



news release

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VICE PRESIDENT HUMPHREY SAYS NIXON IS SAME MAN HE WAS IN 1960

Boston, Massachusetts, September 19 -- Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey today said that the Richard Nixon of 1968 is the same Nixon whom John F. Kennedy defeated in 1960. "We know what he stood for then and we know what he stands for now," the Vice President said.

Speaking at a rally in downtown Boston, Mass., the Vice President said that the meaning of John Kennedy's 1960 victory was "a new standard of life in our America, not just for the poor, but for every American wage earner, businessman, farmer, school child and housewife." He said that this new standard is one by which "all future progress" will be judged.

The Vice President, who was accompanied by Senator Edward M. Kennedy, said that the 1968 election is not a personality contest between himself and Mr. Nixon. "Every America," he said, "must understand the stakes of this election." He said that the decision we make in "the tormented autumn of 1968" will determine the quality of life for our children and grandchildren. He said that the decision we have to make is between a united America of "opportunity and justice" or a "fractured and divided society."

Mr. Humphrey said that the American people have a right to know where Mr. Nixon stands on the crucial issues in this election. He reminded his audience that the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty of 1963 was called a "cruel hoax" and "catastrophic nonsense" by Mr. Nixon. "Now, in 1968, he said, "Mr. Nixon refuses to support Senate ratification of the treaty to stop the spread of nuclear weapons." The Vice President said that he does not believe that peace can be achieved with "dozens of nations acquiring deadly nuclear weapons which could turn some border incidents among small nations into World War III and bring about the destruction of civilization."

The Vice President said that Mr. Nixon has also refused to speak out on the issue of gun control. Mr. Humphrey reiterated his support of the gun control legislation presently before the Senate which he said would be a "major step forward in this nation's fight against crime and violence." Mr. Nixon, he said, has avoided this issue.

He accused the Republican presidential candidate of equivocating on the issue of school desegregation. The Vice President stated that Mr. Nixon, when in North Carolina, said he opposes implementation of the Supreme Court decision by the Federal government. "And then Mr. Nixon heads North and says 'It's perfectly proper for the Federal government to act'," he said.

He urged the American people to face their "moment of truth" and to keep their "faith in a country where all men are treated equally."

The text of the Vice President's speech is attached.

REMARKS
DOWNTOWN RALLY
VICE PRESIDENT HUBERT H. HUMPHREY
SEPTEMBER 19, 1968

When a Democrat comes to Boston he knows he's come home.

And it's especially good to come home with one of the most respected leaders of the Democratic Party -- your great U.S. Senator, Edward M. Kennedy.

Senator Kennedy and I bring to the home of Democrats a simple, yet vital message -- a message that must be heard in every city and town of this nation.

On November 7, 1960 a gallant young Senator closed his campaign for the presidency of the United States in this city.

That night Senator John F. Kennedy addressed a closing rally at Boston Garden. And he stated the issue of the 1960 campaign:

"This race is a contest between the comfortable and the concerned, between those who believe that we should rest and lie at anchor and drift, and between those who want to move this country forward in the 1960's."

Those were the words of our late and beloved President.

And we know the meaning of Jack Kennedy's victory in 1960.

The Democratic Party -- under the leadership of John Kennedy and Lyndon Johnson -- got America moving again in the 1960's.

We raised a new standard of life in our America -- not just for the poor but for every American wage earner, businessman, farmer, school child, and housewife -- a standard by which all future progress must be judged.

We know the man Jack Kennedy defeated in 1960 -- we know what he stood for then -- and we know what he stands for now.

And so -- eight years later -- the American people must decide:

Do we have the courage -- do we have the common sense -- to keep this country moving forward?

I have come to Boston to lay this issue before the American people.

And when the American people understand the stakes for this country -- for their children and grandchildren -- for ~~all~~ mankind, I do not doubt for one moment how the American people will answer.

I have come to Boston to predict a Democratic victory this November.

Every American must understand the stakes of this election.

In 1963 John Kennedy fought for and won a Nuclear Test Ban Treaty -- to stop nuclear explosions in the atmosphere -- to stop the spreading of deadly radioactive fallout -- and to take the world one step away from the brink of nuclear destruction.

In 1956 Richard Nixon called Adlai Stevenson's proposal for a Nuclear Test Ban Treaty a "cruel hoax." And he called Governor Stevenson's proposal "catastrophic nonsense."

But John Kennedy believed otherwise -- and I believe otherwise -- and together we achieved this great step toward peace.

Now -- in 1968, -- Mr. Nixon refuses to support Senate ratification of the treaty to stop the spread of nuclear weapons.

I know how Ted Kennedy stands on this issue -- and I know how I stand.

We favor ratification by the Senate at the earliest possible date.

I don't think the cause of world peace is served by dozens of nations acquiring deadly nuclear weapons which could turn some border incidents among small nations into World War III and bring about the destruction of civilization.

When Mr. Nixon says he opposes ratification this year, let the American people understand that failure to act now could mean the death of the treaty forever.

I don't think we can afford to play political games with anything so serious as nuclear war -- with anything as serious as the possible incineration of this planet.

There are other stakes in the election of 1968.

There are other issues which divide Humphrey-Muskie Democrats from Nixon-Agnew Republicans.

This week the U.S. Senate has been debating legislation to control the mail order sale of firearms -- and to establish standards for registration and licensing -- legislation to keep rifles, pistols, shotguns and ammunition out of the hands of criminals, the insane, the irresponsible persons in our society.

The legislation does not prevent responsible, law abiding citizens from owning and using firearms for recreation or sport.

Passage of this legislation would be a major step forward in this nation's fight against crime & violence -- and I have supported this legislation -- I have advocated its approval by the Congress.

Your Senator has been one of the courageous and eloquent spokesmen for firearms control.

Mr. Nixon, despite his frequent calls for law and order, has avoided the issue of gun control.

I say the American people have a right to know where he stands -- and I say that silence and evasion are not sufficient answers on this critical issue.

PAGE THREE

Yes, my friends, there are stakes in this election of 1968.

Mr. Nixon goes into North Carolina and says he supports the Supreme Court's 1954 desegregation decision -- but opposes implementation of that decision by the Federal Government.

And Mr. Nixon then heads north and says "it's perfectly proper for the Federal Government to act" when the action of a local school board is subterfuge for segregation.

