Lockheed missiles + Space Co

— Dan Haughton
— Steve Root
— Ken Benda President
Dist 508

NOTES

VICE PRESIDENT HUBERT HUMPHREY

30 years of collective bargaining

LOCKHEED PLANT

SUNNYVALE, CALIFORNIA

OCTOBER 10, 1967

VISITING THE PEOPLE WHO MAKE LOCKHEED RUN IS BECOMING A HABIT WITH ME. JUST ABOUT A YEAR AGO I VISITED THE BURBANK PLANT, AND LAST SPRING I SAW THE C-5 DOWN IN marietta GEORGIA.

I MAKE THESE VISITS IN ORDER TO KEEP UP WITH THE LATEST IN SPACE-AGE WONDERS + National Security, AND I AM NEVER DISAPPOINTED.

THE AGENA YOU MANUFACTURE HERE IS IN A VERY REAL SENSE, THE POWER BEHIND OUR UNMANNED SPACE PROGRAM. AND IT IS NOT ONLY YOUR HARDWARE THAT KEEPS YOU

over 200 launched
Great Reliability
90%

agena the workhorse of the Space Age

~~a versatile~~

OUT IN FRONT -- IT IS RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT. THE TECHNOLOGICAL SPIN-OFF OF OUR SPACE EFFORT AND OF THE DISCOVERIES YOU HAVE MADE HERE HAS BROUGHT SPACE-AGE BENEFITS INTO ALMOST EVERY AMERICAN INDUSTRY AND HOUSEHOLD.

THEN THERE IS THE PEACE FRONTIER. A LASTING PEACE IN THIS NUCLEAR AGE REQUIRES INVULNERABLE MILITARY STRENGTH. IF YOU WONDER WHY OUR RELATIONS WITH THE SOVIET UNION HAVE BEEN RELATIVELY STABLE DESPITE THE WAR IN VIETNAM, I CAN TELL YOU THAT THE HIGH COST OF ENMITY IN A NUCLEAR AGE HAS A LOT TO DO WITH IT.

YOUR POLARIS AND POSIDON MISSILES ARE AN IMPORTANT PART OF AMERICA'S MILITARY SHIELD -- A SHIELD FOR PEACE.

THERE IS THE FRONTIER OF THE OCEAN DEPTHS. I AM CHAIRMAN OF THE PRESIDENT'S NATIONAL COUNCIL ON

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MARINE RESOURCES, AS WELL AS CHAIRMAN OF THE SPACE COUNCIL, AND I CAN TELL YOU THAT THE OPPORTUNITIES TO IMPROVE THE LOT OF MANKIND ARE AS GREAT BENEATH THE SEAS AS OUT IN SPACE. THERE IS FOOD DOWN THERE. THERE ARE VAST MINERAL RESOURCES.

AND YOUR DEEP QUEST RESEARCH SUBMARINE IS GOING TO HELP UNLOCK THOSE RESOURCES.

Ocean Science Lab at San Diego

FINALLY THERE IS A FRONTIER RIGHT HERE IN THE UNITED STATES OF 1967 -- A FRONTIER WHICH STILL STANDS BETWEEN TOO MANY AMERICANS AND THEIR RIGHTFUL SHARE IN THE PROSPERITY AND OPPORTUNITY THAT ARE SUPPOSED TO GO WITH AMERICAN DEMOCRACY. IT IS AN ARTIFICIAL AND UNNECESSARY PRODUCT OF POVERTY AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION. IT IS A STAIN ON THE RECORD OF OUR NATION WHICH NO AMOUNT OF PROGRESS IN OTHER FIELDS CAN ERASE.

YOU AT LOCKHEED ARE PRESSING FORWARD ON THAT FRONTIER TOO. LOCKHEED WAS AMONG THE FIRST OF OVER FOUR HUNDRED CORPORATIONS TO JOIN PLANS FOR PROGRESS, A VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATION OF PRIVATE BUSINESSES WHOSE MEMBERS ARE PLEDGED TO HIRE ON THE BASIS OF MERIT ALONE. I ~~CAN'T~~ AND YOUR JOB TRAINING PROGRAM HAS GIVEN ~~WELL OVER A HUNDRED~~ HUNDREDS OF PEOPLE THE SKILLS THEY NEED TO DO A PRODUCTIVE JOB AND EARN A DECENT WAGE.

