



news release

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LABOR HAS HIGH STAKE IN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION VICE PRESIDENT HUMPHREY SAYS

Sacramento, Calif., September 25 -- Comparing his record with that of Richard Nixon on economic policy and labor issues, Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey said "it's about time American workers realized the stakes in this Presidential election."

Speaking to the California AFL-CIO Convention, the Vice President also proposed an end to the California grape boycott through negotiations and urged Nixon to join him in calling for the parleys.

Nixon, Vice President Humphrey pointed out, erred in assuming that the striking farm workers were covered under the National Labor Relations Act. "The spirit of what Mr. Nixon said is correct, established collective bargaining policies should apply. But the facts are they don't."

The Democratic nominee said the boycott was invoked since "every other recourse is foreclosed to these farm workers."

Vice President Humphrey said: "In four years in the House, two years in the Senate, and eight years as Vice President, Mr. Nixon failed to cast a single vote for fair labor-management relations legislation."

On the other hand, "For 25 years I have been in the middle of every major battle the Democrats have fought in the cause of human liberation," the Vice President said.

His text is attached.

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REMARKS BY
VICE PRESIDENT HUBERT H. HUMPHREY
STATE AFL-CIO CONVENTION
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA
SEPTEMBER 25, 1968

I've come to California to talk with you bluntly and frankly about the hard realities which confront this nation ... and about the challenges facing the greatest instrument of human progress ever fashioned by the hands of free men -- the Democratic Party.

There are at least five crucial reasons why the Democrats must win in November.

First, our prosperity.

I do not accept the Republican-Nixon "trickle down" theory of economic growth -- with all the benefits going in at the top and trickling down to the workingman.

I believe in fat Democratic paychecks -- not lean Republican ones.

I believe in the Kennedy-Johnson-Humphrey economic policies of the 1960's which raised personal income -- after taxes -- and after cost of living increases -- three times faster than during the Republican-Nixon year.

Let's look at what happened right here in California.

When the Democrats took office in 1961, unemployment of persons covered by unemployment insurance stood at 8.3 percent.

Last month -- August 1968 -- that figure had been cut by more than half to 3.0 percent.

That's the result of eight Democratic years of running this economy and making it the wonder of the world.

During the eight Nixon-Republican years personal income rose by only \$16 billion. Compare that to the \$27.2 billion increase the Democrats achieved during the past eight years.

Look at per capita income: A 23 percent rise under the Nixon-Republicans compared to a 35 percent increase under the Humphrey-Democrats.

I say every union member -- every workingman -- every person on a salary has a real stake in the outcome of this Presidential election.

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Second, the Democrats must win to bring peace in Vietnam and to secure peace in the world.

No one knows what the situation in Vietnam will be when the next President takes office.

We all pray that we shall have reached a cease-fire, with the killing ended, and with serious negotiations going forward toward a durable peace.

But if the war still continues on January 20, 1969, I make this pledge:

The first priority of the Humphrey-Muskie Administration will be to end the war in Vietnam.

But if the war in Vietnam ended tomorrow, there would still be tensions in the world we must face and overcome.

Today we can take a major step toward that goal and vastly increase our security in the process.

Pending in the Senate is a treaty which will stop the further spread of nuclear weapons. Eighty countries have already signed it.

Since the dawn of the nuclear age, this treaty is one of the most hopeful and important steps toward a world free of nuclear terror.

Unless we want to risk every border skirmish becoming a nuclear war, the United States must ratify this treaty -- now.

Third, we must go beyond the New Deal ... to open a New Day for all Americans.

Nearly all the goals of the New Deal have been reached.

We are now ready to reach New Goals and fulfill New Needs for the average American. And there is only one Party which has ever paid any attention to the needs of average America -- the Democratic Party.

I have proposed a practical and specific blueprint for action against crime and lawlessness. I have proposed putting the muscle of the Federal Government behind your local police department -- better salaries, better training, advanced equipment.

That's how I plan to support your local police ... and I say that those persons who resort to fear-mongering and slogans are leading this country to disaster.

I'm the only candidate who has ever managed a city police department and actually cleaned up organized crime and crime in the streets. And as Mayor of Minneapolis, I received the FBI award for effective law enforcement.

I have proposed to bring college and vocational education within reach of millions of American youngsters -- without bankrupting their families.

Costly? Yes, it will cost money. But, in the long run, it will cost far more if we don't make this investment in our greatest national resource -- your sons and daughters.

We will explore sharing Federal revenues with states -- to improve your local schools and local public services -- and to give your mayor the chance to hold the line or cut back on local property taxes.

Fourth, the Democrats must win to achieve unity, reconciliation and justice in America.

America means equality and opportunity for all. We cannot become two nations divided between city and suburb -- rich and poor -- black and white -- young and old.

Just as there can be no compromise on the rights of personal security and safety in the streets and in one's home, so there can be no compromise on securing human rights for every American.

I take my stand -- where I have stood for 25 years -- that we can only be one Nation, under God, with liberty and justice for all.

And I say it's time for someone to stand up to those persons who run for high public office by appealing to fears, prejudices, and racism. And I intend to do just that in this campaign.

The Democrats must win to protect the hard-won gains of American workers -- and to move forward toward greater prosperity and opportunity for all.

And I think it's about time American workers realized the stakes in this Presidential election.

We hear a lot about farm workers strikes. Earlier this month, Mr. Nixon was asked about the grape strike and the boycott.

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But Mr. Nixon wasn't very sure of his facts. He said -- and I quote -- "We have laws on the books to protect workers who wish to organize; we have a National Relations Labor Board to impartially supervise elections of collective bargaining agents ... "

Had Mr. Nixon done his home work -- had he known the real issue involved -- he would have known that the strike and the boycott arise from the lack of coverage for farm workers under the National Labor Relations Act.

The spirit of what Mr. Nixon said is correct ... established collective bargaining policies should apply ... but the facts are they don't.

May I say to the growers and grape industry affected by the dispute that if you would just follow the spirit of collective bargaining ... sit down with the union and begin negotiations ... the boycott would be over tomorrow. There is no reason for the boycott except that every other recourse is foreclosed to these farm workers.

I call upon Mr. Nixon to join with me in calling upon the growers and the workers to end this boycott by starting negotiations.

Such an appeal ... fully consistent with Mr. Nixon's earlier statement ... would benefit, not only the State of California, but the entire Nation.

I am prepared to have my personal representative meet immediately with the farm workers in Delano to develop this proposal. And this same person would stand ready to meet with anyone else who wants to reach a just and honorable solution.

Collective bargaining is an essential part of the American free enterprise system. Let's give it a chance to work right now.

Frankly, on the basis of Mr. Nixon's labor record of 22 years, one can only question the depth of his commitment to the goals of the American free labor movement.

In four years in the House -- two years in the Senate -- and eight years as Vice President -- Mr. Nixon ... failed to cast a single vote for fair labor-management relations legislation -- equitable regulation of welfare and pension funds -- safeguards for Davis-Bacon wage provisions -- adequate unemployment compensation -- or the relief of chronically depressed areas.

Mr. Nixon helped draft and pass Taft-Hartley ... and repass it over Harry Truman's veto.

Mr. Nixon voted to weaken the Minimum Wage Act by eliminating instead of expanding coverage for about 1 million workers.

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Mr. Nixon consistently advocated a labor policy which would restrict the power of union leaders -- keep government out of labor management disputes -- invoke governmental powers against unions -- leave unemployment compensation questions to the states.

I come before you under no false colors.

For 25 years, I have been in the middle of every major battle the Democrats have fought in the cause of human liberation.

We have won some battles -- and we have lost some.

And I have a few bumps and bruises.

But I look back and I know how far we've come -- and I know how we have brought this Nation forward -- usually against the determined opposition of the Nixon-Agnew Republicans -- and often against the personal opposition of their candidate for the Presidency.

So I intend to stump this country, until every American family understands clearly their choice in this election.

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

And I want it said of the American people -- that in an important and tough election -- they had the courage to go forward under the Democratic banner.

I have come to California to ask your help.

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(INSERT FOR AFL-CIO STATE CONVENTION SPEECH)

Sacramento, California

September 25, 1968

(after fifth point)

And I think it's about time American workers realized the stakes in this Presidential election.

We hear a lot about farm workers' strikes. Earlier this month, Mr. Nixon was asked about the grape strike and boycott.

But Mr. Nixon wasn't very sure of his facts. He said -- and I quote -- "We have laws on the books to protect workers who wish to organize; we have a National Labor Relations Board to impartially supervise elections of collective bargaining agents . . ."

Had Mr. Nixon done his homework -- had he known the real issue involved -- he would have known that the strike and the boycott arise from the lack of coverage for farm workers under the National Labor Relations Act. That Act must be amended to include farm workers -- the protection and provisions of the National Labor Relations Act should be available to farm workers. I shall as President ask for it.

Yes Mr. Nixon . . . established collective bargaining should apply, but the facts are that they don't!

May I say to the growers and grape industry affected by the dispute that if you would just follow the spirit of collective bargaining . . . sit down with the union and begin negotiations . . . the boycott would be over tomorrow.

There is no reason for the boycott except that every other recourse is foreclosed to these farm workers. Bargain or boycott -- that is the choice.

I call upon Mr. Nixon to join with me in urging the growers and the workers to get into sincere negotiations and the boycott can come to an end.

Insert

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Such an appeal -- would benefit not only the State of California, but the entire nation.

I am prepared to have my personal representative meet immediately with the farm workers in Delano to develop this proposal. And this same person would stand ready to meet with anyone who wants to reach a just and honorable settlement.

Collective bargaining is an essential part of the American free enterprise system. Let's give it a chance to work right now.

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September 26, 1968

KXTV - Channel 10 - CBS

Bill Windsor -- A Conversation with Hubert Humphrey

Sacramento, California

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Mr. Windsor. Mr. Vice President, you are campaigning for the toughest job in the world. Why do you want it.

Vice President Humphrey. Well, I have been a public man all my life. That is my adult life, since 1943, and I have been deeply involved in public affairs, in the affairs of local government, state and national government. I think I have prepared myself for the role of political leadership. I love this country, I love what it stands for in the world and at home. I think I have something I can offer it, not only the experience and the maturity which comes through service and through the experiences that I have had, but I believe that I have a vision of America as a country that can be strengthened spiritually, physically, economically, a country that can be united, that can really offer to the world for the first time a real sense of unity of spirit from a pluralistic society. In other words, we will be reserving our identities -- preserve them, yet at the same time, have a common goal and a common purpose. It is a calling. That is really what it amounts to.

Why does a man want to be a professor? Why would he want to be a man of the cloth, a minister? They feel a calling. I feel that, I really do. I feel that I can do something for my country and that I am prepared for it.

Mr. Windsor. As I said before, this must be the toughest job in the world. What qualities should the President of the United States possess?

Vice President Humphrey. Well, that is a rather difficult question for a man to answer objectively, because one views himself rather subjectively. I think that is inevitable.

I have my own concept of the presidency. I believe that the President should be both a teacher and a leader. He should not only follow public opinion or watch it, but of course be influenced by it. He also, of course, should make public opinion by his leadership and by his inspiration. So you are on the one hand teacher and leader and yet on the other hand, you are a student, a student of the people, learning from them.

I have kept in mind the idea of what I call the open presidency -- open to ideas, open to the people, setting up mechanisms wherein the attitudes and the opinions and the criticisms of the people can really get to the President and to the presidency -- the whole office of the President.

I believe that a President should be an active President -- not passive. I think he must not only seek to lead his nation, but of course to have leadership in Congress. In this day and age where America is so significant in the world, he must be a leader amongst the peoples of the world, be prepared to deal maturely and responsibly with the problems of the world. So it is an active President, a teacher president, a leader President, and also one, hopefully, that can engender the spirit of trust and confidence.

Mr. Windsor. We live in a society that is almost entirely different from decade to decade. What do you see as America's role in the latter part of the 20th Century?