I stand squarely behind the Supreme Court decision -- the Civil Rights Act of 1964 -- and I say these policies are essential in building a just and free America.

And so I say again--to all those persons who asked President Kennedy to get America moving again -- to all those persons who worked for the Democratic Party's achievements of the past eight years -- you have a stake in the election of 1968.

Your decision is simply this: shall we -- as a nation -- move forward toward one America of opportunity and justice . . . shall we move forward toward a more peaceful and secure world . . . or shall we abandon this commitment out of fear, and move toward a fractured and divided society . . . toward a world increasingly threatened by nuclear war.

I am keenly aware of the fears and frustration of the world in which we live. And I know how easy it is to play on these emotions.

But I refuse to do so.

Some day men will look back at what the American people did in the tormented autumn of 1968.

They will look back at the Democratic candidate for President.

I hope they will say that the American people faced their moment of truth and, despite fears and frustration, came through affirming more clearly than ever before their faith in a country where all men are treated equally -- in a country where many races, many colors, many creeds and nationalities decided to live together in peace and freedom.

And I want it to be said then of Hubert Humphrey -- that in an important and tough moment of his life -- he stood by what he believes.

This is the course I intend to follow in the days ahead.

I have come to Boston to ask your help.

#

Tedo Juan

✓ Mayor Kevin White
✓ Sen Kennedy

Kevin + Katherine

REMARKS

Dist. officials

VICE PRESIDENT HUBERT H. HUMPHREY

DOWNTOWN RALLY

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Murkie

SEPTEMBER 19, 1968

Freedom of Speech
Freedom of Assembly
Freedom of City

When a Democrat comes to Boston, he knows he's come

home.

And it's especially good to come home with one of the most respected and beloved leaders of the Democratic Party-- your great U. S. Senator, Edward M. Kennedy.

Senator Kennedy and I bring to the home of the Democrats a simple, yet a vital, message---a message that must be heard in every city and town in this nation.

McConnell
John O'Neil
T.M. O'Neil

Great Day -
Nixon - crowd
Nixon - Demonstration

On November 7, 1960, a gallant young Senator closed his campaign for the Presidency of the United States in this city.

That night Senator John F. Kennedy addressed a closing rally at Boston Garden. And he stated the issue of the 1960 campaign:

"This race is a contest between the comfortable and the concerned, between those who believe that we should rest and lie at anchor and drift, and between those who want to move this country forward in the 1960's."

~~That was the message~~

~~These were the words of our late and beloved President.~~ - *It is the same message today*

~~And we know the meaning of Jack Kennedy's victory in 1960.~~

and we have been on the same -

The Democratic Party--under the leadership of John Kennedy and Lyndon Johnson--got America moving again in the 1960's.

We have raised a new standard of life in our America--not just for the poor but for every American--wage earner, businessman, farmer, school child, and housewife--a standard by which all future progress must be judged.

We know the man Jack Kennedy defeated in 1960--we know what he stood for then--and we know what he stands for now.

And so--eight years later--the American people must decide: Do we have the courage--do we have the common sense--to keep this country moving forward?

I have come to Boston to lay this issue
before the American people.

And when the American people understand
the stakes for this country--for their children and
grandchildren--for all mankind, ~~I do not doubt for one~~ *I have no doubt*
~~how~~ how the American people will answer.

I have come to Boston to predict a
Democratic victory this November. !

Every American must understand the stakes
of this election.

In 1963 John Kennedy ^{and I} fought for and won
a nuclear test ban treaty--to stop nuclear explosions in
the atmosphere--to stop the spreading of deadly radioactive
fallout--and to take the world one step away from the brink
of nuclear destruction.

Jan 1956
~~in 1956~~, Richard Nixon called Adlai
Stevenson's proposal for a nuclear test ban treaty a
"cruel hoax." and ~~and he called Governor Stevenson's~~
~~proposal~~ "catastrophic nonsense." But John Kennedy
believed otherwise--and I believed otherwise--and
together we achieved this great step toward peace.

Now --1968-- Mr. Nixon refuses to support
Senate ratification of the treaty to stop the spread of
nuclear weapons.

I know how Ted Kennedy stands on this
issue-- and I know how I stand, we favor ratification by
the Senate at the earliest possible date.

It is all important today for the nation's leadership to face forthrightly the three realities of our time.

The first reality is the necessity for peace in Vietnam and throughout the world.

The second reality is the necessity for peace and justice in our cities and in our nation.

The third reality is the necessity for unity in our country.

~~During this campaign~~ I run on the platform of the *a platform that points to the future -* Democratic Party -- a platform which points the way toward a political settlement in Vietnam -- toward a withdrawal of all foreign forces -- toward free elections open to all major factions and parties -- toward the long-term economic, social and political development of this war-torn land.

I pledge -- as a citizen, candidate, and Vice President -- that I will do everything in my power to aid the negotiations in Paris and to bring a prompt end to ^{the Vietnam} this war.

I pledge that my first priority as President shall be to end that war.

Viet

~~I don't think~~ the cause of world peace *will not be*
served by dozens of nations acquiring deadly nuclear
weapons which could turn some border incident among
small nations into World War III and bring about the
destruction of civilization.

When Mr. Nixon says he opposes
ratification this year, let the American people
understand that failure to act now could mean the
death of the treaty forever.

~~I don't think we can~~ afford to play *"Partisan Roulette"*
~~political games~~ with anything as serious as nuclear war--!
with anything as serious as the possible incineration of
~~this planet~~

~~and~~ There are other stakes in the election of 1968.
~~Inuit~~

↳ In the campaign of 1960, John Kennedy proposed the Peace Corps, which has become one of the great achievements of American foreign policy.

Nixon called it "fast and flashy" and charged it would merely be an escape hatch for draft dodgers."

↳ Blinded by partisanship and lacking in vision, he poured ridicule and scorn upon this constructive idea.

~~But~~↳ Nixon's opposition knew no age limit.

Whether it was for the young or for the old, he said no. He attacked Medicare, saying it would do more harm than good, and again poured partisan scorn upon this humane and effective program.

He opposed Federal aid to Education - When millions of poor children were being denied.

There are other issues which divide
Humphrey-Muskie ^{Kennedy} Democrats from Nixon-Agnew - ^{Thurmond}
Republicans.

