployment. How in the name of common sense can a man seek to be President and promise the American people that they will suffer a little more unemployment.

I want to know whose job he is talking about. I want to know whose family he is going to leave out. I want to know whose mortgage is going to go unpaid. I want to know who is going to have to drop out of school.

I'll tell you who ought to go unemployed, and I'll tell you who is going to be unemployed -- Richard Nixon, on November 5.

(Applause)

My friends, we don't have to go through -- we don't have to go through recessions, and we don't have to go through job-killing operations. We know what to do. We have had eight years of steady economic growth under the full employment policies of the Democratic administration which have built new buildings like you see here in this city, new jobs, 12 million of them -- ten million, if you please, that have come right out of the slums and out of the areas of poverty in America to become tax-paying, self-sustaining, self-respecting citizens. And it has happened here in San Diego with a tremendous job program that has taken place here with American business and American government, and American labor cooperating to make this a much better country. You see, it can be done, if you keep an administration in power that cares about the people. And I think you know which administration that is -- a Democratic administration.

(Applause)

You know, I find out -- I found out that San Diego now gets more of its income from education than it does from the aerospace industry. And why? Because the Democratic administration has tripled federal investments in education in just the last four years.

The great university system of this state, the community colleges, the elementary and secondary schools have benefitted to the tune of over \$13 billion nationally on federal aid to education, and that is the difference, may I say, between prosperity and recession.

And we have other things to do. We have a tremendous voyage of exploration ahead of us. And I want to look to the future, not to the past. A tremendous voyage in the field of health. Think of what medicare has meant to the elderly, and think of what kiddie care can mean to the little child. Think of what it means to have health centers across America where the needy can come and have their health care. Think of what we could do in education from pre-school through college. Think of what the cities can be and how we can develop them and make them new. Think of the transportation that still needs to be accomplished, and communications. And think of what they can do in space -- countless other fields.

Ladies and gentlemen, this country can do whatever it wants to do if we get to work, if we trust each other, and if we listen to each other and not listen to the demagogues or the shouters.

(Applause)

So, I come to you tonight, I come to you tonight to ask you to place your faith in your nation. I come to you to place your faith in your neighbor. I ask you to reject the voices of hate and bigotry. I ask you to remember that we built this country together, black and white, rich and poor. I ask you to remember that this nation has yet to live its best days. I ask you to remember that the great human resources of America are yet to be, really yet to be developed. Right from the poor, right from the simplest family comes the genius today that makes America the wonder of the world.

The next President of the United States will not only set policies for the next four years; he will set policies that will affect the lives of children yet unborn. The next President of the United States will not only have to care for the defense of this nation, but he must care for the development of this nation.

And, ladies and gentlemen, we need to take a hard look at the record. And I have come before this audience to ask your help, to ask your help to maintain an economy of growth so that we have jobs; an economy of growth so that we can build schools; an economy of growth so that families can live a better life.

And I will ask you to come with me to continue the work that

we have developed in human relations so that American can be a family of friends rather than enemy camps; so that our neighborhoods can be safe rather than filled with animosity.

(Applause)

You know, friends, there is --so much that this city tells us. Here in this great city of San Diego you built an Atlas booster rocket, the instrument that was once the power behind our defense system, and then it became the instrument for the peaceful exploration of outer space. And I say that what was true of that rocket can be true of the entire American economy.

What we want in America are industries that build for the lives of our people. We want a strong enough America to be able to stand strong in this world. But we want a strong enough America to be just to every one of its own citizens.

So I ask you to help me in this election. I ask you to do the following things.

Mr. Nixon and his group have the money, they have the television, they even have the hecklers. I sometimes think they are paid and hired to come to meetings just like this -- don't you?

(Applause -- Cries of "Yes")

In fact, I want to say they are overpaid -- they are not that good.

(Applause)

Let me tell you what we have. Let me tell you what we have.

We have each other. And if you go away from this meeting tonight convinced that this country has yet to live its best days, convinced that we cannot turn back, convinced that we cannot stand still, convinced that every man, woman and child in this America must have his or her chance for a good day; if you go away from here commissioned to fight for your life and your family, to think of your country -- if you will trust me, I will give you everything I have to make this a better country.

I need your help.

(Applause)

Let us see -- let us see whether or not Mr. Nixon, with his advertising budget, can buy his way into the White House. Let us see whether or not the White House is for sale. Or let us see whether or not the way you get to the White House is not a better radio program, but a better idea.

Let us see whether or not the way you get to the White House is not through propaganda, but through principle. Let us see whether or not we, the people, can put people power to work.

(Applause)

So, come join with me, come join with me, my friends, in a great, wonderful thing that is happening in this country. It is our happening. And I'll tell you what is happening. We are on the march. Mr. Nixon knows it. His troops are in retreat. He is beginning to talk, and he is beginning to say the wrong things. And, ladies and gentlemen -- I tell you this; that a man that wasn't good enough for Sacramento in 1962 isn't good enough -- (Applause) -- wait a minute, listen, let me put it another way. If you didn't want him in the State House in Sacramento, why should we want him in the White House in Washington?