FAIR EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES, JOB TRAINING -- PRIVATE SECTOR INITIATIVE -- THAT IS THE FORMULA THAT CAN PUT EVERY AMERICAN ACROSS THE OPPORTUNITY FRONTIER.

THAT IS THE FORMULA THAT IS GOING TO MAKE PROUD TAX PAYERS OUT OF HUMILIATED TAX EATERS IN THIS COUNTRY. THAT IS THE FORMULA THAT IS FINALLY GOING TO PUT THE "WELFARE STATE" OUT OF BUSINESS AND MAKE THIS THE "OPPORTUNITY STATE" IT IS MEANT TO BE.

FINALLY, I JUST WANT TO SAY THANKS. YOU'RE DOING A GREAT JOB.

# # #

SPEECH OF HONORABLE HUBERT H. HUMPHREY

VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

LOCKHEED MISSILES & SPACE COMPANY, SUNNYVALE,

CALIFORNIA, OCTOBER 10, 1967

MR. ROOT: Ladies and Gentlemen of the Lockheed Missiles and Space Company, let me introduce the Chairman of the Board of Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, Daniel J. Haughton.

(Applause.)

MR. HAUGHTON: Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen and fellow Lockheedians. I want to take just a minute to introduce the people who are with us here on the stand this afternoon. I would like to introduce first Mr. Kenny Benda, the president of District Lodge 508, International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers.

I'd like to introduce Mr. Don E. Forney, Chief Field Engineer, NASA, Agena Project; Mr. William B. Rieke, Executive Vice President, Lockheed Missiles and Space Company; Captain Morton A. Prager, U. S. Navy Plant Representative; Colonel Donald L. Sanxter, U. S. Air Force Plant Representative, and you met L. Eugene Root, your own President.

We are most honored today to have with us a distinguished American, the Vice President of the United States. He is visiting us today to get a closer look at some of the things we are doing to advance the national interest in defense and space and in technology in general.

I should tell you that this is not just an idle or passing interest on the Vice President's part. To many of us Mr. Humphrey is most closely identified with the large social programs of our time, youth opportunity, equal employment, reduction of poverty, and to be sure

he has labored long and hard in these fields. But he is also interested in what we are doing along these lines both in plant and in the community.

Equally as important, but perhaps not as well generally known, is his involvement with our nation's scientific and technical progress. He is, for example, Chairman of the important National Aeronautics and Space Council, whose job it is to advise our President on policy matters affecting the nation's aeronautical and space activities. This he has done very effectively in many ways. He is also Chairman of the recently formed National Council on Marine Resources and Engineering Development, established to help the President develop a coordinated national program in marine sciences. Now, he has accomplished much in this field. He has personally visited many of the installations that have to do with oceanographic research and promotion.

Now, here at Lockheed Missiles and Space, as well as elsewhere in our corporation, we have been working on advances in the state of technology. On the tour this afternoon, Mr. Vice President, we plan to show you some of the things that we are doing and plan to do. For example, we want to show you our Agena, that has contributed so much to the nation's space efforts. We also want to show you the Navy's ballistic missiles, the Poseidon and Polaris, and we don't want to neglect the marine sciences, so we want to show you the Deep Submergence Rescue Vehicle. We are developing this for our United States Navy.

Now, I don't want to use up a lot of time or go into a lot of detail about the potentials of these programs, but they are among the nation's most advanced technically and we are extremely proud of

them.

Mr. Vice President, I am proud of our assembled group here this afternoon. They are great people, they are great men and women, and they are doing a great job for our nation. And to all of you from Lockheed, it is a great honor and a privilege for me to present to you the Honorable Hubert H. Humphrey, Vice President of the United States.

Welcome to our plant, Mr. Vice President.