^{gun control} This week the U. S. Senate has been
debating legislation ~~to control the mail-order sale of~~
~~firearms and to establish standards for registration and~~
~~licensing~~ -- legislation to keep pistols, rifles, shotguns,
and ammunition out of the hands of criminals, the
insane, the irresponsible persons in our society.

This legislation does not prevent responsible
law-abiding citizens from owning and using firearms for
recreation and sport.

Passage of this legislation would be a major step forward in this nation's fight against crime and violence -- and I have supported this legislation -- I have advocated its approval by the Congress.

And I will continue to fight for it as President, if it is not passed this session in adequate form.

Your Senator has been one of the courageous and eloquent spokesmen for firearms control.

Mr. Nixon, despite his frequent calls for law and order, has avoided the issue of gun control.

I say the American people have a right to know where he stands -- and I say that silence and evasion are not sufficient answers on this critical issue. *on others*

~~Yes, my friends, there are stakes in this election~~
~~of 1968.~~ *Mr. Myers - I'm for it*
but not now Strategy
want what this nation wanted
in 1960 - it isn't good stuff in 1968

Mr. Nixon goes into North Carolina and says he supports the Supreme Court's 1954 desegregation decision -- but opposes implementation of that decision by the federal government.

And Mr. Nixon then heads North and says it's "perfectly proper for the federal government to act" when the action of a local school board is a subterfuge for segregation.

I stand squarely behind the Supreme Court decision and the Civil Rights Act of 1964 -- and I say these policies are essential in building a just and free America.

And so I say again -- to all those persons who asked President Kennedy to get America moving again -- to all those persons who worked for the Democratic Party's

*achievements of the Past 8 years —
you have a stake in this
selection.*

If there is one lesson we have learned, it is that the Policies of Tomorrow need not be limited by the Policies of yesterday. If I am president, I shall apply that lesson to the search for peace in Vietnam and to all other areas of national policy.

achievements of the past eight years -- you have a stake in the election of 1968.

Your decision is simply this: Shall we -- as a nation -- move forward toward an America of opportunity and justice... shall we move forward toward a more peaceful and secure world ... or shall we abandon this commitment out of fear, and move toward a fractured and divided society ... toward a world increasingly threatened by nuclear war?

I am keenly aware of the fears and frustrations of the world in which we live. And I know how easy it is to play on these emotions.

But I refuse to do so.

Some day men will look back at what the American people did in the tormented autumn of 1968.

They will look back at the Democratic candidate for President.

I hope they will say that the American people faced their moment of truth and, despite fears and frustration, came through affirming more clearly than ever before their faith in a country where all men are treated equally -- in a country where many races, many colors, many creeds and nationalities decided to live together in peace and freedom.

∟ And I want it to be said then of Hubert Humphrey -- that in an important and tough moment of his life -- he stood by what he believes.

--PAGE 12--

This is the course I intend to follow
in the days ahead.

I have come to Boston to ask your help.

AN ADDRESS

BY

HUBERT H. HUMPHREY

VICE PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES

RALLY

Washington & Summer Streets
Boston, Massachusetts

Thursday, September 19, 1968

Hemlock
ERASABLE
RAG CONTENT

B.P.A. REPORTING ASSOCIATES
294 Washington Street, Room 313
Boston, Massachusetts 02108

Thank you very much. Thank you. Thank you very much. Thank you very much, Senator Kennedy. Thank you, Ted. Thank you very lovely Joan, Mayor Kevin White and his lovely Katherine.

I never realized that Mr. Nixon and Mr. Wallace had so much support out here. I have been hearing about the great crowds of Mr. Nixon. I think today, Senator Kennedy, that you have surpassed anything that Mr. Nixon has seen when it comes to crowds. And Mayor White and my good friends in Cambridge, you have surpassed anything that Mr. Nixon has seen in demonstrations.

Now, my good friends, we are here today in the district that has elected to us a great congressman and Senator. We are here in the district of Robert McCormack, Speaker of the House of Representatives; and we are here in the district of Tip O'Neil, one of the great Congressmen. And I come here today to bring a message to a city that always welcomes Democrats.

On November the 7th, 1960, a gallant young senator closed his campaign for the Presidency of the United States in this City. And that night Senator John F. Kennedy addressed a closing rally at Boston Garden, and he stated the issue of the 1960 campaign, and he stated it this way: "This race is a contest between the comfortable and the

concerned, between those who believe that we should rest and lie at anchor and drift, and between those who want to move this country forward in the 1960's."

Now, that was the message of our late and beloved President, the gentleman that honored this state, this City and this nation; and it is the same message that I bring to you today -- move this country forward!

We shall not move this country forward if this nation of ours is to be plagued by those who are denied free speech, if it's to be plagued by those who are denied freedom of assembly, if it's to be plagued by those who seek to shout down those who express the voice of reason. I must say that I think this is anything but convincing. It's hardly disturbing, and frankly it's ridiculous.

Now, we have raised a new standard of life in our America, and we have raised it not just for the poor but for every American -- for the wage earner, for the businessman, for the farmer and the school child; and we have raised the standard for all future progress to be judged by.

We know the man Jack Kennedy defeated in 1960, and we know what he stood for then, and we know what he stands for now. And so eight years later the American people must decide what they decided once before. Do we have the courage? Do we have the common sense? Do we have the sense of decency

to keep this country moving forward. I think we have.

And I come to this great City of Boston to speak to this crowd of decent Americans that wants to see this country moved forward, and I raise the issue before the American people. And when the American people understand what's at stake in this country, understand it by the candidates that run for office as well as understand it by those who seek to prevent us from bringing our message, I think that the American people will make the right decision. I think they will vote Democratic in November.

In 1963, John Kennedy and I fought for and won, as some young people are talking about today, the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty to stop the nuclear explosions in the atmosphere, to stop the spreading of deadly radioactive fallout; and we took this world one forward step. We took it away one step from the brink of nuclear destruction.

In 1956, Mr. Nixon called Adlai Stevenson's proposal for a Nuclear Test Ban Treaty a "cruel hoax" and "catastrophic nonsense." But John Kennedy, like Hubert Humphrey, believed otherwise, and together we achieved this great step towards peace.