(Applause)

Now, are you ready to go to work?

(Cries of "yes")

Are you ready to campaign?

(Cries of "yes")

Do you know there are only a few days left?

(Cries of "yes")

Does that make any difference?

(Cries of "no")

Are you ready to go on out and show Mr. Nixon that we don't intend to let him get ahold of this country?

(Cries of "no")

Now, my friends, I am ready -- I am ready. I have taken him on from one end of this country to another. And I am ready to do it again. And I call upon San Diego to re-elect Congressman Lionel Vanderlin, to elect Alan Cranston. And I call upon you -- and I call upon you to elect your team of Humphrey and Muskie, the Democratic team, November 5.

Thank you.

(Applause)

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REMARKS OF HUBERT H. HUMPHREY
TAPING OF "CONVERSATION
WITH THE VICE PRESIDENT"
STATION KOGO
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA
OCTOBER 24, 1968

MR. SISKIND: Is there anything new you can tell us about a possible break in the Vietnamese peacetalks?

VICE PRESIDENT HUMPHREY: The President announced that there was nothing new. However, the negotiations and the contacts are still very much alive, and I continue to remain hopeful. I base that on the fact that for a considerable period of time now there seems to be some very serious talks going on in Hanoi amongst the North Vietnamese as well as between our own people and the South Vietnamese. All of this represents a kind of new vitality, a new spirit within the process of negotiation.

MR. SISKIND: Does it give you a greater hope than you had before?

VICE PRESIDENT HUMPHREY: Yes, I think so. I say that very measuredly because our hopes sometimes are raised and then they are dashed, and I don't want to express false hope, but the fact that the discussions have been going on as long as they have, as has been reported by our able reporters out of Southeast Asia, and by our government, the fact that those talks have been going on is indicative of something, of some move.

Now, what it is going to end up in, I think it is better we wait to see than to make predictions.

MR. SISKIND: In criticizing the present administration, Mr. Nixon has said as the Federal Government has strained to do more, the private sector has been constrained to do less. How have you been replying to that criticism?

VICE PRESIDENT HUMPHREY: Well, I was rather surprised that Mr. Nixon made that statement, because the facts just do not bear it out. It is a fact that the Federal Government has done much more particularly as it relates to our urban problems, and the problems that are associated with urban living, and it was in that context that that statement was made. It was regarded -- it was related to our Federal Government activities in urban affairs, in urban living, in jobs, in job training, et cetera.

Right here in the city of San Diego, for example, and in other cities across the land, Denver, for example, I opened a job fair, where the local private groups were doing amazing things in providing job opportunities for young people. I think I can make it more clear to you if I point out that the National Urban Coalition, which represents a composite of the forces of the private sector, government -- I mean business, labor, church, university, professional people, people of all walks of life, this has come into being, the National Urban Coalition, as the national government has done more. I have watched our churches and our non-profit organizations do much more than ever before in relation to human need and getting at the problems of poverty. The Life Insurance Institute, for example, made available a billion dollars of resources, a billion dollars of loan funds for low-cost, low-rent housing in private development.

The Chamber of Commerce, in its last national meeting that I was privileged to address, had as its theme the urban crisis and what the business community could do about it.

The National Alliance of Businessmen headed up by Mr. Ford and Mr. Austin have proven to you what the American business community can do in cooperation with government in employing and training the hardcore unemployed.

The fact is as the Federal Government has strained to do more, the private sector has been doing much, much more, and this is the most rewarding part of the whole thing. There is a partnership today between government and the private sector, which I think is healthy and productive. That is the only way we are going to meet these problems. We have got to meet them together, working together.

MR. SISKIND: You outlined a broad new approach to education including expanded federal aid to schools. What form do you see such aid taking, and would you favor some sort of tax credit for taxpayers with children in college, for example?

VICE PRESIDENT HUMPHREY: Well, I have always favored federal aid to education all of my public life because the local resources for educational facilities are being strained very heavily today. The property tax is the main source of revenue for all of the local services and particularly for school services, and if there is any one thing that this nation needs today, it is some relief from property taxes. Income tax is at least a progressive form of taxation. You pay on the ability to pay. A property tax, particularly on residential properties, and also upon commercial properties, is frequently very regressive. It imposes a very heavy burden. So federal aid to education, yes, I favor it, and I favor it in rather large amounts, because it does permit the localities to do a much better job in educating the young people and conducting varied forms of education. I do think that it is entirely possible that we can have some kind of tax deduction for higher education. As a senator, I joined in such a proposal. But the first thing we ought to do is to find out how we can pump the funds that are necessary to build higher educational facilities all over America. We are going to need vastly expanded higher educational facilities. How we can find federal, state, and local funds as well as private for our elementary and secondary education system, for facilities as well as for the tools that are necessary to do the job, that is libraries, books and all the other technical equipment. So we need a composite. It isn't an either/or any more. Where the tax incentive program will work, we ought to use it. But more importantly, what we really ought to do is to see to it that federal aid is in large enough amounts to take care of the educational needs of our young people from preschool. We started that now with Project Headstart, right on now up through college. If somebody says that it costs too much, my answer simply is this never does. Never can you point to a nation that has become insolvent because of its investment in education. As a matter of fact, an investment in education rewards the individual and the nation with very rich dividends.