(Applause)

VICE PRESIDENT HUMPHREY: Thank you very much my friends, Dan Haughton, Gene Root, Ken Benda and the distinguished officers here of the respective Armed Services, engineers and technicians and my fellow workers. By the way, I'm sure happy to see so many taxpayers out in front of me here today. I will bring this message back to President Johnson. He's worried about taxes and about revenues, and I will tell him I saw you are all just delighted. I know he will be happy to hear that.

I have never seen quite so many people to the left of me, to the right of me, in front of me and it's good to have a few behind me, too. Sometimes I wonder these days.

(Applause.)

I would like to say for the friends of the media that are here, press, radio and television, since in most of my meetings when I get up to speak there is always somebody walking out, I'd like to have them know there is a change of shift, in case there is a mass movement here today.

(Applause)

It is a very special pleasure for me to come to Lockheed, and particularly Lockheed Missiles and Space Company, come to a plant and a

facility that is so directly related to some of the work and some of the responsibility that is mine. This is becoming somewhat of a habit with me. I have traveled about this land of ours a great deal. I think I'm the "travelingist" Vice President they have ever had. I don't know that it's just that they are trying to get me out of Washington or not, but I surely have moved around the nation, forty-nine of the fifty States, and the fiftieth State very shortly. I have been to four continents and twenty-six countries, since January 1965.

As was noted here by my friend Dan Haughton, I am Chairman of what we call the Space Council, National Aeronautics and Space Council, Chairman of the Marine Resources and Engineering Development Council, known as the Council on Oceanography. Both of those, by the way, were Chairmanships and duties given to me, not by the President, but by an act of Congress. I think you will note that there is something rather peculiar about that, that every time Congress gives the Vice President anything to do, it's either out of this world into the infinity of space or on the bottom of the ocean. I'm not sure that I should read anything into that or not, but I can tell you this, that it is one of the most fascinating and one of the most invigorating and challenging experiences I have ever had in my life.

I have become acquainted with some of our leading scientists and technicians in this work. I believe that I have had the privilege of knowing some of the finest in management and in the skilled forces of our labor movement in this work in space and oceanography. And it gives one a picture of the future, a tremendous opportunity to see the

tomorrows. And actually, of course, it is the tomorrows that are our concern. We can't do much about the yesterdays except talk about them. It is today and tomorrow. It has been said that a successful experiment concluded in a laboratory becomes a reality in the commercial and the laymen's market fifteen years hence. So the experimentation that goes on now in the prototype, in the initial stages, will become the pattern of our life, will become at least a factor in our lives less than a generation from now. And as I've gone about this country visiting our space centers, our aeronautic and space industries, our great industries in the computer and the electronic field, in the transistor, as I have gone to visit our ocean science laboratories -- and I have visited them all over, at Seattle and down at San Diego, out at Wood's Hole and down at the Florida area and New Orleans and the Gulf States, all over this land, may I say that I received a glimpse of the tomorrows.

It was just about a year ago that I visited the Burbank plant of Lockheed, and last spring I was at Marietta, Georgia, watching the great work there on the C-5 and other of our important aircraft. I make these visits in order to keep up to date in the space age wonders, and I'm never disappointed.

I also make these visits in my role as a member of the National Security Council, to see what we are doing here to keep abreast of the latest developments in science and technology as it relates to our security. And make no mistake about it, science and technology today is security. That's just an enthusiastic supporter of mine over there.
(Aircraft noise)

I want to say a word here about some of our endeavors. I do congratulate the management of this great industry, this great facility.

