

Transcript ^{2 tape}

ADDRESS BY VICE PRESIDENT HUBERT H. HUMPHREY
RESEARCH TRIANGLE PARK, N. C.
MARCH 1, 1967

Thank you very much. Thank you, Mr. Hill, Governor Moore, my two colleagues from the United States Senate, Senator Sam Ervin and Senator Jordan, my old friend Jack Ewing who is here today. First of all, may I thank you, Mr. Hill, for that protocolish brief introduction because Mrs. Humphrey didn't get a chance to lean over and say, "Make it short." Governor Moore was under some greater restraint than I have been placed this morning and I have noticed that he is a very obedient husband. I have always known that he was a good Governor but to see this other quality just endears him to my wife all the more, I might add. We've had a very lovely time here and a very pleasant experience in North Carolina and I can't think of a more proper setting in which to conclude our trip on this occasion because everything that has been in my mind about this visit to North Carolina can, in a very real sense, be said to be represented here in this morning's breakfast in your presence. I know that the great Research Triangle means so much to you and, of course, it means a great deal to the entire nation, but the word Triangle, I think, means more than just a geographic area. The term Triangle, I think, symbolizes what is the secret of progress in this country. This cooperation, this teamwork, this partnership between government, our great centers of learning, the universities and technical institutes, and private enterprise, private industry. And we need

each other and the Research Triangle Institute fully exemplifies the effective working relationship of this Triangle that I spoke of. The government, Federal-State working together in research projects. I just noted here in the brochure that was given to me by Mr. Hill that there are, at the Research Triangle Institute, 115 separate projects sponsored or funded by foundations, federal or state government and industries both national and international corporations and local. This is, for all practical purposes, the great secret of American technological scientific advance. Now many of you may know that I have the great privilege of serving as the Chairman of the Space Council, the National Aeronautics and Space Council of your Federal government. This was by act of Congress, the Vice President of the United States serving as Chairman, and supposedly and in fact having the role of coordinating the entire space effort of this nation, advising the President and the Congress to the reports and the recommendations of that Council as to further advances in the field of space research and explorations. This past year, the Congress of the United States also placed upon the Vice President the responsibility for coordinating our efforts in the field of marine sciences, research, engineering and development, oceanography, and only this past weekend in fact, Sunday, I was in West Palm Beach opening and dedicating a new Oceanographic facility. I've been out to La Jolla, California, Scripps Institute working with the researchers and scientists there in other areas of oceanography. It's a fascinating study and it gives me an opportunity to come at least in contact with the great minds of this country which are dedicated to

research and explorations. I must mention to you that whenever the Congress of the United States gives the Vice President a responsibility - and you know the constitution only places upon him the responsibility of being the man in waiting, plus the presiding officer of the United States Senate and then the Senate proceeded to strip him of most of his powers after he became the presiding officer. My friend, Sam Ervin, says that this is justice delayed and this sense is not justice denied. I haven't been able to make a speech in the Senate since I have been Vice President. It's only putting everything in proper balance for my lifetime considering the 16 years that I had there, I want to say right now to you, Sam and Everett, that I'll need at least 8 years as Vice President in order to get any balance at all to my rhetorical life but to go back to what I was telling you, the Congress of the United States by statute has given the Vice President these two interesting and exciting responsibilities in the space council and oceanography. You will note, however, that whenever Congress does assign any duty with any degree of responsibility to the Vice President, it's either out of this world or in the bottom of the sea. I'm not at all sure that I should read anything into that being an optimistic fellow, but there are those that think this is the appropriate assignment for me. Let me just say a word about that because I've been asked many times if all these programs that we have such as in space and I know that here in the Research Triangle you have the science and technology research center which is one of the information dissemination centers for our NASA program. I've been asked whether or not these programs are really worth the money because we surely do put a good deal of our tax dollar into the matters

of research and development, particularly in the field of space, and the answer is yes. Even though I am not a scientist in my own right and I do not lay claim to any professional knowledge in the fields, I say the expenditures or put it another way the investments are fitting and proper and I think rewarding not only because of the products which are developed and if we had the time this morning I think I could even for some of you who are highly scientific in your orientation or background recite a whole list of what we call the spin off, the dividends that you receive that go far beyond just the lunar probe or far beyond unmanned flights into space or manned flights, but truthfully what we're really looking at is man's environment and here in this great Research Triangle, you have our United States Public Health Service Environmental Health Center. You are studying the many contaminants of the atmosphere, you're studying the whole matter of man's environment here on earth. Well, the space program and the program of oceanography represent another study of man's environment. We are all children of the solar system, and it is right that we should know about the home in which we live and that home is the solar system. Therefore, to explore it, to better understand it is like a man or a woman learning something about the neighborhood in which he lives, the social, the economic, the political, the spiritual forces and pressures that are at work. We have explored the atmosphere and we're still exploring it. Your own environmental health center is a part of the great research program in the exploration and the probing and the better understanding of the atmosphere in which man lives. We've explored