Vice President Humphrey. Well, first of all, I think our role is here at home, to be able to set the example as to how a nation composed of many peoples can live together in peace and harmony and can work together for a constructive purpose. I don't know of anything that we can do that will be more important than that. We have a multi-racial society, not merely biracial. How can we blend these many peoples into one community and yet at the same time have each of the parts of that community be proud of its own identity, yet in that pride be willing to work together in common purpose and common cause? I think that must be the greatest thing that we can do.

Secondly, if we can demonstrate to the world that we have found ways and means of helping people to lift themselves out of abject poverty and deprivation. Remember that most of the children are poor. There are more people go to bed hungry every night than go to bed well fed, there are more sick than there are well, more illiterates than there are educated. So if we can set the example here of programs and policies and individual commitment of helping people lift themselves out of the despair of deprivation and poverty and unemployment and illiteracy, this would have a tremendous effect. Precept and example.

I am often reminded that at the time of the American Revolution, that idea of government by the consent of the governed, this idea of redress of grievances spread throughout the world without an American troop ever being sent any place. The power of the American idea made every crowned head of Europe uneasy. The people were aroused. It was the example of America that had the tremendous impact, the power of an idea.

Then the role, as I see it, of America overseas is that of being a partner and a good neighbor. We cannot withdraw from the world. We must share in the responsibilities of this world and we must help other people to help themselves.

We do not need to be the world policemen, but we have a role in trying to provide peace keeping in the world, because you can't have a better world in war and violence and turmoil. We have to have some way, some how, that we can make a contribution to a more peaceful world.

Mr. Windsor. Do you believe that we are off to a good start?

Vice President Humphrey. Yes. As a matter of fact, I think that we have done things that most of us at this time don't recognize. I think what we have done at home here in race relations is phenomenal. In the last ten or 15 years, we have progressed more rapidly than the preceding hundred or 200 years and very few countries have been able to do as well as we have done.

Our economic system is humane. It is a profit system, but it is a people system as well. This free enterprise system that we call capitalism has a quality of humanity to it and of humaneness to it that most people have never attributed to what we call capitalism. I think we have humanized our economic structure. I think that is a wonderful thing for the rest of the world to see. So we have made some progress. Then we are no longer an isolationist country. We are involved. We are involved in the world, we are involved in the United Nations, we have been a generous country. We have helped people who have needed help. We have sacrificed men and treasure for other people's security and freedom. I think we have done quite well. We ought not to be cynical about it. We really ought to be humbly proud of the achievements thus far.

Mr. Windsor. You say we have done quite well on the racial issue. Why have we had all of this trouble the last few years?

Vice President Humphrey. Well, we are going through a tremendous period of ferment and change and wherever there is great change, you have trouble. This is historically true. When we went through the period of mercantilism into the industrial revolution two or three centuries ago, there was violent change, when we went through the period where there were what were called the robber barons as they were once called in the late 1890's, early 1900's: when we came into a once more corporate structure with the trade unions, there was a great upheaval. I don't know if people remember. There were sit-down strikes, the power of the Army of the United States was called in to put down violence in labor disputes. That was the beginning of unionization, the beginning of our industrialization,

When you have changes like this, you have turbulence. There is really no more violence today than there has been at any other period of American history, to the contrary. The amazing thing is that we have had as little as we have had. I think that what you are seeing in many areas is that hope begets greater hopes and that greater hopes, sometimes, engenders restlessness and that restlessness sometimes breaks out into an intemperance and even into violence. This has happened before and it will happen again.

Mr. Windsor. Do you see any end to this intemperance and violence?

Vice President Humphrey. Yes, I do, as people learn how to adjust to the changes that come about. It is my view that in the not too distant future, we will begin to accept the fact that people are people, that they are not black, they are not white, they are not urban, they are not rural, they are Americans. And we are making a great deal of progress along that line, our young people particularly are beginning to understand this. And it is in the youth that the promise of America is to be found. Those young people, I think, are much more tolerant, much more understanding, much more forgiving than some of their parents.

Mr. Windsor. You say they are tolerant and forgiving and yet much of the unrest, much of the violence, is being done by the young.

Vice President Humphrey. Well, the violence I would not say are being done by the youth. The people that are committing violence in this country today do not represent the youth of this land. They represent a hand full of people that are rather destructive. I don't think they are trying to repair the system, they are trying to destroy the system. I don't know what they believe in, the violent ones. But the demonstrators, some of the peaceful demonstrators amongst our young people, yes, they represent a restlessness and young people have also been restless. More importantly, they have been restless about some of the right things.

They were restless to help people get a chance in life. They are restless about war. They don't like it. That is a good thing. I am glad they don't like wars. They are restless about injustices. When they see a person not being given a fair chance, they protest. That is good.

I would think it would be much more serious and of greater concern to us if these young people did not have this concern and did not have this restless spirit about injustice as they see it.

Now, of course, they are young and maybe as they grow a little older, they will be less restless. But in the meantime, they have made some changes that I think are good.

Mr. Windsor. You also said, Mr. Vice President that we are no longer isolationists. Does not much of the protest over the Vietnam war reflect a certain yearning, perhaps to return to the isolationism of yester year?

Vice President Humphrey. I think there is something to that. I think there are indications of frustration on the part of the American people. This is a part of the world that we are not accustomed of. We are essentially European-oriented. This is a war in which 500,000 young Americans are involved, but most of us are really not hurt by the war. I mean economically. We are hurt in our spirit, in our attitudes. But the war has not caused you to have price controls or wage controls, you have not had to have rationing, you have not had, well, millions of men being called up to the services. The numbers under the conscription or the selective service calls each month are relatively small.

There is a frustration, but I don't think there is what you would call isolation. There are some indications of withdrawal. That is what we have to fight against. That is what we have to make sure does not become a reality.

Mr. Windsor. You are saying now that America can't be policeman to the world. Does this represent a change from your earlier position?

Vice President Humphrey. Not at all. I have never thought America was policeman for the world. We have been a breadbasket for the world, we have been the teacher, we have been the doctor, we have been a part of the banker, we have been the engineer, we have been the scientist and the technologist, and at times, we have had to stand guard. But our role as being the policeman, just as the policeman, I think is an unfair characterization of America. I must say there may be times when we will have to stand guard, even in the future. I can't predict what the future will offer. I can simply say that we have national interests and vital national interests, and if those vital national interests are affected, then we are going to have to take whatever steps are necessary to protect them.

But we don't need to be and we have not gone around the world trying to put down every civil war, every revolution. We have been concerned about aggression and we ought to be, because aggression in the world is very much like violence in your streets. And just as you cannot condemn at home violence in your streets, you cannot condone abroad aggression in the world where nations cross borders into another nation and where the pattern of aggression becomes an accepted pattern of international conduct. That is not to our advantage. That is not to the advantage of peace. That does not serve anybody's interest except those who are willing to use force as a means of settling political disputes.

Now, that is not the way that we ought to want the world to be and we ought to take stands to prevent that. We have done that now. We have had to stand guard when there was nobody else in Western Europe after World War II. When the Soviet forces, the Red Army, were standing ready to move, we stood guard. Today we are part of a defense system in Europe, but not alone.

We had to stand guard once in Greece and Turkey. There was nobody else to be there. And I think we made the right decision. I think Americans can be very proud of the decisions of Harry Truman and the Truman doctrine in Greece and Turkey, very proud of the fact that we helped create NATO. The only problem that we have had is in South Vietnam. That is where some Americans have taken a very

strong and different view from the government policy. I guess you can say it was true also once in Korea. But I think now people believe that what we did in Korea was right and I think in the long run, people will believe that what we did in South Vietnam was right.

Wars for policy, over policy, are very difficult to understand. When we were attacked at Pearl Harbor, there was nothing else you could do but fight back. But we were not personally attacked in Korea, we were not personally attacked -- that is, as a nation -- in Vietnam. What happened was that we had commitments in both places because we have learned out of World War II that unless the free nations of the world are willing to stand together, that each of them would be picked off like an apple off the tree. We saw that happen once before. So we have tried to develop what we have called systems of collective security. And systems of collective security sometimes tell you under the contract, you pay off, you come in and offer that security.

But I must say that if Americans look back now on 1950, when we went to the defense of Korea, South Korea, I think most Americans would say we did the right thing. I don't think Japan would be like it is today had Korea fallen to the Communists. I think the map of Asia would be significantly different than it is. I think Japan, one of the great free nations of the world, might very well have gone under Communist influence. I think that is reasonably possible.

Could I just say that in Southeast Asia, I think many of our fellow Americans forget what has happened in Indonesia. Southeast Asia is a better place today because we have been there. Indonesia, the fifth largest nation in the world, three years ago was a Communist

Chinese Communism was practically in full control. Today that country has purged itself of that, at great cost, but it has done so. And one of the reasons it has been able to do so is because we stood guard at that little peninsula coming down there, that little finger pointing down at Indonesia called Viet Nam and the people of Indonesia knew that the Communist armies were not going to go unopposed by an American power. Had Indonesia gone to Communists with its fabulous wealth, Australia, New Zealand, and all of Southeast Asia would have been in jeopardy. Today you have a free Philippines, you have a free Taiwan, a free Malaysia, Singapore, Laos, Indonesia, and they are free countries. And that represents 250 to 300 million people. That is a significant population and a very rich and vital area of the world from every point of view -- strategically, politically, economically. And our presence there has given a greater degree of stability and security to that part of the world than it has ever had before. I think the real tragedy of the war in Vietnam besides the death and the loss of property and men is that people have not understood the stakes. And I think this may be our own fault. We maybe have not explained it like I am trying to do now.

I sincerely believe that whatever may have been the cost, our stand in Vietnam has been surely of some significant help to the lives of the people in Southeast Asia and to the stability and the security of that part of the world. And that is vital to our national interest. Because if all of Asia were to be Communist, if all of Asia were to fall prey to aggression, or at least all of Southeast Asia, the power balance in this world, which is very delicate today, would be thrown out of kilter completely and there is no way of predicting what the cost would be to this country even in terms of its own defense. So we are not in Vietnam just out of missionary zeal. We are there out of our own national interest. We are in Southeast Asia today because of our own national interest,

namely an Asia that is at least predominantly non-Communist is to our advantage.

(Excerpt follows)

Mr. Winsdor. Mr. Vice President, let's switch now to the campaign. So far, your campaign has been referred to as sputtering and a disappointment. Are you disappointed?

Vice President Humphrey. Well, it has been referred to that way. I have had many campaigns referred to that way. I am not disappointed. As a matter of fact, I think our news campaign is just about right. I think everybody realizes our convention was late, very late, that we had little time to get organized. We had to put the party back together after a very feverish convention in Chicago. I am sure you realize that it takes time to plan a national campaign. We have used that time. And some people may have called it a little sputtering.

But you know, again, I try to be a sensible man. I remember when the first jet airplane were put out, they sputtered a bit, too. But they worked. They carry most of the air passengers now. Some of them are grounded now, but they worked. Even the old DC-6 and 3 had a few bugs in them, and they had to get those out. But they worked.

It is an interesting thing to see how quick people are to criticize something that sputters. I have seen TV shows that sputtered but they got going after a while. I have seen some newspapers and news magazines that sputtered.

What I am saying is it takes a little time. But we are doing well. We are coming up in the polls and we are getting enthusiasm from people. The important day is not the 22 or 23rd day or 24th day of September. The important day is November 5. That is the day that counts. If on that day, you have the votes, then everybody will say, wasn't that a masterful campaign, if on that day, you don't have the votes, all the wise acres will say, well, if he had only listened to me.

You know, just a week ago or so, my University was playing the University of Southern California. Up until four minutes, we were ahead at the University of Minnesota. Then O. J. Simpson took over and we lost, 20 to 29. So the folks that went home five minutes before the end of the last quarter thought we had won and they were the ones that were saying that everything was great. They are sort of like the Nixon people. And the other people were saying the University of Southern California was sputtering. All of once, instead of sputtering, it went dashing. It went dashing down to the goal line and made another touchdown and made a few more points and the score made out with O.J. out in front. I am the O.J. Simpson of the Democratic Party.