I commend the workers, I commend Union and non-Union, all of you that are doing so many things. I recognize that it was about thirty years ago that the International Association of Machinists had its first bargaining efforts with Lockheed and this is the 30th anniversary of successful collective bargaining. That doesn't mean that there haven't been any troubles. It means that there has been progress. After all, collective bargaining is the way that free men, free peoples, free enterprise and free trade unions work out their respective problems and their hopes and aims. And I don't know of any system that is any better. There is always somebody coming up with another suggestion, but it has worked mighty well in this country. There is no group of workers in the world that have benefited more from their own efforts than the American worker in collective bargaining with American industry. And there is no management in the world, no industry in the world that has been, in a very real sense, more socially conscious than American industry. And those are not platitudinous statements. I have been around, as they say. I have been into the plants of Germany and Britain and the Scandinavian countries, and the countries of Japan and Latin America and Africa. And make no mistake, with all of our problems -- and, my goodness, we have people reminding us of them, and reminding us of them every day. We are problem-oriented in this country. But with all of our difficulties, any time you don't really like it, just take a trip some place else and come back home, buy yourself a hot dog and a hamburger and go back to your job, and you will know what it means to live in a great country.

(Applause.)

I am often reminded of what my wife tells me when I start

complaining about my work, you know. She says, "In case you didn't know it, Mr. Humphrey, there was no popular demand that you be the Vice President, you know." (Laughter). She said, "You did seek it, and you did want it. You did maneuver and even conspire to get it, and so don't complain." That's the kind of sympathy I get, fellows. How are you doing back home?

Well, let me say a word about your work. First of all, the Agena that you manufacture here. It is,in a very real sense, the power behind our unmanned space efforts. It is the work horse of the space program. It is the most versatile space vehicle ever conceived by the mind of Man and ever fabricated by the hand of Man, and it is just now in the developing stage insofar as the more advanced facilities are concerned. But I think I know why this has been as it is. It is not only your hardware that keeps you out in front, it is not only what you manufacture, it is your research and development. And you can just about tell what a country is going to be like and what a company is going to be like by what a country does in education and by what a company does in research and development. That's it. That's the main spring. That is the well, that is the fountain from which we dip, or into which we dip. A country, a state or a community that doesn't invest in education is just buying a one-way ticket to oblivion, and a company that doesn't invest in research and development is a company that is going out of business, even if it doesn't know it. Fortunately, Lockheed isn't that kind of a company. It is spending hundred of thousands and millions and millions of dollars in research, and fortunately your government is doing the same thing.

I have a bit of a hand at this because part of our work in

these Councils that I have mentioned of space and oceanography is to recommend budgets in research and development on the part of your Government, in cooperation with private industry. Now, the technological spin-off of our space efforts and the discoveries that you made here has brought the space age benefits into almost every American industry and household, and I'll bet there isn't a one of you that hasn't been confronted with what I have been confronted with out in the field. They come up to me and say, "Hello, Mr. Spaceman, how are you? When are you going to the moon?" I'm not sure if they really mean that or not, and I'm not a candidate, I want you to know, for the first flight. I have a couple of others I'm recommending on a bi-partisan basis. But I have people put it to me, and they say, "Don't you think we are spending too much on space?" They say, "What do we want to go up there for, messing around in the infinity of the cosmos and outer space? What do you want the moon flight for?" As if that's all that we were interested in.

Well, there are several answers. Somebody once said, "What do you want to climb Mount Everest for?" to a mountain climber, and he had an answer. He said, "Because it's there." Why do we want to know about the infinity of space? Why? Because it's there. Just remember this, that we are children of the sun in a very real sense, we are children of the solar system, and we ought to get to know about that system. We ought to know about our neighborhood, our environment, and our neighborhood and our environment is not just Sunnyvale, nor is it just Minneapolis or Washington. It is the solar system. And as we explore the planets, we explore the infinity of space, we are finding out about our neighborhood. We are finding out tremendous things that relate to our health, that

relate to Man's reactions, that relate to his whole make-up, his personality, as well as the chemistry of his body.

The benefits of the space program are manifold. The whole concept of miniaturization has come out of the space program, fantastic new products, coverings, fabrics, metals, the improvement in electronics, the computer, the transistor, which has revolutionized industry, revolutionized management techniques, has literally come out of the space and aeronautics program. So every dollar that we have invested in is money in the bank.