through our balloonists the stratosphere. My own University of Minnesota was rather in the fore front in that effort. We've explored at least in part much of the land's surface of the world. Not all of it by a long shot, much more to be done, much more to find, much more to know. We're way behind in our great surveys of the land's surface. We ought to be exploring the center of the earth. We ought to know a great deal more about what's down there in this great sphere called the earth. One of these days, we'll get around to do that. I guess Project Mohole went down the hole here not long ago, but it still is a worthy in scientific endeavor and it ought to be undertaken. We know a good deal about the surface of the seas, but we know very, very little about what really goes on in this 71% of the earth's surface called the seas and we're going to start now an intensified program, a cooperative program between the government of the United States, the great institutions of learning in the fields of science and engineering and the biological sciences and, of course, industry. Only this past week, I have been meeting with some of our friends on it. So we're going to explore man's environment and I have a feeling that as we probe and as we explore and as we adventure, we are going to learn a great deal more that will be of value to us. Somebody said to me, "Well, why should we do it?" And my answer is, "Why should anybody climb Mt. Everest?" and the answer comes back, "Because it's there" and man's inquisitive nature drives him on to want to do these things. For a great deal of my public life, a great deal of time of my public life, I have been very interested in the whole matter of the relationship of government to science and government and science and industry. I guess I have burdened far

too many audiences on the subject of the responsibility of a university to the community. In fact, I happen to be a bit of a crank on this subject. I do not believe that universities and colleges should be meadows of meditation alone. Nor should they be islands of retreat or reflection alone. I happen to be one that believes that a university should be where the action is. It should be right in the center of action. I happen to believe that the great professional expertise of the university ought to be made available on a day-by-day basis on a continuing basis to help improve man's environment and his economic and social structure. I happen to believe that a student will learn much more in the laboratory of real life than in the synthetic laboratory of a closed room. I happen to believe that all of this is needed. I believe, for example, that we can put many of our fine specialists in our universities to work on such problems as the improvement of the life of our cities, surely the problems of transportation and communication. And not only in the experimental phase of laboratory environment but I repeat the laboratory of the community itself putting the people on the job, job training so to speak in this sense, the education that comes from experimenting with the problem itself in real life. Sometimes as we say in real time. I sense here in North Carolina that this is what's going on. Many times I have been asked the question, why is it that so many of the Nobel prize winners have gone to the West Coast to the great University of California, and California, Tech. and why have so many gone to MIT, and so on. Well, there are several reasons for it, none of which are conclusive. But I think it can be said that the State of California

really got a leg up on the rest of the country early, when it plowed in vast resources into education and it equipped itself intellectually in terms of an intellectual environment to attract the best minds of the academic and scientific world and because it did that, it also attracted industry. Of course, once you attract the great minds in the field of the humanities, in the field of science and technology, the life sciences, once that you attract these minds, there is a follow-up of capital of investment. It is not unusual that in the Boston area on what is it Lincoln Highway or in the Boston area in the Lincoln Center and the great electronics center in that vast area around Boston that you have had a fantastic economic development. The fact of the matter is, that in World War II the government of the United States put in huge sums of money into that complex for purposes of research in the field of electronics, the transistor and that research attracted one electronic industry after another and as you know, 10 new laboratories are going into that very area now which will mean that many of the people in the field of electronics and the computer will start to move as they are at this very date looking to investment in that particular area. So there is a practicality about this meeting this morning as I look out over this group. I know that the Research Triangle had as its immediate design or purpose because I know something about it because of my personal friendship for former Governor Luther Hodges, who by the way I think deserves a great credit for this splendid development. My talks with Oscar, Jack Ewing, about this fine center and may

I say a bit of the political lobbying on the Environmental Health Center I was lobbied by at least 3 governors about this and was one of those that supported, by the way, the de-centralization of our National Institutes of Health to place this environmental health center here. I know that in the beginning that we were thinking primarily of a great research center as such. But the truth is, that this research center is the magnet that will draw to this State vast amounts of investment - vast amounts of it and that you are up-grading the whole quality of life, not only of this immediate area, but of the entire State. You bring here now to North Carolina people from many walks of life, from many countries, from a whole galaxy of industry and thereby up-grading the cultural, the intellectual, the academic, the economic, the social standards of living here in the great State of North Carolina. It will have an impact for years to come. You are but at its beginning. Yesterday I visited with the gentlemen from the NEW YORK TIMES who is their science editor, on the subject of the technological gap and you are very familiar with it. Everybody here knows, of course, that there is great technological gap between the Western industrialized nations and the developing nations, but the new technological gap which is disturbing and which is causing our friends in Europe to talk aloud is not the gap between the nations of the OECD or the Western industrialized nations in Japan with the developing countries, but the new technological gap which is a matter of great concern is the one between the United States of American and all the other nations on the face of the earth. All of the other industrialized nations. Now I think that