Mr. Winsdor. President Lyndon Johnson has been called your chief drawback to the Presidency. How do you view this evaluation?

Vice President Humphrey. I think it is wrong. I think it is prejudice. I think it is really ugly and nasty. I don't think that is true at all. I think the President of the United States

has performed great service to this country and I have been very proud to be Vice President with him. I believe that the programs of this Administration have been good for this country. I have been asked many times by the reporters and so forth are you going to repudiate the President. Of course, my answer is of course I am not going to. I don't think one has to repudiate his own family in order to be a good man in his own right.

After all, President Johnson is responsible for Medicare. I am not going to repudiate President Johnson and Medicare. Mr. Nixon has done that. If he wants to be mean to the old people, that is Mr. Nixon's privilege.

Now, let me finish off here. President Johnson has been the author of more aid to education than any President in the history of this country. I know Mr. Nixon does not like federal aid to education. He always opposed it when he was a Senator and Congressman. If he wants to repudiate the President and federal aid to education for young people, that is his business. I think President Johnson has done admirably well and federal aid to education has served the young people of this country.

I think the same is true of water and air pollution. We ought to clean up the water and air used in this country. Consumer protection -- that is President Johnson, he is responsible for all of these great programs and a whole host of other things that are nothing short of phenomenal. And he has a good record on foreign relations. President Johnson, single-handedly, through one of his men, Cyrus Vance, stopped a war between Greece and Turkey. People have forgotten that. He took action in the Dominican Republic and today the Dominican Republic has had two free elections. The President of the United States has tried to the best of his ability to promote better understanding between the United States and the Soviet Union. We were very close to negotiations on offensive and defensive missiles as another way of slowing down the arms race and saving the American people an expenditure of billions of dollars and yet at the same time protecting our security.

And the non proliferation treaty, to stop the spread of nuclear weapons, vital to our national security. I was responsible for this treaty and Mr. Nixon says he is for it but he does not want to ratify it.

If I have to repudiate something, I am repudiating the Republicans.

Mr. Winsdor. Mr. Vice President, thank you.

Sept 26th Thursday

Excerpts from remarks made at KXTV , Sacramento, . . .

Mr. Windsor. Mr. Vice President, you say if elected, if the war still continues in Vietnam, your first priority will be to end the war. Do you think this will call for new policies, new techniques in Vietnam?

Vice President Humphrey. I can't say for sure. I can't really predict what we are going to find in Vietnam on January 20. You know, in December 1967, you had no way to predict that you would have the Tet Offensive, where there would be every district capital laid siege, siege laid to every one of those capital cities, every provincial capital under attack. December 1967 gave promise of being a rather peaceful year for 1968, and then what, came the Tet Offensive. Then in the Tet Offensive in Vietnam, Americans were led to believe that we had suffered a serious defeat. The defeat, of course, was essentially here. Actually, out of the Tet Offensive the Army of South Vietnam grew up. They were no mass desertions much to the surprise of the critics. The armies of South Vietnam displayed valid courage and combat effectiveness ~~xxxx~~. But more importantly, they did not quit. They did not desert, they did not fold up as some of the critics would have you believe that they were about to do. Out of that tragedy came a stronger South Vietnam instead of a weaker one.

Who can predict safely what it will be like? I have said, however, that when I become President, I will have a total reassessment of the situation in Vietnam and take a look with new advisers as to what our policy ought to be, what more we ought to do, what we can do at the conference table if peace has not been attained at that time. I think everybody ought to do that. Whenever you change managements, you ought to take an inventory, even if you change management at a TV station or a drugstore. You certainly don't take over the responsibilities of management without taking inventory. I am going to take stock if I am permitted to be President, not only in Vietnam but throughout the world to see

whether or not the policies ~~xxxx~~ we are following are relevant and helpful in the areas of the world where we have commitments; also to see whether or not we have over-extended ourselves. If ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ we have, we have to cut back. If we have not, we stay put. It does not mean you are abandoning policies. It means you are being sensible. It is very difficult to be sensible these days because people really, as they interpret your remarks, don't really want you to be sensible. But a sensible

man, any man, in business or government, will take stock of what he takes over before he starts to design new policies. In other words, let's see what we have, let's see where we are, let's see what we have and how it is working. If it is not working, we should feel no obligation to keep at it simply because a Democratic President -- Truman or Kennedy or President Johnson -- designed

it. It may have served its need at one time but no longer is it necessary. If we need new policies for new situations, I am going to have the courage to say so. If the old policies are relevant to the new situations, I am going to have the courage to say so. If we need to change our military or diplomatic tactics relating to Vietnam to begin an honorable peace, I shall

have the courage to do so. I think that is all it boils down to. I am not a prophet. I am seeking to be President.

Mr. Winsdor. It sounds very much, Mr. Vice President, like you expect to see some changes in the management of the Viet Nam war.

Vice President Humphrey, It sounds very much, Mr. Vice President, like you expect to see some changes in the management of the Vietnam War.

Vice President Humphrey: I can't say. I think we have very good management there. I am only saying what I think is a sensible expression, that when you take over management of a store, you take inventory, you look over the help, you see whether or not you have the right people, you see whether or not where your merchandising efforts are right, you see whether you need to change bookkeeping, you see whether you need to change advertising firm. Any man that does not do that will be bankrupt. Any President that does not reassess, re-evaluate, restudy what we are, what we have been doing, where we want to go, does not deserve to be President.

I don't think we ought to make big news out of it. What I am saying is that a new President comes in with new ideas, hopefully, studying the old to see whether or not they are relevant to the present and to the future. It is just that complex and yet that simple. Out of that complexity and simplicity, we ought not to have too much trouble.

FOR RELEASE: THURSDAY PM'S
SPECIAL MESSAGE TO THE PEOPLE OF SACRAMENTO
FROM VICE PRESIDENT HUBERT H. HUMPHREY

Ignorance is an alien force in America -- the enemy of everything we seek, everything we stand for. Poverty, the disadvantaged faced by minority groups, hunger, disease, crime, violence, are all traceable in some measure to educational deficiencies on groups and in individuals.

But I think I am telling you something you already know. The people of California have every reason to be proud of their fine educational system -- which includes the nation's most extensive system of higher education. The people of Sacramento have every reason to be proud of the four colleges located in and around your city. The two new Junior Colleges now being built are another sign of your commitment to full education.

You know that a complete educational opportunity means much more than the chance to sit in a classroom for twelve years.

--It means an education relevant to each student -- one which nourishes the individuality of every child, white or black, rich or poor, urban or rural.

-- It means an education which increases the capacity of every student not only to know facts, but to understand them. It means remedial education for the disadvantaged and the handicapped. It means special opportunities for the gifted.

-- It means educational opportunity that stretches from pre-school through college and is based on the individual's ability to learn rather than his parents' ability to pay.

--It means teachers, well-trained and well-educated. It means schools and colleges that are well-equipped and uncrowded.

Page 2

This is something we must provide, all of us, working together at the federal, state, and the local level. There is no excuse for avoiding our responsibilities in this field.

The cost of a full education for every American must be recognized as an investment that will be fully repaid. It is a cost far less than that we now pay for ignorance, incompetence, frustration and alienation. It is a price we cannot afford not to pay.

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REMARKS
VICE PRESIDENT HUBERT H. HUMPHREY
AFL-CIO STATE CONVENTION
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA
September 25, 1968

Maya Mannett

President

Ad Harkin

Tom Potts

Sen Harris

Gov Pat Brown

I've come to California to talk with you bluntly and
frankly about the hard realities which confront this nation
and about the challenges facing the greatest instrument of
human progress ever fashioned by the hands of free men --
the Democratic Party.

Mayor
Christo

There are at least five crucial reasons why the

Democrats must win in November:

Trickle ~~First, our prosperity.~~

Economy

I do not accept the Republican-Nixon "trickle down"

theory of economic growth -- with all the benefits going in at
the top and trickling down to the workingman.

I believe in fat Democratic paychecks -- not lean Republican
ones.

I believe in the Kennedy-Johnson-Humphrey economic policies of the 1960's which raised personal income -- after taxes -- and after cost of living increases -- three times faster than during the Republican-Nixon years.

Let's look at what happened right here in California.

When the Democrats took office in 1961, unemployment of persons covered by unemployment insurance stood at 8.3 per cent.

8.3%

Last month -- August 1968 -- that figure had been cut by more than half to 3.0 per cent.

3%

That's the result of eight Democratic years of running this economy and making it the wonder of the world.

In Calif During the eight Nixon-Republican years, personal income rose by only \$16 billion. Compare that to the \$27.2 billion increase the Democrats achieved during the past eight years.

9% - 32%

3 recessions
\$ 175 Billion-

Look at per capita income in California: A 23 per cent
rise under the Nixon-Republicans compared to a 35 per cent
increase under the Humphrey-Democrats.

I say every union member -- every workingman --
every person on a salary has a real stake in the outcome of
this Presidential election.

Second, the Democrats must win to bring peace in
Vietnam and to secure peace in the world.

No one knows what the situation in Vietnam will be
when the next President takes office.

We all pray that we shall have reached a cease-fire, with
the killing ended, and with serious negotiations going forward
toward a durable peace.

But if the war still continues on January 20, 1969, I
make this pledge:

VB Seal

The first priority of the Humphrey-Muskie Administration will be to honorably end the war in Vietnam.

But if the war in Vietnam ended tomorrow, there would still be tensions in the world we must face and overcome.

Today we can take a major step toward that goal and vastly increase our security in the process.

Pending in the Senate is a treaty which will stop the further spread of nuclear weapons. Eighty countries have already signed it.

Since the dawn of the nuclear age, this treaty is one of the most hopeful and important steps toward a world free of nuclear terror.

Unless we want to risk every border skirmish becoming a nuclear war, the United States must ratify this treaty -- now.

Third, we must go beyond the New Deal ... to open a
New Day for all Americans.

↳ Nearly all the goals of the New Deal have been reached.

We are now ready to reach new goals, and fulfill new
needs for the average American. And there is only one party
which has ever paid any attention to the needs of average
America -- the Democratic Party.

I have proposed a practical and specific blueprint for
action against crime and lawlessness. I have proposed putting
the muscle of the Federal Government behind your local police
department -- better salaries, better training, advanced
equipment.

That's how I plan to support your local police ... and I
say that those persons who resort to fear-mongering and slogans
are leading this country to disaster.

I'm the only candidate who has ever managed a city police department and actually cleaned up organized crime and crime in the streets. And, as Mayor of Minneapolis, I received the FBI award for effective law enforcement.

I have proposed to bring college and vocational education within reach of millions of American youngsters -- without bankrupting their families.

Costly? Yes, it will cost money. But, in the long run, it will cost far more if we don't make this investment in our greatest national resource -- your sons and daughters.

We will explore sharing Federal revenues with states -- to improve your local schools and local public services -- and to give your mayor the chance to hold the line or cut back on local property taxes.

Law, order - + Justice

- 7 -

Fourth, the Democrats must win to achieve unity, reconciliation and justice in America.

America means equality and opportunity for all. We cannot become two nations divided between city and suburb -- rich and poor -- black and white -- young and old.

Just as there can be no compromise on the rights of personal security and safety in the streets and in one's home, so there can be no compromise on securing human rights for every American.

I take my stand -- where I have stood for 25 years -- that we can only be one nation, under God, with liberty and justice for all.

And I say it's time for someone to stand up to those persons who run for high public office by appealing to fears, prejudices, and racism. And I intend to do just that in this campaign.

Like in Iowa
Farmers
plow straight furrows
with corn picker

Fifth, the Democrats must win to protect the hard-won gains of American workers -- and to move forward toward greater prosperity and opportunity for all.

