

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF ELECTRICALWORKERS

FULL CITIZENSHIP CONFERENCE

MARCH ³⁰ 31, 1965

My good friends. This is the third time I've had the honor of addressing your Full Citizenship Conference. And each time I come here I am reminded of just how much we owe to Labor and to the IUE.

The world has changed a great deal in the past 20 years, and there are those who haven't kept up with change. But the labor movement in this country has not been backward. And it has not been timid. You have led the way toward progress.

Today American Labor is helping to meet here at home two of the challenges of our time:

L the war on poverty and the struggle to achieve
democracy for all Americans. But I don't have
to be reminded that this is nothing new. More
than 150 years ago American Labor was fighting
for abolition of child labor ... for free,
compulsory education ... for workmen's compensation
... for equitable tax laws ... for the right of
workers to bargain collectively. And for many
decades the labor movement has fought for civil
rights and social justice. All of us are in debt
for what you have done, and what you continue to do.

Today
Appalachian
- Educ
- Medicare
- Health
- Security

L Yes, American Labor has kept up with change.
Let's look back to 1940 and remember how things
were in some unions then. I remember a good deal
of self-centered unionism. Some called it business
unionism. Others called it bread-and-butter unionism.
Whatever you called it, it's gone today.

∟ I also remember in 1940 some isolationism
in American Labor. But today it is gone.

∟ American unions know they live in one world:
one world at home and one world overseas. ∟ You
know the industrial union slogan is true: "We
are citizens first and unionists second." You
know that what you do has its effect on the whole
American nation. You also know that what happens
elsewhere in this country has its effect on you.

∟ By the same token, you know that isolationism
for nations -- and for trade union movements --
is dead. ∟ Gains by American Labor are gains for
other union movements. And the achievements of
other free labor bodies are achievements for you.

∟ You can be proud of what our Democratic Labor
movement has done to lift American living standards

...security ... national unity. / You can be proud too of what American Labor has done to sustain free labor movements in other places -- especially in the new, emerging nations.

/ Another important thing you have done is to support the liberalization of world trade.

/ You have supported this principle through the administrations of Presidents Roosevelt, Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy ... and now in the Johnson Administration.

/ It is indeed one world. And it's a world which cannot bear the burden of barriers among free nations.

/ The IUE is to be commended for its pioneer exchange programs with counterpart unions in Japan and Great Britain. / I hope other unions

will do more of the same. You are breaking down
barriers to understanding.

└ I also commend the IUE for its continued
support of breaking down barriers to trade.

└ You know that barriers to trade can be
ruinous. └ We've had too much experience in this

world with them. High tariff walls mean

isolationism. Isolationism can mean resurgence

of an unhealthy kind of nationalism. And this is

exactly what we don't need in this nuclear age.

└ Of course, liberal trade is a two-way street.

It involves some risks. But I can tell you this:

your problems as a union and as workers would be

far more numerous than they are today if we started

a contest with Japan or with our allies in Western

Europe to raise tariff walls and import quotas.

Let's say, for instance, we erect a wall against Italian sewing machines. The next thing you know you might hear about the cancellation of an Italian order for a turbine or a generator. Let's say we make barriers against Japanese transistor radios.

It would be just as easy for our Japanese friends to keep out refrigerators, washing machines, heavy machinery -- things that you produce.

Thousands of jobs in the electrical industry -- and millions of jobs in this country -- depend on export trade.

This country sells far more overseas than we buy from foreign producers. We have a very

healthy trade balance. And that trade balance is getting better year by year. For the fact is that

no other country in the world has ^{the} efficient and productive labor and industry as we have here.

L Foreign producers do have advantages in one
product or another. < But overall, the United
States has been the big gainer in world trade.

and / We cannot afford to jeopardize our position.

We must continue our efforts toward even greater
reduction of trade barriers in the Kennedy Round
trade negotiation now going on in Geneva. < A
successful Kennedy Round will have great rewards
for American Labor and the American economy. And
it will add to the security of all free nations.

L I ask your continued support for this program.
This is one more place where the American Labor
Movement can show its leadership to those who lag
behind.