Why do you think that the United States stands as the preeminent nation in the world today in the field of science and technology? And we are. It is because of our vast investments in research and development, in space, in aeronautics, in medicine, in the host of other disciplines. As you know, the Europeans talk about the technological gap, the brain drain. Many of our friends in other parts of the world say we are draining their brain power over here. You know why? Because of the magnet of American industry, the magnet, the powerful drawing force of American science and research and development, attracts the bright minds all over the world. And a nation will be as strong as its brain power, a nation will be as strong as its intellectual power, a nation will be as strong as its science power, and coupled with its moral commitment, with its moral commitment. So the Agena is another symbol of this fantastic power.

Then there is another frontier that I'd like to speak to you about, and that is the peace frontier. Now, some people are of the

mind that you get peace by wanting it, just hoping for it. Somehow it's something that you can go just buy. You just pick up a catalog and look around and find the word "peace" and say "I'll buy some of that, and I want it tomorrow morning." The history of civilization proves that peace does not come to those that wish for it. It doesn't even come for those that picket for it or talk for it or walk for it. The Scriptures say "Blessed are the peacemakers" -- makers, not talkers. Those that go on out and build it, those that are able to defend it, those that are able to protect it. There is peace in your neighborhood if there is law and order in the neighborhood, and there is law and order in the neighborhood not merely because you are a nice guy and a nice family, but because there is a policeman on the beat, because there are adequate Courts, because there are laws that are enforceable. And peace on the international scene requires law and order, too, and sometimes it requires force, and sometimes it requires resistance to the law of the jungle and to aggressiveness.

Well, now a lasting peace in this nuclear age I think, at least until Man becomes more moral than he is, more God-like than his present reactions indicate, requires an invulnerable military strength.

Now, if you wonder why our relations with the Soviet Union have been relatively stable, despite the war in Viet Nam -- and they have been better than ever, those relationships. We have concluded more agreements with the Soviet Union in the last three years than the preceding thirty. A space agreement was just signed this morning in Washington, D.C. Civil air agreements, the establishing of a non-proliferation nuclear agreement, the nuclear test ban treaty, the consular treaty, all of those have been signed while we have been at war in Viet Nam, despite what the

Soviet Union says about that war. And why do you think the Soviet Union acts responsibly today in its relationships with us? And it is a mighty powerful nation. We stand in respect of that power. It is because, my friends, that they realize the high cost of reckless adventure, the high cost of animosity and enmity in the nuclear age. They understand it. And they gained that understanding not because we were "patsys", not because they could roll us over, not because we were softies, but because we stood firm in Greece and Turkey and Berlin and Korea and a few other places, and because a young President had the courage to tell Mr. Krushchev to get his missiles out of you know where and go on home.

(Applause.)

I have often thought to myself, and I ask you, what kind of a world do you think this would be today if Harry Truman hadn't had the gumption that he had? I have talked to Harry Truman. I am going to see him tomorrow morning again. I see him every time I can, and I'll tell you why. Because in this day and age in America you need to meet a man that has got some courage. You need to meet a man that has just his whole life symbolized spunk, independence, courage, fortitude. I don't know whether history will record him as the best President of the United States, but I will tell you one thing they will record about him. He called them as he saw them, whether it was Joe Stalin or a music critic, it didn't make any difference. He took them on. (Applause.) And he didn't worry about whether he was going to be popular, either. He worried about being a good President. He was concerned about his country. And I remember him telling me once after World War II, when the Russians decided they were going to stay in Iran, Persia, we used to call it, when they were violating

an agreement. And the President of the United States told Mr. Stalin, "Listen, I'll give you five weeks to get your troops out, and if you don't, we're coming to get them out." Stalin got the message. He understood that fellow. And when he stood fast in Greece and Turkey, and when he had the Berlin airlift, and when he met Communist aggression in Korea. What kind of a world do you think it would be, my fellow Americans, if we had just folded up and said, "Well, in the name of peace, take it." You wouldn't be here today in a free trade union, some of you Unionists, and, Mr. Manager, you wouldn't be here today in free management either. This would have been a different country and a different world.

Well, I didn't intend to tell you that. I just got wound up on that. That wasn't in this text at all, but I generally make two speeches.