And I think it's about time American workers realized the stakes in this Presidential election.

↳ We hear a lot about farm workers' strikes. Earlier this month, Mr. Nixon was asked about the grape strike and boycott.

↳ But Mr. Nixon wasn't very sure of his facts. He said -- and I quote -- "We have laws on the books to protect workers who wish to organize; we have a National Labor Relations Board to impartially supervise elections of collective bargaining agents ..."

↳ Had Mr. Nixon done his homework -- had he known the real issue involved -- he would have known that the strike and the boycott arise from the lack of coverage for farm workers under the National Labor Relations Act.

That act must be amended to ~~go~~ include ~~support~~ farm workers - the protection + provision of the

National labor relations Act should
be available to farm workers. I shall
as President ask for it.

~~The spirit of what Mr. Nixon said is correct....~~

established collective bargaining policies should apply, but the
facts are that they don't!

May I say to the growers and grape industry affected by
the dispute that if you would just follow the spirit of collective
bargaining ... sit down with the union and begin negotiations ...

the boycott would be over tomorrow. There is no reason for

the boycott except that every other recourse is foreclosed to

these farm workers.

Bargain or Boycott - that is the choice.

I call upon Mr. Nixon to join with me in ~~calling upon~~ *urging*

the growers and the workers ~~to end this boycott by starting~~ *to get into sincere*

negotiations.

and the Boycott can come to an end.

Such an appeal -- ~~fully consistent with Mr. Nixon's~~

~~earlier statement~~ -- would benefit not only the State of

California, but the entire nation.

I am prepared to have my personal representative meet immediately with the farm workers in Delano to develop this proposal. And this same person would stand ready to meet with anyone who wants to reach a just and honorable settlement.

Collective bargaining is an essential part of the American free enterprise system. Let's give it a chance to work right now.

Frankly, on the basis of Mr. Nixon's labor record of 22 years, one can only question the depth of his commitment to the goals of the American free labor movement.

In four years in the House -- two years in the Senate -- and eight years as Vice President -- Mr. Nixon failed to cast a single vote for fair labor-management relations legislation --- equitable regulation of welfare and pension funds -- safeguards for Davis-Bacon wage provisions -- adequate unemployment compensation -- or the relief of chronically depressed areas.

Labor Record

P

Mr. Nixon helped draft and pass Taft-Hartley ... and
repass it over Harry Truman's veto.

Mr. Nixon voted to weaken the Minimum Wage Act by
eliminating, instead of expanding, coverage for about one
million workers.

*Soc Sec - Add to
Medicare educ
Unemp
Comp*

~~Mr. Nixon consistently advocated a labor policy which~~
~~would restrict the power of union leaders -- keep Government~~
~~out of labor-management disputes -- invoke governmental powers~~
~~against unions -- leave unemployment compensation questions~~
~~to the States.~~

I come before you under no false colors.

my Record.

For 25 years, I have been in the middle of every major battle the Democrats have fought in the cause of human liberation.

We have won some battles -- and we have lost some. And I have a few bumps and bruises.

But I look back and I know how far we've come -- and I know how we have brought this nation forward -- usually against the determined opposition of the Nixon-Agnew Republicans -- and often against the personal opposition of their candidate for the Presidency.


So I intend to stump this country, until every American family understands clearly their choice in this election.

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

And I want it said of the American people -- that in an important and tough election -- they had the courage to go forward under the Democratic banner.

I have come to California to ask your help.

#

1 a little bit ashamed of myself, that is, I did, because I
 2 thought possibly that in this campaign when I got all through
 3 with it, I'd be sending Dick Nixon back home, but I don't
 4 know where he lives. So I guess I don't need to. But I don't
 5 know what that fellow wants public housing for when he lives
 6 in a Fifth Avenue apartment. You own the White House, you
 7 know. You ought to have a friend in it, somebody who --
 8 (drowned out by applause.)

9 I came out here in California for two reasons. First,
 10 to kind of steam up the supporters, get this campaign moving.
 11 And then I had a little quiet talk with Pat Brown. And I said,
 12 "Pat, I was down to see President Truman last week. And I
 13 said to the President, 'Mr. President, just what do you
 14 recommend?' he says, 'Tell the public the truth and give the
 15 Republicans --' and then Mrs. Truman interrupted." And you
 16 know what -- (Interrupted by applause.) frankly I'd give it to
 17 them, but I'm not sure they're worth it. And I got that advice
 18 from Harry Truman. I have been going like Gang Busters ever
 19 since. He really filled me with the enthusiasm, gave me that
 20 spirit. But I wanted to be doubly sure. These days of
 21 uncertainty and unpredictability, you cannot be sure that even
 22 the advice of a man as great as Harry Truman will suffice. So
 23 I said, I think I'll come out here and really find the man
 24 who knows how to do the job and knew how to do the job. So
 25 I called up my friend Pat Brown, and I asked him, "Just how
 26 did you put the wood to him? How did you do it?" And he's

1 been telling me all day long. (Interrupted by applause.)

2 Ever since Pat Brown finished off Dick Nixon, he's had to
3 be renewed every other year. There is the new Nixon. There
4 was one in 1952, there was another one in 1956. Then they did
5 a renewal job in 1960. Then Pat took off all the -- well, took
6 off all the fine points and all the polish in him in 1962.
7 There was another renewal job in 1964, and I'll be darned if
8 they're not putting on another coat now in 1968. (Applause.)

9 I just want to warn men and women alike, anybody that has
10 to be renewed that often can't be very new. And let me tell
11 you this, friends. Don't worry about the new one and don't
12 even worry about the old one. The one you got to worry about
13 is the real Nixon. That's the one you got to worry about.
14 (Applause)

15 And I've come here tonight to talk to you about men and
16 ideas. I've come to talk to you tonight about your interest
17 in this election. I hold an interest, yes, a personal interest,
18 but you have an interest also. And I come to talk to you about
19 some of the hard realities that this labor movement has faced
20 in the past and some that it faces now and is going to face in
21 the future. I think we're -- (unintelligible).

22 You know, I see what's going on in the campaign, I've read
23 all the bad news. All I've heard about, that I'm an underdog.
24 Well, that's quite a compliment to be an underdog in this
25 particular situation, I might add. But I remember when I was
26 an underdog back in my City of Minneapolis, when I ran for

1 Mayor. They said I couldn't win. Oh, there's a Minnesota
2 voter. They said, they said. Who are they? The commentators,
3 the political pundits. They said this young fellow doesn't
4 have a chance. He can't be elected. I just sort of disap-
5 pointed them. I just went on and won with the biggest vote any
6 Minneapolis Mayor won up to that time. And I think I can tell
7 you why, because I had the total, unqualified support and
8 endorsement of the labor movement of the City of Minneapolis,
9 and I have had the endorsement of the labor movement in every
10 campaign in which I've ever indulged.

11 In 1947, we did it again. And then I decided that I
12 should run for the United States Senate. And somebody in the
13 labor movement encouraged me, some of my other friends in
14 other areas of life encouraged me to make that, take that
15 stand. I was running against a popular Senator, a man who had
16 a hand in drafting important legislation, former Senator from
17 Minnesota, Joe Hall. And I remember that they said it can't
18 happen. He had been a good Mayor and a popular Mayor. They
19 agreed by then to that. But he's the underdog and the polls
20 show that he's losing. The commentators show him to be losing.
21 They show Truman to be losing, too. And in 1948 Harry S.
22 Truman and Hubert H. Humphrey carried Minnesota like it's never
23 been carried before or since. (Applause)

24 And I've played some underdog roles in the Senate, too.
25 When we introduced legislation, they said it couldn't be passed,
26 but we passed it with your help. What I'm here to tell you is

1 top dog, underdog, I'm no dog. I'm out to win this election
2 with your help and to become your President. (Applause)

3 Now, let's see whether or not you really ought to go to
4 work, because while I'm proud of the fact that our relationship
5 has been one of real friendship over the years, proud of the
6 fact that I carried a union card, helped organize, proud of
7 the fact that I carried on the worker's education program in
8 my state, helped organize the teacher union, hold honorary
9 memberships in so many unions, some of you may wonder. Proud
10 of all of this. The fact of this is not enough. The fact of
11 the matter is, what's your stake in this election? What does
12 it mean to you? The other day Mr. Nixon said he knew something
13 about the economy. I'll say he does. He put the monkey wrench
14 to it a couple of times. He knows a lot about it. And I
15 think I'm going to talk to you about it tonight, because let
16 me tell you that all of your hopes and ambitions will be for
17 naught, if you're without work. The strength of this American
18 economy is what's going to carry us through. All of the noble
19 ideals and ambitions that people have today, liberals and
20 progressives, whoever they may be, none of them will be
21 materialized unless we can keep this economy moving forward.
22 We better start talking some economics. We better start
23 talking about what our interest is in this in terms of our
24 living, of our income and of our paycheck.

25 You know, when the Eisenhower Administration was in, the
26 Republican Administration, there was a Secretary of the

1 Treasury there by the name of George Humphrey. Some of you
2 remember him. He was an illustrious man from Ohio. He was
3 rather conservative. He was in the vintage of McKinley, but
4 a delightful gentleman. And his hero was Mr. Nixon, and Mr.
5 Nixon's hero was George Humphrey. Well, no, I must say for
6 Mr. Nixon, that George Humphrey was an admirable social fellow.
7 I used to call him, because they got our names mixed up every
8 so often, I used to call him in order to clarify things,
9 Trickle Down George, because that represented his economic
10 philosophy. And I said, in order that you may know who I am,
11 I'm Percolating Up Hubert. There's a lot of difference.
12 (Applause)

13 Let me say to my friends in this hall tonight, labor and
14 non-labor, business labor, farm, whoever you are, that the
15 trickle down theory of economics builds trouble. In those
16 eight Nixon Republican years you had three recessions. There
17 was a loss of income of fifty billion dollars a year through
18 idle plant capacity, a loss due to unemployment of a hundred
19 and seventy-five billion dollars.

20 The other day Mr. Nixon said, "Why that fellow Humphrey
21 had ever gotten to be President -- ever gets to be President,
22 think of what will happen to you. From the time he entered
23 the Senate until he became Vice President, he introduced
24 legislation, that if it had all passed, would have cost the
25 taxpayers a hundred billion dollars."

26 Well, Mr. Nixon, I'm a piker compared to you, because

1 your kind of economics cost this economy a hundred and seventy-
 2 five billion dollars of lost income. My kind of economy helped
 3 this country get aid to education, and Medicare, and manpower
 4 training and Job Corps, aid to our cities, aid to our needy.
 5 That's what my programs went (Drowned out by applause).

6 So let's just lay it out. Let's just say it out. Like
 7 the kids say, let's tell it like it is. During those eight
 8 Republican years, during those eight Republican years, it cost
 9 -- the per capita income of the worker in this country, the
 10 family of four went up nine per cent after taxes, after
 11 adjustments and the cost of living. That was what the real
 12 take-home pay went up. In these eight Democratic years in
 13 which I have had a hand, the personal income for a family, or
 14 the family income for a family of four has gone up thirty-two
 15 per cent. Ladies and gentlemen, you can make your choice.
 16 (Drowned out by applause)

17 Yes, the choice is there. You know, somebody once said
 18 to me that we have physiological politics. Empty stomach,
 19 full head; full stomach, empty head. I hope not. I hope that
 20 every man and woman in this audience that has a mortgage knows
 21 you can't pay it on unemployment compensation, and you do. I
 22 hope that everyone in this audience knows that eight years of
 23 Republicanism that brought you only a nine per cent increase
 24 in your income as compared to thirty-two per cent under the
 25 Democrats tells you the difference between the two political
 26 parties, tells you the difference between Nixon and Humphrey,

1 between Agnew and Muskie, tells you the difference that you
2 have to take into account in this election.