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ADDRESS BY

HUBERT H. HUMPHREY
VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

to

FOURTH ANNUAL FULL CITIZENSHIP AND WORLD AFFAIRS CONFERENCE

of the

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF ELECTRICAL, RADIO AND MACHINE WORKERS, AFL-CIO

* * * *

INTERNATIONAL INN
Washington, D.C.
March 30, 1965

(APPLAUSE)

I thank you. My good friend Jim Carey and the officers and members of the IUE. I was just asked, as I was about to be introduced, if I would care to have lunch and I said no, that I'd just had a bowl of soup and that would have to suffice. This has been one of those busy mornings, and I was a little bit worried, Jim, as to whether or not I'd even be in shape to come here because I went to the dentist early this morning and after having a certain amount of construction work performed - on this talking apparatus - I wasn't quite sure I would be able to make it. But, with your understanding and your kindness, in reference to my tardiness here and somewhat incapacitated, I trust that you will just put up with me for the few moments that we have.

This is the third time that I have had the opportunity of addressing the Full Citizenship Conference, and each time is a special thrill to me and a very special pleasure.

I have before me and around me, some very close and dear friends. Unless I forget it, if I haven't seen you since that eventful day in November, may I once again thank you, thank you very much, for what you did in the election in 1964. (APPLAUSE) I know that I can carry that message to you from not only the Vice President, but even more importantly, from the President of the United States and from a substantial number of the members of Congress.

So I am always reminded when I appear before you of how much we owe you and how much, in fact, that we owe to the organized labor movement in this country, in terms of our political help and our economic well-being.

I have been here in Washington now for a little over 16 years and a great deal has happened in those 16 years. Just to make it quite clear that I am not talking about the changes and happenings only in my 16 years, let me say that in these past 20 years a great deal has happened. Some people haven't kept up to these changes and others have.

The labor movement in this country has been keeping step, and it has not been backward, and it has not been timid, in fact, I can say here before you and to the American people, that you have led the path of progress - you have been out in front. This at times has caused controversy and at times has brought upon you the wrath of those that wanted to stand still and turn back the clock of time. But you haven't let that deter you one bit - you've moved on. I would say today that the American labor movement is helping us significantly to meet two challenges on the home front and both of

these challenges having direct and indirect effects on the foreign front. The War on Poverty, you're one of the volunteers in this war, and the struggle to achieve democracy and full freedom for all Americans.

I don't have to remind you about these battles, they're nothing new to you. More than 150 years ago American labor was fighting for the abolition of child labor. It was leading the battle for free, compulsory education, for workmens compensation, for equitable tax laws based upon the ability to pay, and for the right of workers to organize and to bargain collectively. Now all of these long-term goals have a great history in the labor movement. They have been realized, at least in the main, this is not to say that there is no room for improvement, because quite definitely our tax laws need constant reexamination and re-adjustment and surely it can be said that there is a need for improvement in our education and in our educational structure. But let it be said that the labor movement has not only fought for what are the traditional aspects of organized labor - that is, the right to bargain, the right to organize, and the rules and regulations that pertain to working conditions - but the American labor movement, as symbolized and typified by the IUE, has been primarily concerned about better living standards, better conditions of freedom for all Americans, workers and nonworkers alike, organized and un-organized alike.

It is this concentration upon the full citizen and upon all citizens that has brought to the American labor movement the respect and the confidence that now prevails in this nation, relating to our great forces of organized labor.

Now many of you in this very organization, and many of your predecessors, fought for civil rights and for social justice. For decades, it's no new experience for you. And all of us, I repeat, are in your debt for what you have done and all of us ask you to continue doing what you have been doing.

Now let me just point out that right now in the Congress of the United States, this very day, this very week, we have important programs for social progress awaiting action or completion of action. I spent better than two hours of this morning with the leaders of the House and the Senate, in the office of the President. With the President of the United States as the leader asking these leaders of the two houses of Congress and his Vice President to see to it that the program that has been laid before the Congress, that that program become law.

Now we've made progress, we've passed Appalachia, which represents a determined and concentrated effort to do something about a region in this nation that through no fault of its own has been victimized by economic forces and social forces that have taken a terrible toll in terms of human welfare and economic progress.

Only the other day we passed in the House of Representatives the broadest, the most comprehensive Federal Aid to Education program that has ever been presented to the Congress or ever passed a House in Congress. And that bill passed with a majority of 100, that bill is before the United States Senate in an appropriate committee. Fortunately it's in the hands of a man who has established for himself a record of achievement in many areas, and particularly in the field of education, I refer to Senator Wayne Morse.