Today Mr. Nixon, just as he did 12 years ago, refuses to support the Senate ratification of a treaty that could be a landmark in our effort to gain peace, a treaty to stop the

spread of nuclear air weapons. I know where Senator Edward Kennedy stands on this issue. I know that he stands as I do for the ratification of that Treaty to help promote the cause of peace. And when Mr. Nixon says he opposes the ratification this year, let the American people know and let them understand that the failure to act now could mean the death of this Treaty forever.

And may I say to those out here that are demonstrating for peace, why don't you ask the Senate to ratify that Treaty, and do something constructive for your country?

We cannot afford to play Russian Roulette with anything as serious as nuclear war.

In my campaign in 1960 and in the campaign of John F. Kennedy, he proposed for the American people the Peace Corps, which became one of the great achievements of this nation. Nixon called it fast and flashy and charged it with what the state has for draft dodgers, blinded by partisanship upon this constructive idea. Nevertheless, John Kennedy said we will have a Peace Corps. I said we will have a Peace Corps. The Democratic Party said we would have one, and today we do have one.

The Republican Nominee opposition, regardless whether it was for the young or for the old, his answer was no. He attacked Medicare saying it would do more harm than good. He

opposed Federal Aid to Education when millions of our young people were being denied a decent education. These are some of the issues, my friends, that divide Democrats from Republicans. These are the issues that divide Humphrey-Muskie and Kennedy from Nixon-Agnew and Thurman, and that's what the issue is.

This week the United States Senate has been working as well on gun control legislature attempting to stop the spread of weapons in this society that could lend themselves to violence. I know where your Senator stands. Your Senator has been one of the courageous and eloquent spokesmen for fire arms control. But Mr. Nixon, despite calls for law and order, has avoided the issue of gun control. And I say the American people have a right to know, Mr. Nixon, where you stand and where you stand on every one of the great issues.

Mr. Nixon goes into North Carolina and says he supports the Supreme Court's 1954 desegregation decision but opposes implementation of that decision by the Federal Government. And then he goes up North and he has another message, and he says it's perfectly proper for the Federal Government to act, when the action of a local school board is subterfuge for segregation.

Mr. Nixon, I ask you where do you stand? Where do you stand on the Treaty? Where do you stand on gun control? Where do you stand on civil rights? Where do you stand,

Mr. Nixon? The public has a right to know.

My friends, I run on the platform of the Democratic Party, a platform that looks to the future, a platform which points the way if we cannot have reason and judgment for a political settlement in Viet Nam, a platform that points the way for free election.

I pledge as citizen, as Vice-president, and as candidate, and I pledge here in the presence of a dear friend and a great Senator and a man who has worked his heart out for peace, I pledge that I will do everything in my power when I am elected President of the United States to bring this war to an end.

If there is one lesson that we have learned, it is this lesson, that the policies of tomorrow may not be limited by the policies of yesterday. And if I am President, I shall apply that lesson to the search for peace in Viet Nam and all other areas of our foreign policy.

Let me say to our friends here today, no one has a monopoly on peace; and may I say your actions here are going to disgust the American people, that a vast majority of the American people are men and women of good will, men and women with security, men and women of peace. And I speak to that vast majority of the American people.

We have a fundamental decision to make, and that

decision will not be settled by shouting. It will be settled by reason. Shall we as a nation move forward towards an America of opportunity and justice, or shall we move forward towards a more peaceful and secure world, or where we abandon this commitment of fear out of emotion and move towards a divided society and towards a world increasingly threatened by nuclear war. I think the American people know what the decision must be. Some day men will look back at what the American people did in this tormented autumn of 1968, and they will look back at the Democratic nominee for President; and I hope that they will say that the American people faced their moment of truth despite fears and frustration and came through that moment affirming more clearly than ever before their faith in the country where all men and women, all humans can be treated equally in a country where many races, many colors, many creeds decided to live together as a family in community, in brotherhood and in understanding.

And I want it said, regardless of the outcome of this election, I want it said then of Hubert Humphrey, that in an important and tough moment of his life, he stood by what he believed; and he was not shouted down.

My fellow Americans, the politics of this nation is too important to have this interrupted, to have it harangued and harassed by those who no longer have any faith in the Democracy

of this nation.

We cannot tolerate the racists or the bigot, and we cannot tolerate the extremists, white or black; and we are not going to. But we can and we should encourage honest dissent, honest debate, honest discussion. What's my stand? Dissent, yes. Disorder, no.

Let's go on now and win this election for the people in November.

Thank you very much.

(Applause.)

Chemlock

ERASABLE

PERMANENT

1 BOSTON RALLY

2 Summer and Washington Streets

3 September 19, 1968

4 Senator Kennedy. . . . In providing health care for
5 our citizens in this great nation of ours he has been one
6 of the outstanding and progressive leaders in meeting the
7 needs of our nation. His record is clear on this question.
8 And my friends, I have no hesitancy in urging the support for
9 the election of the Vice President of the United States to
10 the presidency.

11 (Applause)

12 Senator Kennedy. Think what the alternatives are: the
13 Republican candidate has indicated that he wanted to hold up
14 the nuclear proliferation treaty which Robert Kennedy said
15 was the most vital issue that we face today in this country.

16 (Applause)

17 Senator Kennedy. I think that the Republican candidate
18 who wants to hold up and slow down the integration of our
19 schools in the southern part of our country to deny full
20 education to all of our citizens in the southern part of
21 our nation -- that is what he has stated and that is his
22 record.

23 I think of the candidate for the third party whose
24 record has been a record of discrimination and against the human
25 progress (?) administration.

1 My friends, I think the basic and fundamental issue is
2 whether, in this nation of ours, we as a society are
3 going to be able to exist in peace and hope and progress
4 or whether we are going to be bound by fear and hatred.

5 The Vice President has stated that this is an uphill
6 battle. He has stated that this is a difficult campaign.
7 But I remember another presidential campaign of some
8 years back in West Virginia, where the polls showed a
9 candidate being significantly behind in that campaign and
10 he was able to successfully win and turn those polls around
11 and John Kennedy won in the West Virginia primary. And
12 I am sure that the Vice President is going to do the same
13 thing in the remaining weeks of this campaign.

14 So, Mr. Vice President, you are among friends in this
15 City of Boston and you are among friends in the State of
16 Massachusetts. These friends are going to work with you
17 in the final weeks of this campaign and we are going to
18 work for you in this election and they are going to work
19 with you after January to meet the problems that we face
20 here in home and bring peace in the world. So it is a
21 pleasure to introduce the next President of the United
22 States, Hubert Humphrey.