3 Ladies and gentlemen, let's take a look right here in
4 California. When the Democrats took office in 1961, after
5 that hard fought campaign in which John Kennedy said to this
6 nation, "We must get this country moving again," what did he
7 find when he came in to be President? He found a rate of
8 unemployment here in the State of California of 8.3 per cent
9 of the work force. And what do you find today, last month,
10 August? The figure has been cut down to three per cent.
11 8.3 is what we inherited after eight years of Republican
12 economics. Today it's down to the lowest point it's been in
13 fifteen years. I think that again tells you what your stake
14 is in this election. (Applause)

15 And to put the facts even closer to you at home, personal
16 income in this State during those eight Republican years rose
17 only sixteen billion. Compare that to 27.2 billion that has
18 been the increase in this less than eight Democratic years
19 since 1961.

20 Now, you may love Republicans, and sometimes you may want
21 to say privately to a friend you are one. Sometimes it makes
22 you feel a little better. It just is a little more socially
23 attractive. But my dear friends, it's not worth eleven billion
24 two million dollars to the State of California just to say
25 you're a Republican so you can feel good. It isn't worth
26 that much.

1 So we're talking dollars and cents, and we're not only
 2 talking c-e-n-t-s, we're talking s-e-n-s-e. Dollars and
 3 sense, and it makes no sense for a working man that carries a
 4 union card to have a man sit in the White House that has never
 5 been your friend, that has spent a lifetime of public service
 6 being your enemy. And it makes no sense to put in an adminis-
 7 tration that has trickle down economics that will rob you of
 8 your income, that will permit unemployment to rise as they
 9 bicker and argue about what to do about it. It makes no sense
 10 dollar-wise or in just common sense, and we'll have none of it.
 11 (Applause)

12 I made that statement, I want to document it. I say the
 13 Democrats must win this election and you must help us win it,
 14 to protect the hard won gains of American workers, and then to
 15 move this country forward to a greater prosperity, to greater
 16 opportunity, to greater justice for the American people. We're
 17 not a content group. Hubert Humphrey and Ed Muskie are not
 18 taking a sleep. We're not resting on the laurels of yesterday.
 19 After all, the Nixon-Agnew Party, you just take a look at those
 20 three initials, N-A-P. That spells what you're going to get.
 21 The Nixon-Agnew Party has no record to come to you with. So
 22 we better think about what we're going to do to protect those
 23 hard won gains.

24 Now, I know that people say, well, how do you know but
 25 what he's changed. Well, I think there's only one way that you
 26 can really find out, to get any clear evidence, and that is as

1 Al Smith used to say, "Look at the records."

2 Mr. Nixon has been a little bit -- well, he's been a little
3 bit general in his statements lately, I would say. He's
4 floated up more balloons than he has ideas. Every time I see
5 him, he's going through a parade. Ladies and gentlemen, if
6 you want a President who knows how to be in parades, I can get
7 you one. You don't have to put him on the payroll. (Applause)

8 I like parades, too, and I like bands, and I like balloons.
9 But I'll tell you what I like more. I like a country that's
10 moving ahead, and I like a country that has leadership that is
11 sympathetic with the people, and leadership that understands
12 the contributions of this great labor movement to the United
13 States of America. And you'd better have that kind of a
14 President. (Applause)

15 You know, we hear a lot about -- well, before I go into
16 that, I just want to tell you. You know, Mr. Nixon was out in
17 the midwest recently, and he was making a speech to the farmers
18 out in Iowa. Of course last time the Republicans had anything
19 to do with farmers, the farm income dropped three billion
20 dollars. That's a fact. That's gospel fact, it dropped three
21 billion dollars. Any farmer that votes for a Republican deserves
22 what he gets, just deserves it. (Applause)

23 We had to spend eight years trying to regain that three
24 billion dollars that they lost, and we had. Farm income is
25 up. Net farm income is up fifty per cent. We've done some-
26 thing.

1 But you know something, Mr. Nixon is a great farmer.
 2 He went out there and he made them a speech and he said,
 3 "We're going to plow a straight furrow with that corn picker."
 4 I want to tell you, folks, that's something. I don't know
 5 how many of you dear friends have had any farm experience,
 6 but whenever you can plow a straight furrow with a corn picker,
 7 will you please enter the State Fair. You'll get the prize.
 8 (Applause)

9 Any man who doesn't know anything about that, about
 10 agriculture, ought not to be trusted with the agricultural
 11 economy. (Drowned out by applause)

12 Now, we hear recently a lot about farm workers strike.
 13 Earlier this month Mr. Nixon was asked about the grape strike
 14 and the boycott. But once again Mr. Nixon revealed his
 15 amazing fund of information about the labor movement. Mr.
 16 Nixon wasn't very sure of his facts. He said, and I quote him
 17 accurately: "We have laws on the books to protect workers
 18 who wish to organize. We have a National Labor Relations Board
 19 to impartially supervise elections of collective bargaining
 20 agents."

21 Now, had Mr. Nixon done his homework, if he had gotten
 22 off that corn picker and quit trying to plow a straight furrow
 23 with a corn picker, he would have known the real issue involved.
 24 He would have known that the strike and the boycott that he was
 25 directing his remarks to arise from the fact that there is no
 26 coverage for farm workers under the National Labor Relations

1 Act. He ought to know that. (Applause)

2 Since he took that, since he took that firm stand on that
3 issue, you know, he says he's taken a hundred and sixty-seven
4 firm stands on one hundred sixty-seven issues. I want to
5 tell you, those stands make a bowl of jello look like concrete.
6 He took that firm stand now, but he never got around to saying
7 very much about it. Well, let me say something about it. The
8 National Labor Relations Act does not provide for the protection
9 at all of the farm workers, and that needs to be amended to
10 include farm workers, the protection as they -- (Drowned out by
11 applause)

12 The protections and the legal procedures of the National
13 Labor Relations Act should be available to farm workers like
14 every other worker. Now, we're not talking about the family
15 farm. We're talking about the kind of agriculture that's
16 corporate agriculture, big agriculture, where there are many
17 workers. And I want to go on record here once again as I have
18 a hundred times, the National Labor Relations Act is in the
19 best interests of order, of an orderly economy. The National
20 Labor Relations Act should apply to every kind of worker that
21 wants to organize, and they should have those protections.

22 My friends, I want all to know, growers and workers,
23 industry and agriculture. I want you to know that when you
24 elect me your President, that I will send a proposal of
25 legislation to the Congress to amend the National Labor
26 Relations Act to include farm workers where they justly --

1 (Applause) -- justly belong.

2 Now, may I say to the growers and the grape industry, I
3 know you have problems and I know that you're affected by this
4 dispute very seriously, that if you would just follow the
5 spirit of collective bargaining, if you'll just sit down with
6 the union and begin negotiations as some of your members have,
7 the boycott would be over tomorrow. There is no reason for
8 the boycott except that every other recourse is foreclosed to
9 these farm workers. And the alternatives are very clear.
10 Bargain or boycott. That is the choice. And -- (Drowned out
11 by applause)

12 I call upon Mr. Nixon to join me in urging the growers --
13 he has a few more contacts there than I do -- and I'll encourage
14 the workers to settle down, to get into sincere, conscientious,
15 effective collective bargaining negotiations, and then that
16 boycott that everybody seems to be worried about will come to
17 an end.

18 Now, such an appeal would not only serve the best
19 interests of the State of California, but I think it would
20 serve the entire nation. We don't need to choose up sides.
21 What we need to do is to be right, to be just, and no man
22 today can honestly say that a migrant worker, a farm worker,
23 is being treated justly. He needs the protection of the law,
24 and when I'm his President, he's going to get the protection
25 of the law. (Applause)

26 I'm taking the time tonight to document my case, because

1 I keep reading that the labor movement are not yet enthusi-
2 astic about this campaign. I keep reading that somehow or
3 another there's not enough spirit in this campaign. Let me
4 tell you, I don't believe it one minute, and we're going to
5 get elected (Drowned out by applause).

6 But there's only one way to answer those charges, my
7 friends, and that's to put your organization to work to back
8 your code, to back every political education activity you have,
9 to get these workers out to vote, to carry the message to the
10 workers, and I'll tell you why. In four years in the House of
11 Representatives, in two years in the Senate and eight years as
12 Vice President, Mr. Nixon failed to cast a single vote or to
13 utter a single significant phrase in favor of fair labor
14 management relations. That's his record. He failed to support
15 equitable regulation of welfare and pension funds. He failed
16 to support the safeguards that we need for the Davis Bacon Wage
17 provisions. He failed to support adequate unemployment
18 compensation. He worked against relief for the chronically
19 depressed areas in this country. Mr. Nixon helped draft the
20 Taft-Hartley Law, and he voted to repass it over Harry
21 Truman's veto. Mr. Nixon voted to weaken the minimum wage
22 law. He voted instead of increasing its coverage to reduce
23 it. He voted to weaken the Social Security Act. He called
24 the Medicare program the cruel hoax. He has a miserable
25 conservative reactionary record and you know it. (Applause)

26 All right now, wait a minute. Listen. You haven't heard

1 the best part yet. Hold on. Listen. I do not come to you
2 under any false colors. I'm willing to take my stand. I
3 know that my stand doesn't please everybody. I have been
4 going around this country, and in every platform I've said
5 Mr. Nixon, get out of those parades and come on up here and
6 debate. I want -- (Drowned out by applause)

7 I'll debate him before the A.F. of L. - C.I.O. or the
8 National Manufacturers Association or his Fifth Avenue apart-
9 ment or out at Lake Waverly, where I live. Let him take his
10 choice. (Applause)

11 And that is not a gimmick. I'll tell you why I say this.
12 These campaigns are terribly costly. They're very exhausting.
13 Today we have television, the radio, the press. We have the
14 most modern communication the world has ever known. We face
15 also the most difficult problems this nation has ever known.
16 We live in a dangerous world. There are many issues that
17 confront us, race relations, management labor relations,
18 fiscal policy, foreign policy, national security. You name
19 them, we have difficulties. We have complex issues. I don't
20 think we do right by the American people by going around
21 conducting a circus. I think the American people today are
22 entitled to what Lincoln and Douglas gave the people in their
23 time. Those two statesmen at the time that this nation was
24 on the precipice of a war between the states, those two men
25 stood there and debated the issues, side by side from the
26 same platform, before the same audience. That sort of an

1 appearance, my fellow Americans, compels you to be at your
2 best, your best in terms of your manners, your conduct, your
3 best in terms of your information and your presentation. I
4 happen to believe the American people are entitled to the
5 best, and I want to see Mr. Nixon not conduct his kind of a
6 campaign of generous generalities and a plentitude of
7 platitudes with parades and balloons. I want him to come on
8 up on any platform, any place, at any time, anywhere, and
9 let us discuss the issues on national television. (Applause)

10 I'm not washing out before this campaign is over. Some-
11 body said to me the other day, you'll never get him. It's
12 hard to hit a moving target. But he doesn't know me. I'm a
13 old pheasant hunter and I've flushed out many a bird.

14 There are great issues to discuss, issues of peace and
15 war, and that issue bears down on the heart and the minds of
16 every person in this audience, and that is you -- oh, that's
17 right. We'll get to it, we're not going to miss a thing.
18 Just hang on. (Applause)

19 Every mother and father, every son and daughter is deeply
20 concerned about the dangerous and troubled world in which we
21 live. We thought a month ago that maybe there might be some
22 hope for a better world, at least in Europe, and then the
23 tragic invasion, that incredibly fiendish act, the Soviet
24 Union --

25 (Heckler: Chicago)

26 No, this is Sacramento. You're in the wrong town. And

1 that act took place. By the way, if you want some time, come
2 on down. I'll give you some of my time. (Applause)

3 Isn't this all part of the program? He was a little late
4 coming in. I had him in the first fifteen minutes and he was
5 a little late getting here. So you'll have to bear with us.