Senator Morse has made it crystal clear working with the leadership of the Senate, that this bill will be reported promptly from the Labor and Welfare Committee of the United States Senate. And it will come before the Senate, and I ask this organization, those of you at this Citizenship Conference to see to it that that bill is passed. To see to it that it is not emasculated, that it is not amended in any such way as to limit its effectiveness. Frankly, if we could pass the House bill as is, without any amendments, we would have made a great gain in the field of education for the American people. Most particularly for our young people and even more significantly for those who have been the

victims of deprivation or inadequate education.

So Jim, I want you to call upon your members as I know you have, but do it once again to help us and to help themselves and to help their neighbors and to help their country by strengthening the institutions and the facilities of education. Because truly education is the new wealth and education is the new power, education represents the real source of new wealth and power. And any nation that seeks to have economic progress must be an educated nation. And any nation that seeks to defend itself and protect its freedom must have an educated people.

We have too many people in America that have been denied the benefits of an education. There is no room for illiteracy in a nation that prides itself upon its enlightenment.

And there is no room for second-class citizenship in a nation that proclaims only one citizenship.

And the only answer to illiteracy and second-class citizenship is to make available to every person, regardless of region, regardless of race, color, creed or national origin, to make available to that individual all and full and equal opportunity in every walk of life. (APPLAUSE)

My friends of this Citizenship Conference other bills are before us. Would you have ever dreamed five years ago, three years ago, ten years ago, that you could have a medicare, a hospital and health bill, the likes of which has been recently reported from the House Ways and Means Committee.

We have made progress, winning elections does mean something. We have molded public opinion and you have been in the forefront of it. You have helped lead this fight of educating the American people as to their social responsibility. And the House of Representatives has reported one of the most comprehensive programs of health, hospital and nursing home insurance, of surgical and medical and hospital care, for persons age 65 and over that any country anywhere in the world has ever dreamed possible.

Now we're going to pass that bill and we're going to pass it in the House of Representatives within the next 10 days. (APPLAUSE) And then it is going to come to the United States Senate and there it will receive once again as it has in the past friendly consideration. And I predict that before the first of May that the President of the United States will have on his desk the program on hospital and nursing homes and medical care under Social Security, social insurance as designed in the House of Representatives, the House Ways and Means Committee, and that the elderly people of America will at last be able to see a ray of hope in the twilight of their lives, in the days of their retirement, when they more than at any time need that help.

So Medicare is on the docket, education to be passed, and what else - well we have a host of bills covering our cities, our urban development, our housing, our urban renewal, conservation, agriculture, a full program before the Congress. This is your Congress, you helped elect it. This President is committed to this program, he sent it to us and we are going to see to it that this Administration, the President Lyndon Johnson, will be known as the "Freedom Administration", will be known as the Administration of opportunity. I predict that the history books of America will carry a chapter in which they speak of and write of President Johnson as the "Freedom President" and President Johnson as the "Opportunity President." Because this Administration is committed to expanding the frontiers of opportunity and it is committed to the protection and defense and indeed the expansion of the areas of freedom.

This is what the education bill is all about opportunity and freedom. A person is not free when he is illiterate and untrained. A person has no opportunity, no real opportunity when he has been denied an opportunity to train himself for opportunity. A person has little or no freedom if he is the victim of illness and unable to pay the cost. And this, the richest country on the face of the earth, advanced in science and technology, can afford both privately and publicly, to see to it that justice prevails and to see to it

that the young are given every opportunity to make something out of their lives. And to see to it that the elderly are treated with the dignity and the respect that a decent wholesome society ought to provide for its senior citizens. We can do all of this and have plenty more left over to keep America moving forward economically and socially.

I believe that the most impressive development of recent years is the recognition by our President and the leaders of this country, in labor and in business and in the voluntary organizations, that while we are wealthy and while our gross national product increases and while the profits increase and the dividends increase and the wages increase, that while all of this happens while we are enjoying unprecedented prosperity that we have also been able to ascertain that some people have not been the beneficiaries of this great development of economic growth and affluence. Or to put it another way, while we know we're rich we also know that we are poor. While we know that many blessings have been ours we know that many blessings have not come to some.

The question has been asked, can America be prosperous and still have a conscience? I think you have asked of yourself, does it take a depression, does it take a recession, does it take trouble to make us do what we ought to do? Does it take a depression, does it take a recession to make us have a sense of social conscience? And I think the answer now comes back - NO.