23 (Applause)
24
25

1 Vice President Humphrey. Thank you very much. Thank
2 you very much.

3 Thank you, thank you very much, Senator Kennedy. Thank
4 you Ted; thank you, very lovely Joan; Mayor Kevin White and
5 his lovely Catherine. I never realized that Mr. Nixon and Mr.
6 Wallace had so much support out here.

7 I have been hearing about the great crowds of Mr. Nixon.
8 I think today, Senator Kennedy, that you have surpassed
9 anything that Mr. Nixon has seen when it comes to crowds.

10 And Mayor White, and my friends from Cambridge, you have
11 surpassed anything Mr. Nixon has seen in his demonstrations.

12 Now, my good friends, Senator Kennedy, we are here today in
13 a district that has elected two great Congressmen. Senator,
14 we are here in the District of John McCormack, Speaker of the
15 House of Representatives, and we are here in the district of
16 Tip O'Neill, one of the great Congressmen.

17 I come here today to bring a message to a city that
18 always welcomed Democrats and to a city that has given to this
19 nation its greatest leadership. On November 7, 1960, a gallant
20 young Senator closed his campaign for the presidency of the
21 United States in this city. That night, Senator John F. Kennedy
22 addressed a closing rally at Boston Garden. He stated the issue of
23 the 1960 campaign and he stated it this way. This race is a
24 contest between the comfortable and the concerned between those
25 who believe that we should rest and lie at anchor and drift,

1 and between those who want to move this country forward in the
2 1960's. That was the message of our late and beloved President,
3 of the gentleman who honored this state, this city, and this
4 nation. And it is the same message that I bring to you today
5 -- move this country forward.

6 (Applause)

7 Vice President Humphrey. But we shall not move this
8 country forward if this nation of ours is to be plagued by
9 those who would deny free speech, if it is to be plagued by
10 those who would deny freedom of assembly, if it is to be plagued
11 by those who seek to shout down those who express the voice of rea-
12 son.

13 I must say that I think this is anything but convincing.
14 It is hardly disturbing, and frankly, it is ridiculous.

15 Now, we have raised a new standard of life in our America
16 and we have raised it not just for the poor but for every
17 American, for the wage earner, for the businessman, for the
18 farmer and the school child, and we have raised the standard
19 for all future progress to be judged by. We know the man,
20 Jack Kennedy, defeated in 1960 and we know what he stood
21 for then and we know what he stands for now. So eight years
22 later, the American people must decide what they decided once
23 before: Do we have the courage, do we have the common sense,
24 do we have the sense of decency to keep this country moving
25 forward? I think we have.

(Applause)

1 Vice President Humphrey. I come to this great City of
 2 Boston to speak to this tremendous crowd of decent Americans
 3 that want to see this county move forward and I lay the
 4 issue before the American people. When the American people
 5 understand what is at stake in this country, understand it
 6 by the candidates that run for office as well as understand it by
 7 those who seek to prevent us from bringing our message, I
 8 think the American people will make the right decision.
 9 I think they will vote Democratic in November.

10 In 1963, John Kennedy and I fought for and won what some
 11 young people out here are talking about today, the nuclear
 12 test ban treaty, to stop the nuclear explosions from the atmosphere
 13 to stop the spreading of deadly radio active fallout and we took
 14 this world one forward step. We took it away one step from the
 15 brink of nuclear destruction. In 1956, Mr. Nixon called an
 16 Adlai Stevenson's proposal for our nuclear test ban treaty a cruel
 17 hoax and catastrophic nonsense. But John Kennedy, like Hubert
 18 Humphrey, believed otherwise. Together we have achieved this
 19 great step forward toward peace. Today, Mr. Nixon, just as
 20 he did 12 years ago, refuses to support the Senate confirmation
 21 of a treaty that could be a landmark in our effort to gain
 22 peace, a treaty to stop the spread of nuclear weapons.

23 I know where Senator Edward Kennedy stands on this issue;
 24 I know that he stands as I do, for the ratification of that
 25 treaty to help promote the cause of peace.

1 And when Mr. Nixon says he opposes the ratification
2 this year, let the American people know and let them understand
3 that the failure to act now could mean the death of this treaty
4 forever. And may I say to those out here that are demonstrating
5 for peace, why don't you ask the Senate to ratify that treaty
6 and do something constructive for your country?

7 (Applause)

8 Vice President Humphrey. We cannot afford to play partisan
9 roulette with anything as serious as nuclear war. In my cam-
10 paign in 1960 and in the campaign of John Kennedy, he proposed
11 for the American people the Peace Corps, which became one of the
12 great achievements of this nation. Nixon called it fast and
13 flashy and charged it would be merely an escape hatch for draft
14 dodgers. Why the bipartisanship, lacking in conviction, he
15 poured ridicule and scorn upon this idea. Nevertheless, John
16 Kennedy said we would have a Peace Corps, I said we would have
17 a Peace Corps, I said we would have a Peace Corps, the Demo-
18 cratic Party said we would have one, and today we do have one.

19 To this day the Republican nominee has never stopped
20 his opposition. Whether it was the young or the old. His answer
21 was no. He attacked Medicare, saying it would do more harm
22 than good. He opposed federal aid to education when millions
23 of our young people were being denied an education. These are
24 some of the issues that divide Democrats from Republicans.
25 These are some of the issues that divide Muskie, Humphreie,

1 amixkammuk and Kennedy from Nixon, Agnew, and Thurmond.

2 Add that is what the issue is.

3 (Applause)

4 Vice President Humphrey. This week, the U.S. Senate
5 has been working its will on gun control legislation, attempting
6 to stop the spread of weapons in this society that could lend
7 itself to violence. I know where your Senator stands, because
8 he has been in the forefront. Your Senator has been one of
9 eloquent and courageous spokesmen for fire arms control. But
10 Mr. Nixon, despite his frequent calls for law and order, has
11 avoided the issue for gun control. I say that the people of
12 America have the right to know, Mr. Nixon, where you stand
13 and where you stand now on every one of the great issues.