MR. SISKIND: What new steps would your administration take to free the crew of the captured Navy intelligence ship Pueblo?

VICE PRESIDENT HUMPHREY: The Pueblo incident or the seizure of the Pueblo poses one of the most serious diplomatic problems we have had. I think that the first thing we have to exercise is very persevering diplomacy and persevering patience in our diplomacy. We surely don't want to start shooting, to do as some people say, to reclaim the Pueblo, because if that ever started, the Pueblo would most likely be the first victim of the shooting and the crew would be along with that, along with the tragedy or the destruction of the Pueblo.

So what we need to do is to continue to push in the diplomatic channels, and we are doing so. We are doing this directly with the North Koreans. We are doing it through the United Nations. We are doing it through third party nations. We are doing it through the Soviet Union, and I would say that one other step that still remains for us is through the World Court. We might very well

want to take this case to the World Court. There is still a possibility, which I would suggest. When the Soviets seized the crew of the -- of one of the reconnaissance planes, it was the RB-47 back in 1960 or late '59-'60, you may recall that they held that crew captive for some time, even though we said, and we think we were right, that it had not violated Soviet airspace. When John Kennedy became president, Mr. Khrushchev, then the head man of the Soviet Union, released the crew, and they returned home. I have a feeling that if we stay with this and don't lose our temper, and don't become emotional or do anything erratic, that through the good offices of other countries as well as the persistence of our own diplomatic effort we will be able to rescue this crew, and that is what we want to do. We want to bring them back alive. We want to save these lives.

MR. SISKIND: Sir, may I pursue this for just a moment? Are you saying that you think there is a real chance that the release of the crew of the Pueblo will be coincidental with the change of administration?

VICE PRESIDENT HUMPHREY: I am not saying that. I am saying, I hope. I said there is a precedent for it on the part of the Soviet Union. I don't think anyone can make a safe prediction as to when this crew will be released. I can only make this prediction, that every sane and sensible, responsible effort will be made to obtain the release of that crew and the ship, but particularly the crew, and I am sure that you know that our government right now is working ceaselessly to have that crew released, and whoever is the next president, if that crew is not released by then, this will be one of his duties and one of the pursuits that I would surely enter upon.

MR. SISKIND: Sir, would you reiterate your position on the admission of Red China to the United Nations?

VICE PRESIDENT HUMPHREY: Well, Red China has never really asked to become a member of the United Nations. Many people are asking for her. It is true that India, for example, has repeatedly been the sponsor of a resolution for Red China's entrance into the U.N. It seems to me that the entrance of Communist China to the United Nations is dependent upon Communist China's willingness to live by the Charter and if she is willing to accept the responsibilities of the Charter which up to now she has not been willing to do. In fact she has denounced the Charter, but if she were willing to, then she should be admitted.

But as long as she acts as if she is a belligerent, and is engaged in activities that are contrary to the purposes of the Charter of the United Nations, then she should not be admitted.

MR. SISKIND: Mr. Humphrey, as president of the United States, would you change the current draft law?

VICE PRESIDENT HUMPHREY: Yes, sir.

MR. SISKIND: How would you do that?

VICE PRESIDENT HUMPHREY: I think the current draft law is very inequitable, it has far too many instances of exemptions built within it. I think the best way to do it is the lottery system, what we call the random selection system, age 19, if your number is called, then you are eligible for the draft, and, if not, you know that you are not going to be called unless there is a grave national emergency, and I think young people would appreciate that kind of certainty as to their status.

MR. SISKIND: Along those same lines, do you favor reducing the minimum voting age to 18?

VICE PRESIDENT HUMPHREY: I have for years. In fact I was an early sponsor of that legislation back in 1950, and I notice now that a number of other senators, a number of senators and public figures, have supported age 18, and, as I recall, I believe the Bar Association made such or at least some of the

large organizations have made some such recommendation. The President has recommended it.

MR. SISKIND: In light of your record in behalf of the young people of this country, why do you think so many of them chose to support Senator McCarthy rather than Hubert Humphrey

VICE PRESIDENT HUMPHREY: Well, I think in all candor, it was because the young people identified the war in Vietnam with the administration, and they identified me with the administration, and Senator McCarthy made the war a central issue in his political campaign.

I remember in 1964 that I was sort of the darling of the campus, so to speak, as I went around the nation speaking. Not long ago somebody gave me a copy of a lead article from the New York Times in October 1964, pointing out how the campus audiences responded to my speeches and to my pronouncements. I now find that that situation has returned. The young people are coming to us by the thousands. We have what we call the Student Coalition, it consists of young people that had formerly supported the late Robert Kennedy, Eugene McCarthy, many of my own young people, my own supporters, and they have come together, coalesced and all over the U.S. I find them hard at work now, and this is a very wholesome thing.