We are not going to be motivated out of anguish and fear, we will be motivated out of a sense of fairness and justice. And the great thing about the "War on Poverty" is that it is being conducted at the very time that most people could have ignored the fact of poverty. But they didn't, a Government of the people, by the people and for the people said that it was going to do something for the people that had been bypassed or who were the victims of the rapid changes of our society. We are proving that a free people can also be a compassionate people and that free people can be just, that we are our brothers keeper, and that selfishness is not the central theme of a prosperous society. But that there is a sense of humanity and welfare of compassion, of humanitarianism that still motivates the American people even when they live in unbelievable luxury and wealth.

I think this is a good sign for America and what's more, I think it tells something to the rest of the world. Because remember most of the rest of the world is poor and they are watching us, the people in these poor and poverty stricken areas. They're wondering whether or not this rich America cares for the poor. They're wondering whether or not these families who can afford to send their sons and daughters to expensive universities care for those who have no education. They're wondering whether or not we really mean what we say when we talk about one nation, under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

And I am happy to report to you today that we do care. I think this is more powerful than any weapon that we've ever created. This thought that we care, this thought that we're concerned. Not only do we care and not only are we concerned, but that we're doing something about it! I believe that this is the secret of our strength and the secret of our power.

And you in this great movement have done so much about it. Now let me be very frank with you, the steps that we are taking are not conclusive, the aid to education that we now propose and will become law is but additional aid on top of that which we have already extended in other years. And even this will not see to it that each and every child and each and every adolescent has the best of education.

The War on Poverty that we've waged, I've heard it complained about a great deal. I've heard the critics say that, well the amount that you're putting into this really doesn't mean that you expect to overcome poverty. My fellow Americans a prophet once said that the first step is the longest journey. We're taking the first step and it is the longest journey. It's the beginning, the first decision to do something about something

that needs to be corrected. To take the first step to make the beginning, and once we've done that I believe that there is enough sense of decency and enough sense of commitment for us to take the other steps.

And we're going to do it, we're doubling our program in the Economic Opportunity Act. Doubling it this year. We're expanding our health program, \$400 million into health research, alone. We're going to establish community medical centers, regional centers to bring the benefits of modern medicine to every section of this great America.

We're expanding our International Medical Research Program so that we can tie-in the know-how and the scientific ability, the professional knowledge of technicians and doctors all over the world.

We are making the first step and in every one of these we add to the general good. I saw a report the other day from the Council of Economic Advisors that told us in arithmetical dollar terms, the cost of discrimination of employment in America. The cost of lack of educational opportunities in America. The Council of Economic Advisors reported to the President last Thursday that the cost of discrimination in employment, the cost of lack of educational opportunity for many of our young people, many of our young Negroes, that that cost was over \$20 billion in one year of lost wages, lost income, lost productivity. We could pay for more than 15 years of our War on Poverty out of one year's earnings if we can abolish discrimination in jobs. If we can see to it that those who have equal education - white or colored - are treated equally on the job.

But those who have been denied education, and many of them, far too many of them, are colored, if they could have the opportunity of an education, to develop their capability, they would produce by the sweat of their brow, by the work of their hands, by the competence of their minds, billions of dollars of new income for themselves and for the nation.

This is what we're fighting for in part, I've put it on the economic level. But there is more to it than economics, because freedom is not dollars, it is a matter of the sense of human dignity, the worth of the individual upon which there is no price tag. And when I say that this President, President Johnson, and his Administration fight for freedom I do not mean just in far away places of the world where we are indeed doing that, but I mean that we are fighting for freedom here at home. To make freedom something more than just a phrase, or something that is a blessing for only some. We're trying to make freedom a reality.

A mind that is free to think and trained to think, a body that is free of disease, a community that is free of barriers, of prejudice and bigotry, a nation that is free in its movement of persons and goods of ideas, freedom, freedom now, freedom forever. This is the objective of this government. I'm proud to be a part of the government that works for these objectives.

When I think of the voting rights bill that is before the Congress. When I think of how long we've waited - when I think of this, of the generations of people that have been denied government by the consent of the governed, I say that everyone of us have an obligation now as never before to see that that legislation comes into effect quickly. Then that the people are registered and secondly that they are given the privilege of understanding the issues, to knowing the candidates.