14 Mr. Nixon goes to North Carolina and says he supports the
15 Supreme Court's 1954 desegregation decision, but opposes
16 implementation of that decision by the federal government. Then
17 he goes up north and he has another message. He says it is
18 perfectly proper for the federal government to act.

19 Mr. Nixon --I ask you, where do you stand? Where do you
20 stand on the key issues? Where do you stand on gun control?
21 Where
22 ~~MMY~~/do you stand on civil rights? Where do you stand on justice
23 Fortas? Where do you stand, Mr. Nixon? The public has a right
24 to know.

24 (Applause)

25 Vice President Humphrey. Finally, my friends, I run on the

1 platform of the Democratic Party, a platform that looks to the
 2 future, a platform which points the way, if we can but have
 3 reason and judgment for a political settlement in Vietnam,
 4 a platform that points the way toward the withdrawal of all
 5 foreign forces, toward free election open to all major factions.
 6 I pledge as citizen, as Vice President, and as candidate, and
 7 I pledge here in the presence of a great mayor and a great
 8 Senator, a man who has worked his heart out for peace, I pledge
 9 that I will do everything in my power when I am elected Presi-
 10 dent of the United States to bring this war to an end.

11 (Applause)

12 Vice President Humphrey. If there is one lesson that we
 13 have learned, it is this lesson, that the policies of tomorrow
 14 need not be limited by the policies of yesterday, and if I am
 15 President, I shall apply that lesson to the search for peace
 16 in Vietnam and in all other areas of our foreign policy.

17 (Applause)

18 Vice President Humphrey. Let me say to my friends here
 19 today, no one has a monopoly on peace. May I say with equal
 20 candor, my friends, your actions here are going to disgust
 21 the American people and it injures the cause for peace.

22 (Applause)

23 ~~XXXX~~ Vice President Humphrey. Thank goodness that the
 24 vast majority of the American people are men and women of good
 25 will, men and women of charity, men and women of peace. And

1 I speak to that vast majority of the American people.

2 (Applause)

3 Vice President Humphrey. We have a fundamental decision
4 to make and that decision will not be settled by shouting; it
5 will be settled by reason. Shall we as a nation move forward
6 toward an America of opportunity and justice, or shall we move
7 forward toward a more peaceful world, or shall we abandon this
8 commitment out of fear, out of emotion, and move toward a divided
9 society and toward a world increasingly threatened by nuclear
10 war? I think the American people know what the decision must
11 be. Someday, men will look back at what the American people did
12 in this tormented autumn of 1968 and they will look back at the
13 Democratic nominee for President, and I hope that they will
14 say that the American people faced their moment of truth
15 despite fears and frustration and came through that moment af-
16 firming more clearly than ever before their ~~fix~~ faith in the
17 country, where all men and women, all humanity can be treated
18 equally in a country where many races, many colors, and many
19 creeds decide to live together as a family in community, in
20 brotherhood, and in understanding.

21 (Applause)

22 Vice President Humphrey. And I want it said, regardless
23 of the outcome of this election, I want it said then of
24 Hubert Humphrey that in an important and tough moment of his
25 life, he stood by what he believed and he was not shouted down.

1 (Applause)

2 Vice President Humphrey. My fellow Americans, the poli-
3 tics of this nation is too important to have it interrupted,
4 to have it harangued and harassed by those who no longer have
5 any faith in the democracy of this nation.

6 (Applause)

7 Vice President Humphrey. We can not tolerate the racist
8 or the bigot and we cannot tolerate the extremist, white or
9 black, and we are not going to.

10 (Applause)

11 Vice President Humphrey. But we can and we should
12 encourage honest dissent, honest debate, honest discussion.

13 What is my stand? Dissent, yes; disorder, no. Let's go on now
14 now and win this election for the people in November.

15 (Applause)

16 Vice President Humphrey. Thank you very much.
17
18
19
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21
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24
25

FOR RELEASE: FRIDAY, P.M.
September 20, 1968

MESSAGE TO THE PEOPLE OF BOSTON:

Under the creative and dynamic leadership of Mayor Kevin White, the people of Boston are demonstrating that Americans can conquer the urban crisis.

Through your new administration, Bostonians have indicated a willingness to view city government as the most exciting of challenges.

I applaud such dedication and commitment. As former Mayor of a major city, and as liaison between the Federal and local governments for the past four years, I realize the importance of resolute action at all levels of government, and through private organizations -- in improving our urban environment.

Cooperative action, within the framework of our free enterprise tradition, can insure our economic prosperity. It can restore our urban-rural balance. It best utilizes our capacity to dare, to innovate, to change -- to respond to the ceaseless demands of a dynamic society.

I believe a Federal government truly responsive to the needs and goals of Boston -- and other American cities --

-2-

must reorganize itself. I believe it must perform with greater efficiency and dispatch .. by consolidating Federal agencies, and eliminating jurisdictional conflicts in our cities. Above all, the Federal government must encourage -- not frustrate -- local initiative and control.

To accomplish this -- to shake up the Federal bureaucracy, and build local initiative through judicious use of national power -- I believe America needs a strong and active President -- and a President who understands the urban crisis.

I have proposed a National Domestic Policy Council for the White House to expand the President's capacity to foresee and deal rationally with the crush of domestic problems ... and to insure a Federal bureaucracy in good working order, able to respond rapidly to local needs.

I have proposed Federal incentives to stimulate metropolitan-wide and regional district planning and to equalize essential community services, including Federal revenue sharing with appropriate safeguards.

I have proposed a National Urban Homestead Act, to help build low and middle income housing, and a National Urban Development Bank, financed through public and private subscriptions, to provide funds for the vital, although often risky, projects that hold the key to urban restoration.

These principles, and others I have recently set forth, do not provide quick or easy solutions to urban problems.

They do indicate the general approach I would pursue as President of the United States -- an approach I believe the people of Boston will actively work to support. I ask your help.

Together we can conquer the urban crisis.

John Roche DRAFT #1

9-17

Boston, Thurs., 9-19

One of the great things about being a Democrat is the nice people you are always getting into arguments with. Arguing with a Republican is like holding a dialogue with a tombstone. But we Democrats love to scrap.

Those of you who remember Mr. Dooley or who have read any political columns which featured him, may recall ~~that~~ the night his friend Hennessey, the bartender, saw Dooley shining up a pair of brass knuckles. He asked him if he was going out to meet some orangemen and Dooley replied: "No, no Hennessey -- I am just going to a Democratic unity meeting."