I like young people, I want them in the political process, I want them to be taken seriously, I think that some of the older people tend to look upon young people as a nuisance in the political process. I look upon them as a vital resource, that they ought to be brought in wholeheartedly, fully, not only into the commitment of politics but to the responsibilities of it, and into public service.

I have helped a good deal on the internship program, as you may know, in the Congress of the United States and in the executive branch encouraging young people to come work in the summer to find out how the government works at the local, state, and federal level to share in the responsibilities of government.

MR. SISKIND: Sir, there has been much talk about the pollution of the Great Lakes, but not much specific action. What specifically will your administration do to halt the pollution and generally improve the conditions?

VICE PRESIDENT HUMPHREY: Well, for the first time, as you know, the Congress of the United States, at the instigation or under the impetus of executive leadership, has enacted what we call anti-pollution control measures, the clean water bills; there is a whole series of legislative proposals relating to pollution control, air pollution and water pollution.

Part of this program is related to assistance with industry to prevent the depositing in the streams and in the lakes of polluted materials that in turn pollute the lakes, the streams and the bodies of water. I am very familiar with the Great Lakes, and I have been there to talk to the people in the Great Lakes city areas, the great urban areas. We have now a federal program for water standards and for clean water. We work on the basis of interstate, regional cooperation. We have tax incentives to industry, we have programs of federal grants to localities and to states, all of which are designed to reduce the rate of pollution and to overcome the pollution that now exists.

Lake Erie, for example, is a heavily polluted lake. It will take a long, long time, no matter what you do, for that lake to become clean once again. But we believe now that we have the technology and the know-how to prevent water pollution and, of course, the way you start to prevent it is building these sanitation systems that prevent open sewage going into the lakes. You work with industry, giving industry tax credits for the kind of things that it may do to limit the amount of polluted materials that

go into the streams and into the lakes. You work with local and state government to develop the kind of technological or technical information that is necessary and the kind of instruments, the kind of engineering equipment that is required, and then much of it you have to do, as I say, on a regional basis because just to do it, to have pollution control in one city or one industry or in one state has really no effect, because there is a whole area that pollutes a body of water just as there is a whole area that pollutes the air itself.

It would do very little good to have pollution control in Philadelphia, for example, and not to have it in Camden or to have it in Newark, New Jersey, and not to have it in New York, so you have to start to develop new systems of regional cooperation with industry as well as with state and local government, and we have the legislative program now on the books. What is needed is the experience under it as well as the funding of it.

MR. SISKIND: Do you favor more or less control of radio and television through the Federal Communications Commission?

VICE PRESIDENT HUMPHREY: Yes, I think the Federal Communications Commission has a specific responsibility. I would be very -- well, I would hope that the FCC would never become what I call a censorship bureau. It has a responsibility to the public and it has a responsibility to the broadcasters and it requires a good deal of cooperation on the part of both. We don't want the FCC to start to say -- tell you what can be said and what can't be said, but we do want the FCC to be able to at least make sure that the radio and television media provide adequate public service, for example, that their programming relates to the basic needs of the American, of the American public, insofar as that amount of programming is designed to be of an educational nature.

MR. SISKIND: So you wouldn't foresee your administration making any changes in the present setup of the FCC.

VICE PRESIDENT HUMPHREY: No, I would not, sir.

MR. SISKIND: But should an opening occur during your administration, would you appoint a commercial broadcaster to the FCC?

VICE PRESIDENT HUMPHREY: Well, I surely would have no reluctance to do so. I don't know of any better way to know something about a business than to have worked in it, and I have never been one that believed that just because you had a private interest at one time that you couldn't have a public interest under a different set of circumstances. I think this is one of the most unfortunate reactions that people can have.

Many people feel that if you, for example, if you had been a banker, that it might be very bad for you to be put as Comptroller of the Currency or in charge of some division of the Treasury Department. To the contrary, I want a man on the job in government who has had some experience in real life. I happen to believe that I would be a much better teacher today in the field of government than I was when I taught. I sometimes feel I owe my students a refund. Now I have been in government, and I know what it means to be in government. Likewise, I believe that a man that has been in the broadcasting business would have a real knowledge of the problems of the broadcaster as well as the responsibilities, and I might say for the broadcaster that some of them, if a man were taken from industry, that is private industry, and put on the FCC, he is apt to be tougher on you than someone that hasn't had any experience.

MR. SISKIND: Very probably.

The present administration has cut back expenditures on reclamation and irrigation projects such as the Frying Pan in Colorado that you are familiar with. What would your administration's policies be on such programs?

VICE PRESIDENT HUMPHREY: We have had to cut back under the direction of the Congress. Actually, as you know, to get the surtax bill through there had to be a \$6 billion cutback in expenditures, and that meant a very heavy cut in some of the public works programs, programs that could be delayed but programs that should not be abolished.