My friends in the IUE you are going to have a job on your hands, as other groups are, to bring education and knowledge, to bring information, to bring the program to political action, to the new voters. And the first time that the segregationist is defeated at the ballot box, the first time that the Ku Klux Klan, the Ku Kluxers are defeated at the ballot box, on that day the sun will shine on America. (APPLAUSE)

It's going to come too and it's not far off. Let us not forget that the right to vote also requires with the the responsibility to vote, and to vote intelligently.

Now let me just digress for a moment on another matter and then I shall leave you.

One thing I've always appreciated about our trade union movement and our industrial union movement is that unions and their members know they live in one world. One world at home and one world overseas.

If you don't think so, just recall what happen about a week ago. Two men got in a space capsule down in Cape Kennedy. There was a huge rocket constructed in American plants by members of organized labor, and that rocket took these two men in orbit. These two men went at the speed of over 17,000 miles an hour as they orbited this earth. They left the coast of Florida and 20 minutes later they were over Central Africa.

Interestingly enough, the man that was in charge of this mission - they called him Chris Craft - those of you who are boaters and like boats know of what I speak, but his real name was Christopher Columbus Craft. Christopher Columbus was doing new things on that day - Christopher Columbus Craft.

That great mission which was one of many, and one that has been equalled, and some people think surpassed by others, that mission taught me something about our America. It taught me the importance of cooperation, it taught me the importance of excellence in everything we do. Because the fact of the matter is that had that rocket that launched that capsule, not been perfect the result would have been catastrophic. Had not the men in the capsule been well educated and well trained, physically fit and mentally alert, the whole exercise would have been a failure.

Both of these men, Major Grisson and Lt. Cdr. Young, are graduates of great universities, engineers. They had to have an education, they had to be strong. They had to be physically fit and emotionally well-balanced, and they had to be backed not only by the government, which indeed did a substantial part in this exercise, but also by industry and labor. By skilled people in the field of electronics. By engineers in the field of propulsion. By people who are sheet metal workers, and welders, and electricians, the skilled of America.

And my friends of organized labor, one thing I think you ought to point to is the fact that this nation does have craftsmanship. That it does have excellence. Because you couldn't have launched that missile, or you couldn't have launched that rocket, and in this instance a rocket and a space capsule, were it not for the fact that industry, labor and management had worked together and government had worked as a cooperative partner.

In the Soviet Union there is one regime. They've done well, I am very happy to offer all praise about their spectacular achievements in the field of space. They deserve recognition and praise. But it is a government that owns and controls from top to bottom. In America it is a government, yes, as one layer and below it, industry, management, finance, labor, universities, professors.

The question is before the world, can a free society, that does not dominate but only seeks to cooperate, produce the same spectacular results that a totalitarian society produces by dominating owning and controlling. And you know what that space shot has indicated to me? Not only the spectacular achievement of our science, and our engineering and our labor and capital, but it told me the story that a free society in which there can be free trade unions, with the right to organize, with the right to bargain, with the right to strike, with the right to work for better working conditions - that free management, working, yes, for a profit, for its investors, seeking to build a reputation for its company, that this kind of a society with the coordinating mechanism of a government, asking these parts to work together, to pull together, to unite. That we can do the job and do it as well or better. I think that lesson needs to be understood all around the world.

Our way of doing it is a little more difficult but our way of doing it, I believe, develops better people and in the long run better products.

So the space shot was not only an accomplishment in engineering and science but also in social organization. Unionists understand that; you have everything to gain out of a free society. Unions and the labor movement of long ago repudiated the doctrines of isolation. You have said, "We are Citizens First" this is your industrial union slogan as I recall it correctly. We are citizens first and unionists second. You know that you do have this effect on the whole American nation.

Now just a word about this isolationism because deems by American labor are deems for other union movements, and the achievements of other free labor bodies are achievements for you. Unionism needs free partners in other parts of the world, just as it needs a free movement in this part of the world.

I think you can be proud of what your democratic labor movement has done not only to lift the standards of living in America our security and our national unity, but you can be proud, too, of what American labor has done to sustain free labor movements in other places; especially in the new and emerging nations. I say to the officers of this great organization that there isn't any hope for freedom in many of these new countries unless they can have a free labor movement. A free labor movement is the base of their political freedom. The American labor movement let the American people know, rich and poor, capital and finance and management, that the American people know that the American people labor movement has poured millions of dollars of its own funds, dues from its own members, into sustaining free, organized, labor movement in country after country - in Africa, in Asia and in Latin America - all in the cause of freedom.