(Applause.)

What I'm telling you is you build strength for peace, strength of character, strength of country, strength of economy, strength of your defense, strength of purpose. You don't get it by acting like an ad for Jell-O, even though I like Jell-O, I don't want to be misunderstood. I'm in no position to be making enemies of anybody these days.

Well, now a word to you about your fantastic developments in security, in the Polaris and Poseidon missiles. You know about them. They are a very important part of our defensive shield. I won't go into the details. I'm always reminded that there are certain classified subjects, but thank goodness for them, thank goodness, and we need to keep out in front.

Now, there is another frontier, and that is of the ocean depths. I have already been identified with that, and I can tell you

that the opportunities to improve the lot of Mankind by exploring the depths of the ocean are tremendous. You know, all we have been doing up until now is exploring the atmosphere and the surface of the earth. Just imagine, Mankind spent all this time since the beginning just exploring the pattern of the earth --we haven't even mapped all the earth yet -- exploring the surface of the seas and exploring the atmosphere, and finally the stratosphere. And now in this last decade we are moving into the depths of the ocean, and we are moving into the infinity of space. Gosh,look at the work there is to do. There will be more that will happen in the next thirty-three years, the last third of the Twentieth Century, than the past three hundred.

I am going to start taking Geritol right now so I can last it out. I want to see the year 2000. That will be something, the year 2000. The year of the communication satellite that will bring education from every country in the world into everyclassroom, the year, may I say, of unbelievable developments in health, the transplant of human organs from one body to another, the development of artificial organs, the development of an artificial lung, an artificial heart, an artificial kidney that will work, a heart that can be motivated and activated by a simple little battery from atomic energy. It's in the laboratory now. The time when we will discover answers to disease.

Well, now, about the sea. Mankind is supposed to be having a great problem with food. There is more food in the sea than there is on land. I told President Johnson one day when I became Chairman of the Space Council, I said, "Mister President, do you realize that 70 per cent of the earth's surface is water? And in view of the fact that much of the

water is international, I'm sort of in charge, at least as much as anybody else. Seventy per cent is mine, Mister President. Thirty per cent of the world's surface, the surface of the globe, is land, and you've only got about just a small piece of it." "And I'm telling you something, Mister President. I have less trouble with my fish than you do with your people. No wonder I'm a happy Vice President."

But there is food down in those waters and there's minerals to be found. There are many minerals. And when we start to develop the earth resources satellites, the earth resources sensors, we will discover fantastic quantities of fish, of food in the seas, of minerals. We are discovering them right now. By the way, the largest gold mine in America was discovered from a high altitude airplane with sensory devices. We are discovering vast deposits of manganese and minerals right now in oceanography. Other minerals we have discovered in estuaries off the rivers of Alaska by high flying, high altitude airplanes, and soon it will be space satellites, with which we will be able to map vast areas of the earth, not only the surface but what is down below it. We are discovering underground rivers from sensory devices in high altitude aircraft, rivers that can bring water and fresh water to the deserts. Oh, what a period in which to live! We will desalt the waters of the seas. I have been going around the world dedicating desalinization plants. I have been drinking more sea water in the name of science than any other Vice President in the history of this nation, but I have done it and liked it because it is experimental, it is pioneering.

And finally may I say that the Deep Quest sea research submarine that you have developed here on your own resources, Dan, is going to help

unlock all of these resources. I know about your ocean science laboratory in San Diego. I hope you fund it. Don't come to the Government. We just want you to take care of that all to yourself, but we will cooperate.

As Chairman of the Resources Council on Oceanography I want to do that.