6 I want to talk to you seriously about this matter. The
7 American people want to be sure that the resources of this
8 nation can be used prudently and wisely, not only for ourselves,
9 but for others that are in trouble. No one knows for a single
10 minute what the situation in Vietnam will be when the next
11 President takes office, whoever that President is. Our Party
12 platform has laid out what I call a path towards peace.
13 Listening now to things that need to be done and can be done.
14 We all pray that the negotiations that are taking place in
15 Paris today, that those negotiations can lead to success. We
16 all pray that by the time the next President becomes -- takes
17 the oath of office, that we shall have reached a cease fire,
18 with the killing ended and with serious negotiations going
19 forward towards a durable peace.

20 I have had to be deeply concerned and involved about this,
21 because I'm a member of this Government. All of my life has
22 been devoted to the works of peace, the Peace Corps, the Dis-
23 armament Agency, the Food for Peace Program, the Nuclear Test
24 Ban Treaty. Each and every one of these opposed by the
25 Republican nominee, every one of them, bitterly fought by him
26 and roundly condemned by him.

1 Yet today we find ourselves in a tragic war. We find the
2 Republican nominee unwilling to discuss it in any way, shape
3 or form.

4 The Democratic Party battled it out in convention, both
5 within the majority and minority plank, and I believe that
6 the majority plank of that party represents intelligent,
7 prudent, responsible action, and I stand on that plank and
8 support it. But I want to make it very, very clear. (Applause)

9 Yes, I support that plank. I want to make it very clear
10 that if the war still continues, if our President, who likewise
11 wants peace and works ceaselessly for it, is unable to conclude
12 these negotiations successfully, that war still continues on
13 January 20th, 1969, and I am your President, I make you this
14 pledge from this platform, the first priority of the Humphrey-
15 Muskie Administration will be to search relentlessly, to use
16 every bit of power and authority within the office of the
17 presidency, to honorably end that war in Vietnam. That's my
18 committment to you. (Applause)

19 My friends, my friends, even if that war were over
20 tomorrow, the dangers in this world would not be over. John
21 Kennedy reminded us once that peace and freedom do not come
22 cheap, that most of us live out the rest of our lives in a
23 period of peril and danger and challenge, and he was a prophet.
24 The building blocks of peace come hard, the cathedral of peace
25 is not built overnight. Peace does not come to the shouters
26 or the talkers or the demonstrators. Peace, according to the

1 Scriptures, is this: "Blessed are the peace makers," not the
2 talkers, not the walkers, not the demonstrators. And we make
3 peace through many things, through the United Nations, through
4 the Peace Corps, through our aid to other peoples, through the
5 example that we set here. We try to make a step towards peace
6 when we ban the testing of nuclear weapons, which Mr. Nixon
7 opposed bitterly, and which I was one of the authors. One of
8 the proudest moments in my life when that treaty was signed.
9 John Kennedy handed it to me and a pen, and it is a matter of
10 public record, and he said, "Hubert, this is your treaty."
11 Because I have worked all of my public life in the Senate to
12 bring that about. Now we are at another phase where there is
13 a treaty resting in the Senate today that will stop the spread
14 of these nuclear weapons, where eighty nations have already
15 signed it, a treaty that we've initiated, that we negotiated,
16 a treaty that the Soviet Union itself has been willing to sign.
17 And that treaty languishes there in the Senate. Does it in
18 any way injure our national security? No, it doesn't take a
19 weapon away from us. It doesn't deny us to make more. All it
20 says is that there will be no other nations either have the
21 weapons, give them to them or have the capacity, the technology
22 to make them. Imagine the danger in this world today, ladies
23 and gentlemen, if nuclear weapons were in the hands of Ho Chi
24 Minh or South Vietnam. Imagine the danger to this world today
25 if Mr. Nasser had them. Imagine the danger in this world, and
26 we had to face up to it once, if Mr. Castro had them. We're

1 trying to stop the spread of these weapons of total destruction.
2 We're trying to lower the danger level in this world. It's to
3 our advantage. It's to our national interest, and that treaty
4 rests there in the Senate. And what does Mr. Nixon say. He
5 says he's for the treaty but not now.

6 Ladies and gentlemen, I must speak firmly, strongly, and
7 with all the depth, all the conviction at my command, that
8 treaty must be ratified. A failure to do so would be a terrible
9 blow to humanity. (Applause)

10 And that treaty must be ratified now. And I call upon Mr.
11 Nixon to quit this yes but politics. What he needs to say is
12 not yes but, but yes sir, get on with the job. That's what he
13 needs to say.

14 Now, finally, my friends, the final and the most important
15 thing that is before us is our own country and its future. Are
16 we going to be a divided nation, conflict and animosity and
17 bitterness and violence? Are we going to be a nation of people
18 that can live together as friends and neighbors, rather than
19 antagonists and enemies? We have one candidate in this
20 election who is an outright racist, and appeals on racial
21 prejudice, and he is no friend of labor. Any laboring man who
22 can find a way to support the former Governor of Alabama has
23 little or no regard for the union movement. He has not been
24 your friend and he has not been good for the working man. But
25 more importantly, he preaches a doctrine of separatism, a
26 dangerous doctrine. But at least he does it openly.

1 Now, the Republican candidate is not a racist. I would
2 never make that accusation, indeed anything but. But that
3 Republican candidate has made a strange arrangement with
4 strange bedfellows. The man that walked out of the Democratic
5 Convention in 1948 and saw the sign that said exit, when I made
6 my speech on civil rights, when the Dixiecrats walked out,
7 they were led by none other than Strom Thurmond from South
8 Carolina. He is known throughout this country for his racial
9 ideas, for his attitudes on race. He is known as a segre-
10 gationist. He is known as a conservative. He left the
11 Democratic Party and went to the Republican Party. And yet
12 this same man that left us in 1948 to run on the Dixiecrat
13 ticket and later on joined the Republican Party, the man that
14 left us because of my presentation of a platform plank on civil
15 rights, that man came in a hall not long ago, a little over
16 two months ago, in Miami Beach, Florida, where it said entrance.
17 When he was with us, he saw the sign that said get out, exit.
18 When he was with them, his Republican friends, he saw the sign
19 that said come in. And who did he come in with? He came in
20 with the nominee of the Republican Party. And it is open
21 knowledge, publicly stated, that he is the southern leader of
22 the Nixon campaign.

23 Now, ladies and gentlemen, what kind of arrangements were
24 made? The Chief Justice today is not being confirmed, because
25 for the first time in the history of this land, a fillibuster
26 is under way on the matter of the nomination of a Chief Justice.

1 Never before has it happened. I served in that Senate for
2 sixteen years, and ever since the decision of Brown vs. United
3 States in 1954, there's been a bloc of Conservatives in that
4 Senate, a bloc of Segregationists and Dixiecrats and Conser-
5 vative Republicans that have sought to limit the power of the
6 Supreme Court, that have sought to overrule the decision
7 either by the appointment of new judges that have their point
8 of view or by legislative action.

9 I worked in that Senate with the then Senate Majority
10 Leader Lyndon Johnson, when we killed five bills in one day
11 that were designed to overrule the Supreme Court. And now at
12 long last it's all coming again. And there's a new alliance.
13 Mr. Agnew, the Vice Presidential nominee, Mr. Nixon, the
14 Republican Presidential nominee, Mr. Thurmond, the doctor who
15 put it together. And I think you have to ask some serious
16 questions for yourself tonight. Do you want to turn back the
17 clock of time? That Court has been your friend. Mr. Nixon
18 talks about law and order and condemns the Supreme Court. He
19 talks about law and order and condemns the Attorney General.
20 Is this the way that you rear your children to have respect
21 for the courts and the law?

22 I think we need to ask also what kind of judges will be
23 on that Court if Mr. Nixon is a Republican nominee and the
24 Republican nominee is elected. What kind of a Chief Justice
25 will it be? It won't be an Earl Warren. No, no. One
26 Democratic Governor said he couldn't support me because I had

1 publicly stated that I thought the finest appointment that
2 President Eisenhower had ever made was Earl Warren, Chief
3 Justice of the United States (Drowned out by applause). The
4 next President of the United States is going to appoint many
5 judges. The judiciary is a separate and equal branch of this
6 Government. The attitude of judges, their knowledge of the
7 law, the spirit of the law as they interpret it is the law of
8 the land, just as much as a Presidential order or an act of
9 Congress.

10 My fellow Americans and my friends in the labor movement,
11 you better think and think twice, because that next President,
12 even if he gets a Democratic Congress to try to prod him on,
13 if he's a Republican President, can have a Conservative Court
14 that can set this country back for a decade or longer. The
15 next President will appoint a Chief Justice undoubtedly and
16 two to three or four Associate Justices, and that Court can
17 be changed for the next twenty-five years or the next twenty
18 years. We're dealing with important business. I have seen
19 these men at work in Government. I know the forces that are
20 there, that are trying to turn back the clock of time.

21 I hear Mr. Nixon say in North Carolina that he's for the
22 Court decision but he thinks the Government has implemented it
23 too firmly and too strongly. I hear him go to Iowa and hear
24 him speak again and say he thinks the Government ought to take
25 some action. You can't have it both ways, Mr. Nixon. This
26 country cannot be divided. This country cannot be two nations

1 separate and unequal. It cannot be a nation of the blacks and
2 the whites. It must be a nation of Americans, black and
3 white, no matter race, creed or color. (Applause)

4 So I ask you, so I ask you to join me and stand with me
5 and work with me. I intend to stump this country as long as
6 the breath of life is in me. I intend to go around this
7 nation until every American clearly understands what's at
8 stake, clearly understands their choice in this election. For
9 twenty-five years I have been in the middle of every major
10 battle, every major battle for progressive legislation, every
11 major battle that the Democrats have fought in the cause of
12 human liberty, for twenty-five years. I remember coming to
13 San Francisco when I was Mayor of the City of Minneapolis, when
14 William Green was the head of the A. F. of L., in 1947. And
15 I remember that he put his arm around me. He said he surely
16 would like to help me go to Congress, and he did. We have been
17 together a long time. And now is the time you need a man in
18 the White House that you know, and I need to have people back
19 me that I know. We've got some bumps. We've got a few scars,
20 because we fought the good fight together. But now is the
21 time that we can win the fight that counts.

22 I have a record of public performance, and I lay it
23 before the American people. I need your help. We must work
24 together to hold this country together. We must call upon the
25 goodness of the American people. We must call upon the
26 greatness of this nation. Never has there been so much to do

1 and never has there been such a great opportunity to do it.
2 I ask you to reach up to the stars with me, to lift this
3 country to new horizons. We don't need to go to the left or
4 to the right. We don't even need to stand in the middle. We
5 just need to look up and move this country forward.

6 And my fellow Americans, you give me the chance, if you'll
7 stand with me, I'll stand with you, and we'll move this country
8 to higher ground and we'll do the things that you want done.

9 Thank you.

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DUPLICATE CONTENT

KXTV SAC CAL

DEM FOR HHH DC
ATTENTION: KINGSLEY MURPHY OR JAN GAY

FROM JOH STEWART, ISSUES

THE FOLLOWING IS A SPECIAL MESSAGE TO BE RELEASED AFTER (UNDERLINED)
THE VP'S DEPARTURE -- AND ONLY TO THE LOCAL PRESS. REPEAT: PLEASE
DO NOT RELEASE UNTIL AFTER THE VP DEPARTS. IT IS FOR LOCAL CONSUMPTION
ONLY AND SHOULD NOT GO TO THE NATIONAL PRESS TRAVELING WITH THE VP
THE SPECIAL STATEMENT IS:

FOR THURSDAY PM'S RELEASE

SPECIAL MESSAGE TO THE PEOPLE OF SACRAMENTO
FROM VICE PRESIDENT HUBERT H. HUMPHREY

IGNORANCE IS AN ALIEN FORCE IN AMERICA -- THE ENEMY OF EVERYTHING
WE SEEK, EVERYTHING WE STAND FOR. POVERTY, THE DISADVANTAGE FACED
BY MINORITY GROUPS, HUNGER, DISEASE, CRIME, VIOLENCE ARE ALL TRACEABLE
IN SOME MEASURE TO EDUCATIONAL DEFICIENCIES IN GROUPS AND IN INDIVIDUALS

BUT I THINK I AM TELLING YOU SOMETHING YOU ALREADY KNOW. THE
PEOPLE OF CALIFORNIA HAVE EVERY REASON TO BE PROUD OF THEIR FINE
EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM -- WHICH INCLUDES THE NATION'S MOST EXTENSIVE
SYSTEM OF HIGHER EDUCATION. THE PEOPLE OF SACRAMENTO HAVE EVERY
REASON TO BE PROUD OF THE FOUR COLLEGES LOCATED IN AND AROUND YOUR
CITY. THE TWO NEW JUNIOR COLLEGES NOW BEING BUILT ARE ANOTHER SIGN
OF YOUR COMMITMENT TO FULL EDUCATION.