there is some over-emphasis of this. There's a good deal of emotional reaction in certain quarters in Western Europe. The former Prime Minister and now Foreign Minister of Italy, Mr. Fanfani, has taken this matter to the NATO Council. He wanted a good forum to express his views and he found one. Harold Wilson, the Prime Minister of Britian, has spoken out on it several times and only this last week about the brain drain to the United States and not only the brain drain but the unprecedented technological advance of the United States which places the United States in a favorite position of competition that no one can equal. I said I think it somewhat over-emphasized, but I do think there is in fact a technological gap and the question is why. Well, there are many reasons. First of all, I think our educational structure in the main throughout the country has been directed towards the advancement of science and technology and the tremendous inputs in public education as well as private education and higher education. Secondly, the vast investment of your federal government today running \$17 billion in research and development has had a great impact and has advanced the technology and the scientific capability this country at an unprecedented rate. This excludes that figure by the way. The tremendous sums put in by private enterprise. Thirdly, your government has seen fit to invest in basic research and not just applied research and as you know, the so-called basic research is just the money that's invested in the mind of man, in men's minds, to just think. This is the sort of research that some people call the research of the long-hairs.

There are many people that are very, very impatient with this sort of research. They say what does it yield. Well, I'll tell you what it yields. It is the fresh well spring of thought and knowledge from whence research and development can come - applied research and it's the nation that forgets or starves its basic research that soon starves its technology. Your federal government through the National Science Foundation, the Atomic Energy Commission, the Department of Defense, the NASA (National Aeronautics Space Administration) and many of the departments of government, the United States Public Health Service and others have poured billions of dollars - billions, billions, and billions into the great universities and into corporations and into technical institutes, into research grants, to individual scientists as well into groups of scientists and all of this has added unbelievably to our wealth and technology. The real wealth in this country is the wealth of intellect. The real power in this country is brain power and when you put together the brain power and the wealth of intellect and ideas, you begin to get a mix that develops itself into material wealth and here we see what is happening. We see the vast investments of private enterprise and research and development. We see a great education system, public and private in our pluralistic society that expands and vast sums of money are being poured into education right here in this State. I complimented your Governor on his message as it related in particular to the investments in education. We see your own government venturing out into space and into the science of space and into the adventure of space which has up-graded the quality of education in every science institute, every engineering school, every medical school in this

nation, without exception. Excellence is the standard of the day. Mediocrity is for others and there is a whole new class of students in the modern university. The demands are tremendous. And then I think there's another point which is emphasized here in your own little brochure and that is the multi-disciplinary approach. Now I'm an old refugee from a classroom. I've been visiting and living with professors much of my life and I want to tell you that I know that most universities have their departments and each one of them feel they ought to have membership in the United Nations with a special sovereignty. It has taken some doing, believe me, to get people to do a little cross-breeding. It's taken a good deal of pressure and a good deal of that venturesome spirit and dogged determination on the part of presidents of universities and administrators and others to get the dean of a particular school over here or the head of a department to even get to know the other department heads in his own university much less the neighboring university and one of the advantages that you have here is to bring these University of North Carolina, North Carolina State University, and Duke -- the three of them together and I'll bet you're getting acquainted and I'll bet you that you're beginning to find out the other fellow does have something to contribute. And we're beginning to find out now that you can take the life sciences and the engineering sciences and cross-breed them. We're learning that. I was with the American College Cardiology here the other night deeply interested in all of these matters. And what we've learned in terms of

cardiology from the engineer and the physiologist as well as from the doctor and the surgeon is what has made American Cardiology and the cardiac research one of the outstanding developments of our country. So I want to conclude my little message with you this morning of congratulating you on your willingness to go modern, to up-date your educational structure. I wish particularly to commend the people who had the foresight to bring about this great research institute. That has in a very real sense added motivation and incentive to the teamwork principle, the partnership principle of government, the university, the centers of learning and industry. I particularly want to commend the businessman who has at last found out that his best friend is the professor, is the university. The modern American corporation has a greater stake in the university than any other segment of our life because it is the investor in the corporation that depends upon corporate management to manage well, to produce efficiently, to constantly pioneer new services and products and that is only possible if you work with people at the laboratory level, at the university level, at the academic level, at the scientific level that can afford you or can provide that type of growth and development. So here we see it, a government that ought to have as its purpose not to supplant what you are doing, but to supplement what you want to do. There's a great deal of difference between those two words - supplanting and supplementing. I'm a supplementer. I just don't believe that the government of the United States needs all of the laboratories. I think that the government of the United States can have some, as it does, but I do feel that