Now in other words there is a delay, but that doesn't mean that the program will not be completed. I happen to believe that these programs of resource development are very much like as I indicated about education. They are wise investments. They return so much more than you ultimately expend upon them. They are investments in economic development but you have to measure things according to your capacity to do them. This is what we mean by fiscal responsibility. You can't do everything at once. But I want to make it clear I believe in -- I reject the idea of the Republican philosophy of no new starts. I think it is important to go ahead with these programs, to authorize them, to make the necessary studies that are required, to get them approved by the Congress as a matter of authorization, and then within our resources to proceed with them, and surely this is true of the Arkansas and the Colorado and the Frying Pan project and others I am somewhat familiar with.

MR. SISKIND: Now so far as the livestock industry is concerned, what is your position on importing beef? Specifically should this be continued at the present level, increased or cut back?

VICE PRESIDENT HUMPHREY: Well, we have legislation on livestock imports, that is meat imports. It has never had to be used because the rate of imports has not been so high as to meet the cutoff point in the legislation. I was one of those that voted for the import restrictions upon -- or upon the restrictions upon the importation of meat products and livestock when it appeared for a period of time that our market was being severely depressed, because of the heavy importation.

I think the present law is adequate. I happen to believe that it was designed out of experience, again it wasn't theoretical. We went through a difficult time where the livestock producer was having a very hard time due to inflow, a heavy inflow of beef and other meat product imports. We have to have a sense of reason here, a sense of balance, and that is what I have tried to exercise in my political judgment.

MR. SISKIND: In another area entirely, do you agree with the criticism of the electoral college that it is cumbersome and outdated?

VICE PRESIDENT HUMPHREY: I surely do. I believe in the popular election of the president.

MR. SISKIND: Would you press under your administration to do away with the electoral college?

VICE PRESIDENT HUMPHREY: Yes, I did that as a senator. I had many -- well, several proposals that we worked on, but it seems to me the time is at hand now because of the manner in which our country has been unified by media, by television, by radio so we all get the same message, where the president of the United States ought to be elected on a popular basis. We protect our federal system through the Senate where you have two

senators from each state regardless of size; we have the House of Representatives that is designed primarily on the population basis of a district that each congressman represents a limited number of people.

The president ought to speak for the whole nation, and I think that this election of 1968 is demonstrating the cumbersomeness of the Electoral College, and really it is obsolescent, and also may I say some of its dangers, because it is possible that within the Electoral College system there could be arrangements made so that the public's will in choice of a president could be thwarted,

where certain electors make pledges or promises to another candidate and do not vote according to the plurality or the majority, whichever it may be, in their state.

MR. SISKIND: Do you see a specific possibility of that in the current election?

VICE PRESIDENT HUMPHREY: One of our leading newspapers in the East, the Washington Post, had a study made of this. They were talking to some of the potential electors for some of the candidates, Mr. Wallace particularly, and there were some indications there that this election, if it were close, might not even get to the House of Representatives, which is provided for under our constitutional system; that there might be some arrangements made amongst electors. I hope and pray that is not the case. That is what their paper said. The Post --

MR. SISKIND: You have no specific --

VICE PRESIDENT HUMPHREY: I have no specific information, but I do think that we should not tamper with a constitutional process. If we are going to change the constitutional process, let's change it genuinely and legitimately, let's not have a situation where people think that they have cast a vote for a particular candidate only to find out that the electors are not bound at all. As a matter of fact, the electors are bound only by tradition, and they can violate that tradition any time they want to.

MR. SISKIND: Some of your opponents have suggested that a bombing halt now, this close to election, would be too much of a coincidence and another example of the credibility gap. How do you answer this criticism?

VICE PRESIDENT HUMPHREY: Well, I answer it by saying that any time we can have any prospect for peace in Southeast Asia, we ought to seize it. You cannot have the diplomacy of this country regulated on the principle of elections. I have been hoping that we could have a bombing halt for a long time provided that it would lend itself to success in the negotiations, to shorten the war. I don't believe that any responsible candidate would accuse the President of the United States, who has to take on this terrific burden of managing our international affairs, and who has been so severely criticized because of our position in Southeast Asia, I don't believe that any responsible candidate would accuse the President of playing politics if he could get peace between now and November 6th or November 5th, or November 4th or whatever day he could get it.

The world wants peace, America needs it, all of us need it, and who it will help I don't know, I mean in terms of politics. I don't think anybody can predict that. But I do hope for President Johnson, a man who has had to bear the awful burden of this responsibility that he will have the privilege of bringing this struggle to an honorable conclusion, to an honorable peace. It would be a crowning glory for him in his administration. I think that anything that he can do to bring that peace we should encourage.

MR. SISSKIND: Earlier we talked about -- you mentioned the surtax. Do you advocate extension of the ten per cent surtax beyond its present one-year limitation?

VICE-PRESIDENT HUMPHREY: I have felt that the surtax ought to come off. That is what its purpose was when it was put on. That depends however on what -- on two sets of conditions. Number one -- is the war still on, and is the impact of the war on the economy inflationary. If it is, then the tax -- the President should go to the Congress again. He will have to go, because the tax automatically comes off -- and he should place his case before the Congress for the renewal of the surtax or some form of it.

Now, the second possibility is that you may very well want to take off the surtax even if the war is on, if the economy seems to be slowing down too much, because the one thing that we cannot afford in this country is a drop in our economic activity, in the rate of economic growth.