YOU KNOW THAT A COMPLETE EDUCATION OPPORTUNITY MEANS MUCH MORE
THAN THE CHANCE TO SIT IN A CLASSROOM FOR TWELVE YEARS.

-- IT MEANS AN EDUCATION RELEVANT TO EACH STUDENT -- ONE WHICH
NOURISHES THE INDIVIDUALITY OF EVERY CHILD, WHITE OR BLACK, RICH OR
POOR, URBAN OR RURAL.

-- IT MEANS AN EDUCATION WHICH INCREASES THE CAPACITY OF EVERY
STUDENT NOT ONLY TO KNOW FACTS, BUT TO UNDERSTAND THEM. IT MEANS
REMEDIATION FOR THE DISADVANTAGED AND THE HANDICAPPED. IT
MEANS SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE GIFTED.

CPH-WIH LA

DEM FOR HHH DC
ATTENTION: HAL LAUTH

WOULD SOMEONE BE KIND ENOUGH TO CALL THE CENTURY PLAZA HOTEL
AND GIVE THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE TO GLORIA CORRUTHERS, WHO IS
WITH THE VP.

GLORIA: HERE IS THE FINAL OF THE SACRAMENTO AFL-CIO FROM WHICH
YOU CAN PREPARE THE V.P.'S READING COPY.

DEM FOR HHH DC

CONTINUATION OF AFL-CIO
PX@P
CPH-WIH LA

X

DEM FOR HHH DC
ATTENTION: TED VAN DYK

FOLLOWING IS THE AFL-CIO STATE CONVENTION, SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA
SPEECH FOR THE VP ON WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1968

I'VE COME TO CALIFORNIA TO TALK WITH YOU BLUNTLY AND FRANKLY
ABOUT THE HARD REALITIES WHICH CONFRONT THIS NATION... AND ABOUT
THE CHALLENGES FACING THE GREATEST INSTRUMENT OF HUMAN PROGRESS
EVER FASHIONED BY THE HANDS OF FREE MEN -- THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

THERE ARE AT LEAST FIVE CRUCIAL REASONS WHY THE DEMOCRATS
MUST WIN IN NOVEMBER:

FIRST, OUR PROSPERITY.

I DO NOT ACCEPT THE REPUBLICAN-NIXON "TRICKLE DOWN" THEORY
OF ECONOMIC GROWTH -- WITH ALL THE BENEFITS GOING IN AT THE
TOP AND TRICKLING DOWN TO THE WORKINGMAN.

I BELIEVE IN FAT DEMOCRATIC PAYCHECKS -- NOT LEAN REPUBLICAN
ONES.

I BELIEVE IN THE KENNEDY-JOHNSON-HUMPHREY ECONOMIC POLICIES
OF THE 1960'S WHICH RAISED PERSONAL INCOME -- AFTER TAXES --
AND AFTER COST OF LIVING INCREASES -- THREE TIMES FASTER THAN
DURING THE REPUBLICAN-NIXON YEAR.

@AC/WIH LA

CPH-WIH LA

DEM FOR HHH DC
CAN WE CONTINUE MESSAGE TO GLORIA CARUTHERS C/O HAL LAUTH?
THIS IS CENTPLAZA GA PLS

AT WHAT HAPPENED RIGHT HERE IN CALIFORNIA.

WHEN THE DEMOCRATS TOOK OFFICE IN 1961, UNEMPLOYMENT OF PERSONS
COVERED BY UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE STOOD AT 8.3 PERCENT.

LAST MONTH - AUGUST 1968 - THAT FIGURE HAD BEEN CUT BY MORE
THAN HALF TO 3.0 PERCENT.

THAT'S THE RESULT OF EIGHT DEMOCRATIC YEARS OF RUNNING THIS ECONOMY AND MAKING IT THE WONDER OF THE WORLD.

DURING THE EIGHT NIXON-REPUBLICAN YEARS PERSONAL INCOME ROSE BY ONLY \$16 BILLION. COMPARE THAT TO THE \$27.2 BILLION INCREASE THE DEMOCRATS ACHIEVED DURING THE PAST EIGHT YEARS.

LOOK AT PER CAPITA INCOME: A 23 PERCENT RISE UNDER THE NIXON-REPUBLICANS COMPARED TO A 35 PERCENT INCREASE UNDER THE HUMPHREY-DEMOCRATS.

I SAY EVERY UNION MEMBER -- EVERY WORKINGMAN -- EVERY PERSON ON A SALARY HAS A REAL STAKE IN THE OUTCOME OF THIS PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

SECOND, THE DEMOCRATS MUST WIN TO BRING PEACE IN VIETNAM AND TO SECURE PEACE IN THE WORLD. (UNDERLINE)

NO ONE KNOWS WHAT THE SITUATION IN VIETNAM WILL BE WHEN THE NEXT PRESIDENT TAKES OFFICE.

WE ALL PRAY THAT WE SHALL HAVE REACHED A CEASE-FIRE, WITH THE KILLING ENDED, AND WITH SERIOUS NEGOTIATIONS GOING FORWARD TOWARD A DURABLE PEACE.

BUT IF THE WAR STILL CONTINUES ON JANUARY 20, 1969, I MAKE THIS PLEDGE:

THE FIRST PRIORITY OF THE HUMPHREY-MUSKIE ADMINISTRATION WILL BE TO END THE WAR IN VIETNAM.

BUT IF THE WAR IN VIETNAM ENDED TOMORROW, THERE WOULD STILL BE TENSIONS IN THE WORLD WE MUST FACE AND OVERCOME.

TODAY WE CAN TAKE A MAJOR STEP TOWARD THAT GOAL AND VASTLY INCREASE OUR SECURITY IN THE PROCESS.

PENDING IN THE SENATE IS A TREATY WHICH WILL STOP THE FURTHER SPREAD OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS. EIGHTY COUNTRIES HAVE ALREADY SIGNED IT.

SINE THE XXX

SINCE THE DAWN OF THE NUCLEAR AGE, THIS TREATY IS ONE OF THE MOST HOPEFUL AND IMPORTANT STEPS TOWARD A WORLD FREE OF NUCLEAR TERROR.

UNLESS WE WANT TO RISK EVERY BORDER SKIRMISH BECOMING A NUCLEAR WAR, THE UNITED STATES MUST (UNDERSCORE) RATIFY THIS TREATY --- NOW. (UNDERLINE)

THIRD, WE MUST GO BEYOND THE NEW DEAL ... TO OPEN A NEW DAY FOR ALL AMERICANS. (UNDERLINE)

NEARLY ALL THE GOALS OF THE NEW DEAL HAVE BEEN REACHED.

WE ARE NOW READY TO REACH NEW GOALS, AND FULFILL NEW NEEDS FOR THE AVERAGE AMERICAN. AND THERE IS ONLY ONE PARTY WHICH HAS EVER PAID ANY ATTENTION TO THE NEEDS OF AVERAGE AMERICA --- THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

I HAVE PROPOSED A PRACTICAL AND SPECIFIC BLUEPRINT FOR ACTION AGAINST CRIME AND LAWLESSNESS. I HAVE PROPOSED PUTTING THE MUSCLE OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT BEHIND YOUR LOCAL POLICE DEPARTMENT -- BETTER SALARIES, BETTER TRAINING, ADVANCED EQUIPMENT.

THAT'S HOW I PLAN TO SUPPORT YOUR LOCAL POLICE ... AND I SAY THAT THOSE PERSONS WHO RESORT TO FEAR-MONGERING AND SLOGANS ARE LEADING THIS COUNTRY TO DISASTER.

I'M THE ONLY CANDIDATE WHO HAS EVER MANAGED A CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT AND ACTUALLY CLEANED UP ORGANIZED CRIME AND CRIME IN THE STREETS. AND AS MAYOR OF MINNEAPOLIS, I RECEIVED THE FBI AWARD FOR EFFECTIVE LAW ENFORCEMENT.

I HAVE PROPOSED TO BRING COLLEGE AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION WITHIN REACH OF MILLIONS OF AMERICAN YOUNGSTERS -- WITHOUT BANKRUPTING THEIR FAMILIES.

COSTLY? YES, IT WILL COST MONEY. BUT, IN THE LONG RUN, IT WILL COST FAR MORE IF WE DON'T (UNDERLINE) MAKE THIS INVESTMENT IN OUR GREATEST NATIONAL RESOURCE -- YOUR SONS AND DAUGHTERS.

END OF AFL CIO SAVRAMENTO
FOR TE THIS IS NOT REPEAT NOT THE END A, CXXX AM CONTINUING
ON SECOND TAPE PLEASE HOLD
MAY I QUESTION ONE ITEM GA PLS

YES WHICH ITEM

WE SEEM TO BE MISSING THE FIRST PART OF THE TEXT IT BEGINS WITH
AT WHAT HAPPENED RIGHT HERE IN CALIF.

I WAS SENDING TEXT AND YOU BROKE CONNECTINON ABOUT 15 MINS AGO
WHEN I PICKED UP AT POINT YOU REFER WE LOST ABOUT 5 WORDS IN THAT
PARA WHICH I WILL GIVE YOU WILL YOU CHECK EARLIER TWX FOR
BEGINNING OF TEXT MARKED ATTN HAL LAUTH, MESSAGE FOR GLORIA
CARUTHERS

MIN PLSIIS THIS THE PARTY SENDING

WE RECIEVED A PARA WHCI WHICH READS

I BELIEVE IN THE KENEDY JOHNSON HUMPHREY ECONOMIC ZZOPH-WIH LA
OK BUT DIDNT YOU GET 5 PARAS BEFO THAT ONE? YES WE DID BUT
THE END OF THE PARA AFTER THAT PARA THE TEXT STARTS WITH
H AT WHAT HAPPENED @ TE IN CAL I F AND IT DOSENT MAKE
SENS E RIGHT THAT PARA SHOULD READ

LET'S LOOK AT WHAT HAPPENED RIGHT HERE IN CALIFORNIA.
GREAT WE NOW HAVE IT GA PLS

DEM FOR HHH DC

CONTINUATION OF AFL-CIO STATE CONVENTION TEXT
SACRAMD@TO, SEPTEMBER 25, L968

WE WILL EXPLORE SHARING FEDERAL REVENUES WITH STATE@ -- TO
IMPROVE YOUR LOCA@ SCHOOLS AND @OCAL PUBLIC SERVICES -- AND TO GIVE
YOUR MAYOR THE CHANCE TO HOLD THE LINE OR CUT BACK ON LOCAL PROPERTY
TAXES.

FOURTH, THE DEMOCRATS MUST WIN TO ACHIEVE UNITY, RECONCILIATION
AND JUSTICE IN AMERICA. (UNDERLINE SENTENCE)

"AMERICA MEANS EQUALITY AND OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL. WE CANNOT
BECOME TWO NATIONS DIVIDED BETWEEN CITY AND SUBURB -- RICH AND POOR--
BLACK AND WHITE -- YOUNG AND OLD.