our work in the Atomic Energy Commission where we contract out our work - in NASA, where we contract out, and in many other of our departments of government today where we contract out with our private sector has proven to be a very valuable experiment and a very valuable experience. Our United States Public Health Service so ably represented here in its great research and national institutes of health is contracting out with universities and private laboratories and great commercial institutions all over the United States and indeed the world. This is why we have the technological advantage. The emphasis that we have given to research and development are outstanding achievements in the field of electronics and the computer. A friend of mine from Europe was with us the other day and he was pointing out and I pointed out to him, I said, look, in shipbuilding for example you're ahead of us. There are many areas in which the European industrial establishment has an advantage and he said that's right and he cited a few more. But I said I want to tell you the real problem is in the field of electronics and the computer and this is like saying for example, that you're healthy in limb, you have two strong arms, you have good leg muscles, your chest X-ray is all right which indicates that at that stage at least of the examination you're healthy. The problem in some parts of the world is their minds and heart is impaired and the computer is for all practical purposes the modern mind and the electronics instrumentation is for all practical purposes the modern heart. You cannot have advanced technology, you

cannot have modern industry without being in the fore front in the field of the computer and the electronic developments and it's because of electronics and the computer that modern American management and modern American industry is far in front and will remain not only competitive but will have a competitive advantage in many areas. Now I happen to be one that believes that we must learn to share this technology. I believe that the tensions that will grow from trying to selfishly guard this technology could be dangerous but once that we have shared it doesn't mean that we stop developing. We will continue to develop and advance. And what the future will offer is almost fantastic. You and I know that it's 15 years from the laboratory to the consumer, on the average, and in the laboratory of your industries today, some of them right here in this Triangle, is the world of tomorrow. And you're looking at it. You're looking at it in miniature and some of you can tell us right now the kind of an environment in terms of engineering and science that the boy of 10 today will have when he is 30 and it's the nation that looks to the future and has some reasonably reliable way to predict it that has the advantage. Let me commend you on your work. I want to once again stress the importance of keeping the dynamic forces of the free enterprise system alive and at work. I want to emphasize to you, as I leave you, the tremendous importance of all of us working together to put aside doubt and suspicion, to remember that those of us that are in government are anxious to be of help, not anxious to take over, anxious to be of help and therefore we need your advice and counsel. By the

same token, may I say that with that advice and counsel, you might find that the resources that are made available can be of tremendous assistance in your endeavors. Governor Moore, Senator Ervin, my good friend Senator Jordan, all the officials of this State that are here and of these great universities and corporations, I salute you. I'm so happy that Mrs. Humphrey and I have had a chance to see the North Carolina of the tomorrow. Not just the North Carolina of tradition, beautiful and wonderful as it is. The North Carolina of the last third of the 20th century and the North Carolina of the opening days of Century 21 because it's here in this Triangle as surely as we've gathered together here this morning for this breakfast. Thank you very much.

Research Triangle Park, N. C.
March 1, 1967

REMARKS BY GOVERNOR DAN K. MOORE

My wife just told me to make it short, and I can assure you that I will. It is cruel and unusual punishment both for me to attempt to make a speech at this time of day after such a breakfast and for you to have to listen. We are happy to be here this morning. The Vice President in some 18 hours has seen, I think, a good cross section of North Carolina. Yesterday he had the opportunity to visit the University at Chapel Hill and despite what Senator Sam Ervin said, Mr. Vice President, we do have another institution over at Durham which is represented here this morning and a very fine one. We also have another very fine one at Raleigh. These three institutions together have meant much and are meaning much to this facility here. Last night the Vice President had the opportunity to meet not only some political leaders of the State, some governmental leaders, members of the General Assembly and members of some 90 farm organizations across the State. This morning he has the opportunity to meet here with you businessmen, scientists, one of the progressive areas of North Carolina and we think, Mr. Vice President, that this Research Triangle area is a good omen for North Carolina. Its future and the future of North Carolina is as bright as that Carolina sunshine out there this morning and we are indeed happy for you to have the opportunity to visit with these gentlemen this morning. We are sorry that you must rush off, but we do want you to see one of the reasons that North Carolina is moving forward, one of the reasons that North Carolina is the finest State in the 50. It's good to be with you this morning.



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