So I repeat -- so looking -- you look at the tax, the odds are that it should come off, and that it will come off.

If the war is de-escalated, if the war looks like it is going to be brought to some kind of a political settlement, it must come off, it should come off, and if I am the President, it will come off.

If the economy seems to be slowing down, as some of the economists have indicated it might, then it should come off simply as a fiscal matter, to give a little jump to the investment opportunity which, in turn, produces jobs to keep our economy moving ahead.

However, if the struggle is still on, and inflationary pressures are on us, then prudent fiscal responsibility would require that you go to the Congress and ask for some form of either a surtax or some modification in the tax structure.

MR. SISSKIND: Back to the campaign for a moment. Why have you made only one campaign visit in Indiana, that on October 14? Are you satisfied with the efforts in your behalf by Marion County, and the State Democratic organization there?

VICE-PRESIDENT HUMPHREY: Well, Indiana is a difficult state for us to carry. I have tried to concentrate my attention, sir, primarily in the areas where I thought we had the best chance, and where the largest number of electoral votes are to be obtained -- if you can get a plurality or a majority.

Democrats have a difficult time in national elections in Indiana, but we don't write off Indiana, not at all. We went into Evansville because it was a strategic location, it permitted us to have media coverage in Kentucky and Southern Illinois as well as in Indiana.

Now Senator Muskie, who is a tremendous campaigner, has been in Indiana and been doing a very good job. So I have been there once. I think the Senator has been there a couple of times and may be going back again.

We don't write it off. We just simply have to use our time as best we can, as we see best.

MR. SISSKIND: Mr. Vice-President, I hope you won't think this question is self-serving, but in the wake of an unsuccessful campaign some politicians have blamed their defeat on coverage by the media. Do you think your coverage has been fair?

VICE-PRESIDENT HUMPHREY: Well, you know, a man in public life never thinks he gets enough coverage. You just have to understand that. We have a difficult time being as objective as you would like us to be.

But I think that when I make news, it is reported. Sometimes I don't like some of the news that is reported. But then in honest objectivity I must say that possibly I could have done a little better myself. I did feel that in the beginning of my campaign that there was a tendency to give us a kind of, oh, sort

sort of a -- a pessimistic, a very pessimistic description of what we were doing and what we were up against. But maybe in sober reflection that was a fair reporting of the situation, because we did have terrific obstacles. We were slow in getting started. We were late in getting started -- not slow. As a matter of fact, we had to hurry up and of course when you hurry and you are very late, with our convention really not being over until Labor Day, we actually had little or no time to prepare for this major campaign. You make mistakes, things don't run as smoothly as you would like. There was a lot of patch-up work we had to do. We had very little chance to program our efforts, to get our media tied down, our advertising campaign, to build a campaign organization. We had every problem that you can think of. But I am happy to tell you that out of that difficulty has come a great spirit, and we think that we have got a pretty good functioning organization now, and quite frankly we think we are moving, and moving in an upward trend of the market, of the political market. And I know that the news media and the media reports it that way. So just bear with me. You know, I am a human being. When a story comes out I don't like, I grouse about it. When one comes out I like, I say now that is really good reporting.

MR. SISKIND: Who would you say were the leading candidates for the posts of Secretary of State and Secretary of Defense in the Humphrey Administration?

VICE-PRESIDENT HUMPHREY: Oh, my, I'm not going to start bandying names around. I can simply say when the Humphrey administration comes in we will have a new team. There will be a new campaign. We will re-examine and reassess policies that have been in effect. That doesn't mean we discard them. We take a good look at them, we take an inventory.

As I said to another gentleman on a news show, even if you take over the management of the store from your father or your best friend, or your brother, you ought to take inventory, you ought to know what you have got and find out what the merchandise is and what the books look like. That is what I intend to do. And we will have new people, we will have new ways of doing things, our way.

Each administration bears the characteristics and the personality of the President.

MR. SISKIND: Would you go so far as to exclude present members of the cabinet from your consideration?

VICE-PRESIDENT HUMPHREY: No, I would not. We will take a look and see how people fit. But we are not going to be listing out a cabinet. You know, when a man starts to pick his cabinet too soon, the people are apt to think he has been playing President. And as I have said of Mr. Nixon, he has been playing President quite a while now, and people are going to think it's time for a change on November 5 and are going to elect me.

MR. SISKIND: My last question. Most of the oil shale deposits in Western Colorado are on federally-owned land, as you are well aware. Investors in federal oil shale land companies have said they will not invest in federally owned lands until they are told whether the federal government would be a landlord, competitor or a partner.

What effort will you make to bring about development of our oil shale resources?

VICE-PRESIDENT HUMPHREY: The first thing is we are going to see they are developed. Secondly, I think the development ought to be in terms of a partnership arrangement where the federal government can play a role, either on the basis of some leases, where the federal government gets back a certain percentage,

as I have said to put into a trust fund for our great educational program that we would like to have for America -- we might be able to even use some of those funds for some of our other needs, such as the law enforcement needs of our country, to help our police.