Talk about Foreign aid. I want my words to be heard clearly and unmistakably, to encourage the development of organizations that are not controlled by the state but rather by the members.

Now my friends, I must run along. I have a number of Mayors waiting for me in another room. But I wanted to just say a word to you about world trade before I left because it's close to your hearts. I must say that America's great productive capacity requires outlets for our goods.

We need to expand our markets at home, and we'll do so through this War on Poverty; we'll do so through the improvement of the minimum wage; we'll do so when we repeal 14B so that unions can organize the unorganized; we'll do so when we give voting rights to the people in parts of America that have never had a chance to vote. Mark my words, when the unregistered are registered and those who have been denied the right to vote have the right to vote and exercise it, the American economy will be better as well as the American sense of morality. It will all come together.

We need these new markets. We need them overseas as well as at home, and this great movement of labor has supported the principles of the liberalization of world trade through the Administrations of Roosevelt, Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy and now in the Johnson Administration.

And the IUE is to be commended for its pioneering exchange programs with counter-part unions in Japan and Great Britain, and I hope that other unions will do the same because you are breaking down barriers to understanding.

I also commend the IUE for its continued support of breaking down barriers in trade. You know that barriers in trade can be ruinous. We have had too much experience in this world with these barriers. Higher tariff walls mean isolationism, and isolationism can mean a resurgence of both nationalism and depression. It is interesting to note that the higher the tariffs, the more the economic troubles. A liberal trade policy, of course, is a two-way street and it involves some risks.

I can tell you this: that your problems as a union and you individually, as workers, would be far more difficult and far more numerous today if we started a contest, for example, with Japan, or with our allies in Western Europe, just to raise tariff walls and to establish import quotas. Let's say, for example, that we erected a wall against Italian sewing machines. The next thing you know you might hear about the cancellation of an Italian order for a turbine or a generator. Let's say that we raised barriers against Japanese transistor radios. It would be just as easy for our Japanese friends to keep out refrigerators, washing machines, heavy machinery, and Japan today is our second largest cash customer for American agricultural products. And if we lost that customer, God bless the American tax payer!

Yes, you'd lose markets for the things you produce, thousands of dollars in the electrical industry, millions of dollars, and this country depends upon our export trade. This country sells far more overseas than we buy from overseas producers. We have a favorable balance of trade that runs into the billions of dollars, and that trade balance is getting better every year.

But the fact is that no other country in the entire world has as efficient and productive labor and industry as we have here. And no other country has the availability of resources, raw materials and capital such as we have here, all of which are factors in producing and making for efficiency of production. Foreign producers do have advantages in one product or another, and sometimes in several products, but overall the United States has been the big deal in world trade. Our favorable balance of trade runs almost to eight billions of dollars. I submit that we cannot afford to jeopardize our position. Therefore, we must continue to try to liberalize trade reciprocally, not just one way, and we are trying to do that in the Kennedy Round of trade negotiations now going on in Geneva, and the success of these negotiations will have great awards for American labor and the American economy, and it will add up to the security of all free nations.

I say this to a great group of workers in organized labor, because there are voices these days that tell you that you ought to retreat back into that never, never land, and I want to remind the American labor movement that the periods of high tariffs, the periods of protectionism, have been the periods when your unions have suffered, when America has suffered, when the economy has suffered, and have promoted periods of rampant nationalism and bitterness and international tensions that have led to great wars.

What we seek today is peace through understanding, a greater interchange of people and commerce, and I come to a group of fine citizens asking you to lift your sights, lift your sights, look to a better world, help build -- in your way -- help build a better America, help keep this country with continued prosperity and we can, we will. The days of depression and recession are over if we do will it. We know how now to keep America producing. We know now how to expand the economy and we have to do even a better job than we have done thus far. We have to train the unskilled, we have to seek jobs for the unemployed, but to do so we have to have a continued growth of the economic face of this nation. And that growth requires not only the development of markets at home but the development of markets abroad. And I commend the IUE as one of the great unions that has taken the lead in this worthy effort and it hasn't been easy for you. But you've demonstrated statesmanship, and what you're doing is not only good for you but good for the entire nation, and you will be receiving your blessings both in terms of your own individual welfare and in the fact that you have done something to strengthen your country.

Thank you.



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