Since the Republicans believe strongly in doing nothing creative, they have little except personalities to argue about. But we Democrats are, by enlarge, people

who believe strongly in getting things done -- in the old American values of experiment and innovation.

[INSERT: input on accomplishments
of Democratic Administrations]

Fortunately, most Americans share our commitments to innovation and experimentation. Seven years ago, here in Boston, President Kennedy had a birthday party. In the course of thanking his friends, many of whom I am sure are here, he shifted in that marvelous way of his from frivolity to seriousness:

"I know that there is in some areas of the world and even in some parts of the United States an image of us as a fixed society. ... That is not my view. ... I go [to see Krushchev in Vienna] as the leader of the greatest revolutionary country on earth."

What he meant by that and what I mean by this too, is not that the American people believe in running around

throwing bombs, shooting up streets, or engaging in destructive direct action. Rather it is that we believe in the most revolutionary principle that has been loosed among mankind -- freedom of the individual, freedom from arbitrary government and freedom from mob rule.

In 1968 we Democrats have a two-front war on our hands -- we must save the American Revolution from the dead hand of those who prefer new jails to new houses. And from irresponsible demagogues who advocate mob violence as a false substitute for due process of law.

In foreign policy we also face a two-front assault. My newspaper friends are constantly reading my statements on Vietnam with microscopes to discover what they call inconsistencies. That is their form of recreation. The simple fact is that, unlike the Republicans (who have an "easy answer," nuclear war) and the anti-war (who have an equally "easy answer," pull out), we serious

Democrats have no pat response. We know what we don't want, and I am sure I speak for your distinguished Senator as well as myself when I say this.

We don't want nuclear escalation, and we don't want a shameful pull-out which would undermine the stability of Southeast Asia and the credibility of American commitments. Between those two polls, there is room for much discussion about tactics -- and honest Democrats can sincerely disagree. But the fact remains that Ted Kennedy and I have far more in common (despite our reasoned disagreement on tactics) than either of us has in common with Richard Nixon.

Do you recall what Richard Nixon said to the Southern caucus in Miami? The transcript of the tape (which, believe it or not, **they** tried to deny) appeared in a Boston paper. But in political terms, that was a century ago, August 7, to be exact. So, let me remind you of Mr. Nixon's unwashed statements on how to achieve peace in Vietnam.

Mr. Nixon said, according to the denied tape, that he would not "tolerate this continual ground war of attrition." What would he do? He had it all laid out. He would go to the Soviets and "broaden the canvas," that is -- and, again, I quote -- "we could put the Middle East in the fire. And you could put Eastern Europe on the fire. And you could ^{put} trade on the fire. And you could put the power bombs on the fire."

In other words, Mr. Nixon's "solution" to Vietnam is to sponsor a world-wide nuclear confrontation with the Soviet Union. In abstract terms, this has a great ring. But in realistic terms, Mr. Nixon's dream could easily turn to ashes -- radioactive ashes.

* * *

Under the creative leadership of Mayor Kevin White, the People of Boston are demonstrating that Americans can conquer urban ~~urban~~ crises.

With your new administration, you have indicated a willingness to view city government as the most exciting of challenges.

I applaud such dedication. As former mayor of a major city, and as liason between the Federal and local governments for the past four years, I realize the importance of resolute people at all levels of government, and through private organizations---in improving our urban environment.

Cooperative action is in our best free enterprise tradition, it can insure our economic prosperity. It can restore our urban-rural balance. It best utilizes our capacity to dare, to innovate, to change---to respond to the ceaseless demands of a dynamic society.

I believe present circumstances demand a far greater measure of state and local responsibility in our cities---together with less direct Federal control than now exists.

The central government can play a crucial role in our cities. It can define national objectives. It can set standards, and contribute a part of needed funds. But it cannot and should not handle all the intricate details of local planning and execution.

I believe a Federal government truly responsive to the needs and goals of Boston---and other American cities---must reorganize itself. I believe it should perform with greater efficiency and dispatch...by consolidating Federal agencies, and eliminating jurisdictional conflicts in our cities.

To accomplish this---to shake up the Federal bureaucracy, and build local initiative through judicious use of national power, I believe America needs

a strong and active President. I propose a National Domestic Policy Council at the White House.

^

More

Revised: The Federal Government should encourage...
present - local initiative and control.

I am going to put the resources of the Federal Government -- for the first time on a major scale -- behind local police forces.

I am going to put Federal funds behind the ^{Springfield} ~~Chicago~~ police force -- to help support their training and equipment, and salaries.

I am going to give you action -- not words, slogans, and irresponsible attacks on our courts or law enforcement officials.

I ask the people of ^{Springfield} ~~Illinois~~ to join me -- with faith in the essential ability of this country to cope with all its problems -- in building America so strong and free that no one will ever be able to tear it down.

- HHH -

I am going to help support your local police do an effective ~~work~~ job of protecting lives and property of all citizens.

Remarks
Downtown Rally
W.D. Hubert H. Humphrey Trial
September 19, 1968

TWX E. Murcia
TWX Boston

OTC 1.20

When a Democrat comes to Boston, ~~like~~ he knows he's come home.

And it's especially good to ^{come} ~~be~~ home with one of the ~~most~~ ~~respected~~ ~~and~~ ~~beloved~~ most respected leaders of the Democratic Party--your great U.S. Senator, Edward M. Kennedy.

Senator Kennedy and I ^{bring to} ~~have come to the people~~ ^{the} home of Democrats ~~are~~ a simple, yet a vital, message--a message that must ^{be heard in} ~~carry to~~ every city and town ~~at~~ this nation.

~~In 1960, our great President of the United States, John F. Kennedy,~~

On November 7, 1960 a gallant young Senator closed his campaign for the Presidency of the United States in this city.

That night, ^{Senator} John F. Kennedy addressed a closing rally at Boston Garden. And he stated the issue of the 1960 campaign:

"This race is a contest between the comfortable and the concerned, between those who believe that we should rest and lie at anchor and drift, and between those who want to move this country forward in the 1960's."

Those were the words of our late and beloved President.

~~We know the man who opposed Jack Kennedy, and the man Jack Kennedy narrowly defeated.~~

And we know the meaning of Jack Kennedy's victory ~~over~~ ^{in 1960}

The Democratic Party--under the leadership of John Kennedy and Lyndon Johnson--got America moving again in the 1960's.