The present Secretary of Interior is working on this now, trying to demonstrate first of all through pilot plants the feasibility, the economic feasibility of extracting the oil from these oil shales.

But it is my view that this job should be done essentially by private enterprise, but it must be done in cooperation with the government under firm arrangements, so that the federal government gets a severance, so to speak -- gets a percentage of the take from the resources.

And as a man that has great respect for the profit system and for our free enterprise system, I would want to work with them. But I must remind them that these are federal properties owned by the people in public lands, and it is the duty of the federal government to protect the people's interest in those lands.

I don't think you protect the people's interest, however, by letting them lie dormant. They must be developed. And if they are going to be developed, you have to offer sufficient incentive to the private sector so that they will want to develop them, and in so doing we will all be better off.

MR. SISKIND: Thank you, Mr. Vice-President.

- - - - -

- ✓ ^{hand} Mayor Currin
- ✓ Congressional Van Derlin
- ✓ Alan Cranston

NOTES

VICE PRESIDENT HUBERT H. HUMPHREY

SAN DIEGO RALLY

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

OCTOBER 24, 1968

↳ After Vietnam, what?

↳ Will America move forward in the greatest burst
of human creativity in history? ... Or will we turn
backward in retrenchment and retreat?

↳ After Korea, the Nixon-Republican Administration
forgot the American people ... forgot the social
responsibilities of this nation ... forgot the posture of
trust which our position of leadership in the world demanded.

- 2 -
✓ Southern Calif

And San Diego paid a heavy price. !

Those Republican years gave us three crippling
recessions -- one after the other.

They saw us fall behind the Russians in economic
growth, defense preparedness and the crucial field of space exploration

And the Republicans are already talking about throwing
people out of work -- about forcing unemployment to five
and a half per cent. —

America cannot afford another period of Republican
stagnation, of indifference, of job-killing recession ... of
boom or bust after Vietnam.

And you know we don't have to. !!

Eight years of steady economic growth under the
Democratic Administrations
full-employment policies of President Kennedy and President
Johnson have meant new stores and permanent new jobs in
San Diego and across the country.

San Diego Job Program
Summer Program

↳ The number of people out of work in San Diego today is half what it was in 1963.

↳ San Diego now gets more of its income from education than it does even from aerospace.

↳ Why?

Because a Democratic Administration has tripled federal investments in education in just the last four years.

↳ The historic difference between Democrats and Republicans is that Democrats are willing to invest in social progress ... and Republicans are not. !

↳ And that is what will make the difference between prosperity and recession when this tragic war is ended.

Refuture

↳ We have a tremendous voyage of exploration and achievement ahead of us in health ... education ... urban development ... transportation ... communications ... space and countless other fields.

↳ We can never ignore the defense needs of this country in a troubled world.

↳ But we can utilize the human and economic resources now committed in Vietnam truly to beat our swords into plowshares. -

↳ We can convert that much of our industrial might to peacetime productivity for the good of America and all mankind.

↳ And I promise you that San Diego will prosper as never before and there will be a place and a need for each and every worker.

• Oceanography -
• Electronics
• Commercial Aircraft

San Diego built the great Atlas booster rocket ...
the instrument that was the power behind our intercontinental
ballistic missile.

Then it became the instrument for the peaceful
exploration of outer space.

What was true of the Atlas rocket can be true of the
entire American economy.

The Republicans say: "Vote as if your whole world
depended on it."

then
I say: If you feel that way, vote Democratic.

The spiral of the arms race must be halted before
it halts mankind. The war in Vietnam must be ended.

L But that does not mean that our scientific
industrial complex will be ended. Indeed not!

L I pledge to you that it will have its chance to
participate in the real work of this world -- the work
of peaceful human development.

L I pledge to you that we will not repeat the tragic
and costly Republican policies of negativism and indifference
which followed Korea.

L I pledge to you that your government will show the
way toward full employment in the peaceful work of
rebuilding cities ... homes and human lives -- here and
in the world.

#

SAN DIEGO RALLY EXCERPTS

TEXT

SAN DIEGO
AUSTIN
Tux d 10-23
22/10
NINE

WHEN THIS CRUEL WAR IN VIETNAM IS OVER, AMERICA CAN MOVE FORWARD IN THE GREATEST BURST OF HUMAN CREATIVITY IN HISTORY . . . OR IT CAN STAGNATE AND TURN BACKWARD IN RETRENCHMENT AND RETREAT.

AFTER KOREA THE NIXON-REPUBLICAN ADMINISTRATION FORGOT THE AMERICAN PEOPLE . . . FORGOT THE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF THIS NATION . . . FORGOT THE POSTURE OF TRUST WHICH OUR POSITION OF LEADERSHIP IN THE WORLD DEMANDED. AND SAN DIEGO PAID A HEAVY PRICE.