Now, I want to say just a concluding word to you. There is another frontier that is of interest to me, that was mentioned in my introduction, and that is the frontier which still stands between too many Americans and their rightful share in the prosperity and opportunities that are supposed to go with American citizenship and democracy. I call this the age of discovery. Every American in his own time must discover America. Christopher Columbus was just one of the boys. And, after all, since my mother is of Norwegian ancestry, I think I ought to say a word for Lief Ericson, too, but every American ought to discover America, and we ought to have that discovery be a rich and rewarding experience, not a discovery that is discouraging, and not a discovery that causes him heart-ache. So we are now exploring and discovering another America, the other America. It's the America where some of our fellow citizens live in hopelessness and despair, in unemployment. Oh, you say, well, if they wanted to do something about it they could get out of it. That isn't quite that easy. But be that as it may, we are doing something about it. It's an artificial and unnecessary product of poverty and racial discrimination, this other America, and it's a stain on the record of our nation which no amount of progress in the fields of science and technology can obscure. America will not be remembered just for its science and technology, just for its atomic power. Let's hope that

America is remembered for its people power. Let's hope that it is remembered for its sense of compassion and social justice and its sense of opportunity.

Now, you here at Lockheed are pressing forward on that frontier of human engineering and human betterment. Lockheed was among the first of over four hundred corporations to join Plans for Progress, a voluntary organization of American enterprise who are pledged to hire on the basis of merit, to do away with discrimination in employment and who are now pledged to upgrade on the basis of merit.

Let me tell you, my dear friends, if an American negro can be a Brigadier General and a Colonel and a Major and a Lieutenant and a Captain and Lieutenant Commander, if he can be any officer in the Army, the Navy, the Air Force or the Marine Corps, and lead the best armies that ever fought in any way in Viet Nam, if he can be in charge of a division, with supplies and men and battle decisions, he can be a shop foreman, and he can be a management man, he can be a president of a corporation, he can be anything that his quality and his skill equip him to be, and that is the way we ought to judge people in this country. That goes for white or black, short or tall, fat or slim. So fair employment practices, job training, the private sector at work, this is the formula that can put America and every American across that opportunity frontier, and that is the formula that is going to make taxpayers, proud taxpayers, out of humilated tax-eaters in this country.

Have you got a minute for me to tell you a story about that?

I was down in New Orleans. At Loyola University we have a job training program down there, and there was a lady there,

28 years of age, who had had nothing but trouble all her life. She had a little family and broken home, and really was in one constant series of difficulties. She had never -- she had been on relief all of her life. This is one of the -- this is a pattern that happens. And at this particular school,there was a young priest there that was heading up this program, and some lay teachers as well. And he convinced this girl that she really ought to take up a secretarial course and medical secretarial work. She had ability but no education. And they trained her and trained her, and she broke out of the class, and finally they got her back in, this particular one person. And finally she finished her course, training course -- never had a job in her life, never earned, never had a salary check in her life. The only check she had ever had was a relief check. She finally got a job and she is working in New Orleans now for a medical publication. When she got her first check she came back and she said to this young priest, she said, "Father Dan", she said, "I have never seen my name on a check in my life that I have earned. All I have ever seen my name on was some relief document. Isn't it wonderful, my first pay check. Oh, I'm so grateful." Two weeks later she got another pay check and she came back. She said,"Father, I want to ask a question." She said, "What's all those -- there's a little stub on the check here, and there's some figure there and it says like 'S.S.' What's that?" He says, "That's Social Security." And then there was another deduction, and deduct and deduct. And he said, "Well, dear", he says, "Those are withholdings, those are taxes." "Oh", she said, "You know, I'm so proud. I have never paid taxes in my life. Here I am, 28 years of age, and never ever paid

a tax in my life. I'm so grateful for citizenship, so grateful for this opportunity." A month later she came back with her check. She says, "Listen, I want to talk to you about it." She said, "Just take a look at all those taxes I'm paying." Now, ladies and gentlemen, that's rehabilitation, and it's happening in America. Now, that's the formula, though. That's the formula that is going to get us out of this idea that some people have of a welfare state, get us out of that business and make this America of ours an opportunities state, the state that it was meant to be. Now, that's the message that we need in America today, every American a productive citizen, every person his chance, every person the right to live and to work and to be himself, every person to use whatever his manhood and his vision can combine to make him, said the poet Thomas Wolff. That's the promise of America and that is the greatest promise in the world, and don't you forget it. Just get a little sentimental about this country once in a while, friends. Old Abe Lincoln wasn't only a great President, he was a prophet and a philosopher, and he put it right on the barrel head for all generations when he said we will either meanly lose or nobly save this last best hope on earth. And he didn't mean 1864, either, he meant 1967. And we are in the process right now of making up our minds whether we are going to meanly lose it through indulgence, through carping criticism, through lack of fight, through indifference, or whether we are going to nobly save ourselves through determination, through commitment, through confidence, through faith, through development. I think I know what the answer is. How could I miss? Look all around here, people that love their country, people that believe in it and people that are working at it. Sometimes you don't