We ~~have~~ raised a new standard of life in our America--not just for the poor but for every ~~xxx~~ American--wage earner, businessmen, farmer, school child, and housewife--a standard by which all future

progress must be judged.

(We know the man Jack Kennedy defeated in 1960--we know what he ~~xxx~~ stood for then--and we know what he stands for now.

(And so--eight years later--the American people ~~xxx~~ must decide: Do we have the courage--do we have the common sense--to keep this country moving forward?

~~Or, are we willing to risk everything that John Kennedy and Robert Kennedy believed in--worked for--and gave their lives for?~~

(I have come to Boston to lay this issue before the ~~xx~~ American people.

(And when the American people understand the stakes for this country--for their children and grandchildren--for all mankind, I do not doubt for one moment how the American people will answer.

(I have come to Boston to predict a Democratic victory this November.

(Every American must understand the stakes of this election.

(In 1963 John Kennedy fought for and won a nuclear test ban treaty--to stop nuclear explosions in the atmosphere--to stop the spreading of deadly ~~xxxxxx~~ radioactive fallout --and to take the world one step ~~backwards~~ away from the brink of nuclear destruction.

(In 1956, Richard Nixon called Adlai Stevenson's proposal for a ~~xxxxxxx~~ nuclear test ban treaty a "cruel hoax". And he called ^{Governor Stevenson} ~~xxxxxxx~~ proposal "catastrophic nonsense." --and I believe otherwise--and together

But John Kennedy believed otherwise--and we achieved this great step ~~xxxxxxx~~ ^{Toward peace.}

~~xxxxxxx~~ ^{Thank my friends, is what is at stake in this election.} ~~xxxxxxx~~ ^{In 1968--1968--} ~~xxxxxxx~~ Mr. Nixon refuses to support Senate ratification ~~xxxxxxx~~ of the treaty to stop the spread of nuclear weapons.

(I know how Ted Kennedy stands on this issue--and I know how I stand, ^{we} favor ratification by the Senate ~~xxx~~ at the earliest possible date.

I don't think the cause of world peace is served by dozens of nations acquiring deadly nuclear ~~arms~~ weapons which could turn some border incident, into World War III and ^{bring about} the destruction of civilization.

~~I don't think the cause of ~~the~~ world peace is served by Pakistan and India launching a nuclear exchange over Kashmir.~~

When Mr. Nixon says he opposes ratification this year, let the American people understand that failure to act now could mean the death of the treaty forever.

I don't think we can afford to play political games with anything as serious as nuclear war--with anything as serious as the possible ~~incineration~~ incineration of this planet.

There are ^{other} ~~many~~ stakes in the election of 1968.

There are ^{other} ~~many~~ issues which divide Humphrey-Muskie Democrats from Nixon-Agnew Republicans.

This week the U.S. Senate has been debating legislation to control ^{mail order} ~~the~~ sale of firearms ^{and to establish standards for registration and licensing} legislation to keep rifles, shotguns and ammunition out of the hands of criminals, the insane, the ^{pitiful} ~~mentally and unstable~~ irresponsible persons in our society.

~~We know what a terrible price this nation has paid because ~~these~~ criminals could purchase guns through the mail -- we know how vitally important it is to stop this horrible practice before any more lives are lost.~~

This legislation does not prevent responsible, law-abiding ~~citizens~~ citizens from owning and using firearms for recreation, ^{or} ~~for~~ sport.

^{or on farms.}
^{Passage of}
This legislation would be a major step forward in this nation's fight against crime and violence--and I ^{have} ~~I~~ ^{all} ~~support~~ support this legislation -- I ^{have} ~~am~~ ^{an} ~~advocate~~ advocate, its approval ~~at the earliest possible~~ by the Congress.

4

~~Mr. Nixon, despite his frequent calls for law and order, has never mentioned the vital issue of gun control.~~

~~He has never given~~
Your Senator has been one of the *brave and eloquent* spokesmen for firearms control.

Mr. Nixon, despite his frequent calls for law and order, has avoided the issue of gun control.

I say the American people have a right to know where he stands-- *and on this issue.* ~~I say the same is true that~~ *silence and evasion are not sufficient answers on this critical issue.*

Yes, my friends, ~~these~~ *these* are the stakes in this election of 1968.

Mr. Nixon goes into North Carolina and says he supports the Supreme Court's 1954 desegregation ~~decision~~ decision--but opposes implementation of that decision by the federal government.

And ~~then~~ *then* Mr. Nixon heads North and says it's "perfectly proper for the federal government to act" when the action of a local school board is a subterfuge for segregation.

~~I say the next president of the United States had better~~

And so I say again ~~for~~ *--to* all those persons who asked ~~President Kennedy~~ President Kennedy to get America moving again ~~all those persons who have worked for the~~ *--to* Democratic Party's achievements of ~~have worked for the progress we have achieved in~~ the past eight years-- *you* have a stake in the election of 1968.

Your decision
~~Our choice~~ is simply this: Shall we--as a nation--move forward toward ~~our~~ *One America's* society of opportunity and justice. . . shall we move forward toward a more peaceful and secure world. . . or shall we abandon this commitment out of fear, and move toward a fractured and divided society . . . toward a world increasingly threatened by ~~nuclear~~ nuclear war?

I stand behind the Supreme Court decision. The Civil Rights Act of 1964-- and I say these policies are essential in building a just and free America.

W 5/

(I am keenly aware of the fears and frustration of the world in which we live. And I know how easy it is to play on these emotions.

(But I refuse to do so.

(Some day men will look back ~~xxxx~~ at what the American people did in the ~~x~~ tormented autumn of 1968.

(They will look back at the Democratic candidate for President.

(I hope they will ^{say} ~~sak~~ that the American people faced their moment of truth and, despite fears and frustration, came through affirming more clearly than ever before their faith in a country where all men are treated equally--in a country ~~whixhx~~ where many races, many colors, many creeds and nationalities decided to live together in peace and freedom.

(And I want it to be said then of Hubert Humphrey[~] that in an important and tough moment of his life[~] he stood by what he believes.

(This is the course I intend to follow in the days ahead.

(I ~~hw~~ have come to Boston to ask your help.



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