THOSE REPUBLICAN YEARS GAVE US THREE CRIPPLING RECESSIONS, ONE AFTER THE OTHER . . . THEY SAW US FALL BEHIND THE RUSSIANS IN ECONOMIC GROWTH, DEFENSE PREPAREDNESS AND THE CRUCIAL FIELD OF SPACE. AND THE REPUBLICANS ARE ALREADY TALKING ABOUT THROWING PEOPLE OUT OF WORK -- ABOUT FORCING UNEMPLOYMENT TO FIVE AND A HALF PERCENT.

AMERICA CANNOT AFFORD ANOTHER PERIOD OF REPUBLICAN STAGNATION, JOB-KILLING RECESSION . . . OF BOOM OR BUST AFTER VIETNAM.

AND YOU KNOW WE DON'T HAVE TO.

EIGHT YEARS OF STEADY ECONOMIC GROWTH UNDER THE FULL-EMPLOYMENT POLICIES OF DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRATIONS HAVE MEANT NEW INDUSTRY, NEW STORES AND A LARGE VARIETY OF PERMANENT NEW JOBS IN SAN DIEGO AND ACROSS THE COUNTRY. THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE OUT OF WORK IN SAN DIEGO TODAY IS HALF WHAT IT WAS IN 1963.

SAN DIEGO NOW GETS MORE OF ITS INCOME FROM EDUCATION THAN IT DOES EVEN FROM AEROSPACE. WHY? BECAUSE A DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRATION TRIPLED FEDERAL INVESTMENTS IN EDUCATION IN JUST THE LAST FOUR YEARS.

THE HISTORIC DIFFERENCE BETWEEN DEMOCRATS AND REPUBLICANS IS THAT DEMOCRATS BELIEVE AND ARE WILLING TO INVEST IN SOCIAL PROGRESS . . . AND REPUBLICANS ARE NOT.

AND THAT IS WHAT WILL MAKE THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN PROSPERITY
AND RECESSION WHEN THIS TRAGIC WAR IS ENDED.

WE HAVE A TREMENDOUS VOYAGE OF EXPLORATION AND ACHIEVEMENT
AHEAD OF US IN HEALTH, EDUCATION, URBAN DEVELOPMENT, TRANSPORTATION,
COMMUNICATIONS, SPACE AND COUNTLESS OTHER FIELDS.

WE CAN NEVER IGNORE THE DEFENSE NEEDS OF THIS COUNTRY IN A
TROUBLED WORLD . . . BUT WE CAN UTILIZE THE HUMAN AND ECONOMIC
RESOURCES NOW COMMITTED IN VIETNAM TRULY TO BEAT OUR SWORDS INTO
PLOWSHARES AND CONVERT THAT MUCH OF OUR INDUSTRIAL MIGHT TO PEACETIME
PRODUCTIVITY FOR THE GOOD OF AMERICA AND ALL MANKIND.

AND I PROMISE YOU THAT SAN DIEGO WILL PROSPER AS NEVER
BEFORE AND THERE WILL BE A PACXXX PLACE AND A NEED FOR EACH AND
EVERY WORKER.

SAN DIEGO BUILT THE GREAT ATLAS BOOSTER ROCKET . . . THE
INSTRUMENT THAT WAS THE POWER BEHIND OUR INTERCONTINENTAL
BALLISTIC MISSILE. THEN IT BECAME THE INSTRUMENT FOR THE PEACEFUL
EXPLORATION OF OUTER SPACE.

WHAT WAS TRUE OF THE ATLAS ROCKET CAN BE TRUE OF THE ENTIRE
AMERICAN ECONOMY.

WE MUST WORK NIGHT AND DAY FOR RATIONAL ARMS CONTROL STEPS . . .
RATIFICATION OF THE NUCLEAR NON-PROLIFERATION TREATY . . .
NEGOTIATIONS TOWARD REDUCTION OF OFFENSIVE AND EFEXXX DEFENSIVE
MISSILE SYSTEMS . . . IN THE NAME OF HUMAN SURVIVAL AND SANITY.

THE REPUBLICANS CALLOUSLY IGNORE THE CRYING NEEDS OF ALL HUMANITY
WHEN THEY TURN THEIR BACK ON ARMS CONTROL.

THE REPUBLICANS SAY "VOTE AS IF YOUR WHOLE WORLD DEPENDED ON
IT."
DEM FOR HHH DC

THE EVER-GREATER SPIRAL OF THE ARMS RACE MUST BE HALTED BEFORE
IT HALTS MANKIND.

BUT THAT DOES NOT MEAN THAT OUR SCIENTIFIC INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX
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SORRY TAPE BROKE. LET'S START WITH

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MANKING.

I PLEDGE TO YOU THAT WE WILL NOT REPEAT THE TRAGIC AND COSTLY
REPUBLICAN POLICIES OF NEGATIVISM AND INDIFFERENCE WHICH FOLLOWING GXXXED
KOREA.

I PLEDGE TO YOU THAT YOUR GOVERNMENT WILL SHOW THE WAY TOWARD
A FULL EMPLOYMENT IN THE PEACEFUL WORK OF REBUILDING HERE AT
HOME AND EXPLORATION OF THE MYSTERIES OF TOMORROW AT HOME AND
ABROAD.

END OF EXXXX TEXT.

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