even know how patriotic you are, but don't be afraid of being so. It is still true what the kids say, you know. The trouble is as we get older we don't say it, but every time I look around in a classroom or college or elementary -- not in college, they take the flags down sometimes when they get that far, but when I'm in elementary or secondary school rooms the kids get up and they always recite that pledge. I wish their parents would go along with them once in a while. And they say, "I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States and to the Republic for which it stands." And then comes the message, then comes the most succinct, concise and pertinent statement of the purpose of this country that was every written. What is it all about? "One nation, under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all." It tells you the message. Not two countries, not a divided country, not a country that is too big for its "britches", but one that has a sense of humiliation, that recognizes that many of our blessings are God-given, natural rights. And indivisible. Not white, not black, not Catholic, Protestant, Jew or Buddhist, but indivisible. And then it says "with liberty and justice for all." If it isn't for all, it isn't for you. Just remember, what is a minority today can become a majority tomorrow, and what is a majority today can become a minority tomorrow, and if you don't believe it, run for office sometime and you can find it out.

Well, ladies and gentlemen, thanks for a beautiful, sunshiny afternoon, thanks for listening. I'm proud to be your Vice President, proud of our country and proud of you. Thank you very much.

(Applause.)

MR. HAUGHTON: Well, Mister Vice President, I feel that our people are very sorry they are already standing up. I know they would want to have stood to give you a standing ovation, but I think the applause speaks for itself, and we want you to know that we appreciate very much you taking the time from your busy schedule to come out here and be with us. We thank you for the message, but most of all, we thank you for the about twenty-four hours a day that you spend for our country and this world and for us, and we are in your debt and we are grateful to you, and we appreciate you.

Now, we have one other little thing we want to do here. We have a young lady here, a Lockheed employee from Cape Kennedy, and she was selected by the City of Cape Canaveral and the aerospace community as Miss Sun and Space. She is Miss Paula Balberchak, and she has a presentation she would like to make to the Vice President at this time.

MISS BALBERCHAK: Mister Vice President, on behalf of the employees at Lockheed Missiles and Space Company, I would like to present to you a hard hat, which represents the work that we accomplish in the aerospace communities and systems and -- (Laughter)

VICE PRESIDENT HUMPHREY: Just hang on to me, dear. (Applause.)

MISS BALBERCHAK: I'd like you to have this, though, sir, really. Can I put it on your head?

VICE PRESIDENT HUMPHREY: Well, I'll tell you, I've got a rule against that, but I want to just hold it with you, and just stand close here while I tell you something. My mother told me there would be moments like this. Truthfully, I'm very grateful to you, and I have been

in your fine community, and of course, as you know, I have been at Cape Canaveral many, many times. If I put on every hat that was presented to me as Vice President, I'd outdo Calvin Coolidge. You remember that hat he had on once? I promised the President that I wouldn't get him into too much trouble, but I want you to know that I do appreciate the symbolism of this gift and the importance that you attach to the fine work that is going on in these space centers, and with this kind of a beauteous young lady, isn't it nice to be Vice President? (Applause.)

MR. HAUGHTON: Thank you very much, Paula, and thank you again, Vice President Humphrey.

Now, this concludes the program and if you would wait just a minute until the Vice President can make his way up towards Building 101, I'd sure appreciate it. Again, it's great to be with you. Thanks for coming out and being such a fine audience for our visitor, Vice President Humphrey.

Thank you and good evening.

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