JUST AS THERE CAN BE NO BOMPROMISE ON THE RIGHTS OF PERSONAL
SECURITY AND SAFETY IN THE STREETS AHD IN ONE'S HOME, SO THERE CAN
BE NO COMPROMISE ON SECURING HUMAN RIGHTS FOR EVERY AMERICAN.

I TAKE MY STAND -- WHERE I HAVE STLOD FOR XXX STOOD FOR 25
YEARS -- THAT WE CAN ONLY BE ON NATION, UNDER GOD, WITH LIBERTY
AND JUSTICE FOR ALL.

AND I SAY IT'S THME FOR SOMEONE TO STAND UP TO THOSE PERSONS
WHO RUN FOR HIGH PUBLIC OFFICE BY APPEALONG TO FEARS, PREJUDICES,
AND RACISM. AND I INTEND TO DO JUST THAT IN THIS CAMPAIGN.

FIFTH, THE DEMOCRATS MUST WIN TO PROTECT THE HARD WON GAINS OF
AMERICAN WORKE\$ WORKERS -- AND TO MOVE FORWARD TOWARD GREATER
PROSPERITY AND OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL.
DEM FOR HHH DC

AND I THINK ITS ABOUT TIME AMERICAN WORKERS REALIZED THE
STAKES IN THIS PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

WE HEAR A LOT ABOUT FARM WORKERS T XXX STRIKE. EARLIER THIS MONTH
MR. NIXON WAS ASKED ABOUT THE GRAPE STRIKE AND BOYCOTT.

BUT MR. NIXON WASN'T VERY SURE OF HIS RXXX FACTS. HE SAID --
AND I QUOTE -- " WE HAVE LAWS ON THE BOOKS TO PROTECT WORKERS WHO
WISH TO ORGANIZE; WE HAVE A NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD TO
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HAD MR. NIXON DONE HIS HOMEWORK -- HAD HE KNOWN THE REAL ISSUE
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FROM THE LACK OF COVERAGE FOR FARM WORKERS UNDER THE NATIONAL LABOR
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THE SPIRIT OF WHAT MR. NIXON SAID IS CORRECT ... ESTABLISHED
COLLECTIVE BARGAINING POLICIES SHOULD APPLY. BUT THE FACTS ARE THAT

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SUCH AN APPEAL -- FULLY CONSISTENT WITH MR. NIXON'S EARLIER STATEMENT -- WOULD BENEFIT NOT ONLY THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA BUT THE ENTIRE NATION.

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COLLECTIVE BARGAINING IS AN ESSENTIAL PART OF THE AMERICAN FREE ENTERPRISE SYSTEM. LET7S XXX \ET'S GIVE IT A CHANCE TO WORK RIGHT NOW.

FRANKLY, ON THE BASIS OF MR. NIXON'S LABOR RECORD OF 22 YEARS, ONE CAN ONLY QUESTION THE DEPTH OF HIS COMMITMENT TO THE GOALS OF THE AMERICAN FREE LABOR MOVEMENT.

HOLD ONE MIN PLEASE

IN FOUR YEARS IN THE HOUSE -- TWO YEARS IN THE SENATE -- AND EIGHT YEARS AS VICE PRESIDENT -- MR. NIXON ... FAILED TO CAST A SINGLE VOTE (ULINE 2 LAST WORDS) FOR FAIR LABOR MANAGEMENT RELATIONS LGXXX LEGISLATION -- EQUITABLE REGULATION OF WELFARE AND PENSIO FUNDS -- SAFEGUARDS FOR DAVIS-BACON WAGE PROVISIONS -- ADEQUATE UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION -- OR THE RELIEF OF CHRONICALLY DEPRESSED AREA.S

MR. NIXON HELPD DRAFT AND PASS TAFT-HARTLEY ... AND REPASS IT OVER HARRY TRUMAN'S VETO.

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I COME BEFORE YOU UNDER NO FALSE COLORS.

FOR 25 YEARS I HAVE BEEN IN THE MIDDLE OF EVERY MAJOR BATTLE THE DEMOCRATS HAVE FOUGHT IN THE CAUSE OF HUMAN LIBERATION.

WE HAVE WON SOME BATTLES -- AND WE HAVE LOST SOME.

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BUT I LOOK BACK AND I KNOW HOW FAR WE'VE COME -- AND I KNOW HOW WE HAVE BROUGHT THIS NATION FORWARD -- USUALLY AGAINST THE DETERMINED OPPOSITION OF THE NIXON-AGNEW REPUBLICANS -- AND OFTEN AGAINST THE PERSONAL OPPOSITION OF THEIR CANDIDATE FOR TEXXX THE PRESIDENCY.

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I HAVE COME TO CALIFORNIA TO ASK YORXXX YOUR HELP.

END OF TEXT ABSOLUTELY

GLORIA -- THIS IS ROUGH WE'VE PROBS CALL AND WE CAN GO OVER

I WILL HAVE TAPE AT MY DESK. HELENE.

DID YOU RCV OK CPH

OK WE RCVD AND WILL DELIVER THE TEXT TKS END OR GA PLS

SACRAMENTO
AFL-CIO Convention

9-25-68

DEM FOR HHH DC

9/24/68

THIS IS KXTV SACRAMENTO

APOLOGIES FOR BOTHERING U, HOWEVER THERE IS AN INQUIRY FROM UR
ADVANCE MAN IN REGARDS TO THE REMAINDER OF TEXT TO BE SENT TO US
FOR VP HUMPHREYS SPEECH AFL-CIO, HE IS MOST ANXIOUS TO RECEIVE IT IN
ITS ENTIRETY. GPPLS

ARE U THERE ?

DEM FOR HHH DC

WE WILL BE SENDING IT SHORTLY CANNOT AT THIS TIME. PLEASE AWAIT
OUR CALL . WONT BE LONG.

DEM FOR HHH DC

TKS MUCH WILL DELIVER MSG TO UR PEOPLE. END KXTV

@

KXTV SAC CAL

DEM FOR HHH DC

ATTENTION: KINGSLEY MURPHY

WE CAN CONTINUE WITH THE AFL-CIO SPEECH NOW. WILL SOMEONE BE
KIND ENUF TO LOCATE THE FIRST PART WE TWKED TO YOU A WHILE AGO,
ADD IT TO THE PART WE'LL SEND NOW, AND DELIVER TO [.] K. MURPHY?

YES, WE HAVE FIRST PART AND WILL INCLUDE IT AND ELXX DELIVER TO
MR MURPHY. GPPLS GREAT.

THE ONLY OTHER WORD IS: PLEASE DO NOT RELEASE OR REPRODUCE THE
TEXT UNTIL WE HAVE CALLED WITH OK.

UNDEstand FULLY. OK NEAT.

2
DEM FOR HHH DC

CONTINUATION OF AFL-CIO STATE CONVENTION TEXT
SACRAMD@TO, SEPTEMBER 25, 1968

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I HAVE DXX COME TO CALIFORNIA TO ASK YOUR HELP.

END OF TEXT

#

WEL HAVE YOU RECEIVED? AND WILL YOU GET THIS TO K. M.?
YS YES HAVE REC'D AND WILL DELVER BABY YOU'RE BEAUTIFUL.

TKS AND END KXTV @

SACRAMENTO

AFL-CIO CONVENTION

9-25

X

DEM FOR HHH DC
ATTENTION: TED VAN DYK

FOLLOWING IS THE AFL-CIO STATE CONVENTION, SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA
SPEECH FOR THE VP ON WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1968

I'VE COME TO CALIFORNIA TO TALK WITH YOU BLUNTLY AND FRANKLY ABOUT THE HARD REALITIES WHICH CONFRONT THIS NATION... AND ABOUT THE CHALLENGES FACING THE GREATEST INSTRUMENT OF HUMAN PROGRESS EVER FASHIONED BY THE HANDS OF FREE MEN -- THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

THERE ARE AT LEAST FIVE CRUCIAL REASONS WHY THE DEMOCRATS MUST WIN IN NOVEMBER;

FIRST, OUR PROSPERITY.

I DO NOT ACCEPT THE REPUBLICAN-NIXON "TRICKLE DOWN" THEORY OF ECONOMIC GROWTH -- WITH ALL THE BENEFITS GOING IN AT THE TOP AND TRICKLING DOWN TO THE WORKINGMAN.

I BELIEVE IN FAT DEMOCRATIC PAYCHECKS -- NOT LEAN REPUBLICAN ONES.

I BELIEVE IN THE KENNEDY-JOHNSON-HUMPHREY ECONOMIC POLICIES OF THE 1960'S WHICH RAISED PERSONAL INCOME -- AFTER TAXES -- AND AFTER COST OF LIVING INCREASES -- THREE TIMES FASTER THAN DURING THE REPUBLICAN-NIXON YEAR.

LET'S LOOK AT WHAT HAPPENED RIGHT HERE IN CALIFORNIA.

WHEN THE DEMOCRATS TOOK OFFICE IN 1961, UNEMPLOYMENT OF PERSONS COVERED BY UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE STOOD AT 8.3 PERCENT.

LAST MONTH - AUGUST 1968 - THAT FIGURE HAD BEEN CUT BY MORE THAN HALF TO 3.0 PERCENT.

THAT'S THE RESULT OF EIGHT DEMOCRATIC YEARS OF RUNNING THIS ECONOMY AND MAKING IT THE WONDER OF THE WORLD.

DURING THE EIGHT NIXON-REPUBLICAN YEARS PERSONAL INCOME ROSE BY ONLY \$16 BILLION. COMPARE THAT TO THE \$27.2 BILLION INCREASE THE DEMOCRATS ACHIEVED DURING THE PAST EIGHT YEARS.

LOOK AT PER CAPITA INCOME; A 23 PERCENT RISE UNDER THE NIXON-REPUBLICANS COMPARED TO A 35 PERCENT INCREASE UNDER THE HUMPHREY-DEMOCRATS.

I SAY EVERY UNION MEMBER -- EVERY WORKINGMAN -- EVERY PERSON ON A SALARY HAS A REAL STAKE IN THE OUTCOME OF THIS PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

SECOND, THE DEMOCRATS MUST WIN TO BRING PEACE IN VIETNAM AND
TO SECURE PEACE IN THE WORLD. (UNDERLINE)

NO ONE KNOWS WHAT THE SITUATION IN VIETNAM WILL BE WHEN THE
NEXT PRESIDENT TAKES OFFICE.

WE ALL PRAY THAT WE SHALL HAVE REACHED A CEASE-FIRE, WITH
THE KILLING ENDED, AND WITH SERIOUS NEGOTIATIONS GOING FORWARD
TOWARD A DURABLE PEACE.

BUT IF THE WAR STILL CONTINUES ON JANUARY 20, 1969, I MAKE
THIS PLEDGE:

THE FIRST PRIORITY OF THE HUMPHREY-MUSKIE ADMINISTRATION
WILL BE TO END THE WAR IN VIETNAM.

BUT IF THE WAR IN VIETNAM ENDED TOMORROW, THERE WOULD
STILL BE TENSIONS IN THE WORLD WE MUST FACE AND OVERCOME.

TODAY WE CAN TAKE A MAJOR STEP TOWARD THAT GOAL AND VASTLY
INCREASE OUR SECURITY IN THE PROCESS.

PENDING IN THE SENATE IS A TREATY WHICH WILL STOP THE
FURTHER SPREAD OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS. EIGHTY COUNTRIES HAVE
ALREADY SIGNED IT.

SINE THE XXX

SINCE THE DAWN OF THE NUCLEAR AGE, THIS TREATY IS ONE OF
THE MOST HOPEFUL AND IMPORTANT STEPS TOWARD A WORLD FREE OF
NUCLEAR TERROR.

UNLESS WE WANT TO RISK EVERY BORDER SKIRMISH BECOMING A
NUCLEAR WAR, THE UNITED STATES MUST (UNDERSCORE) RATIFY THIS
TREATY --- NOW. (UNDERLINE)

THIRD, WE MUST GO BEYOND THE NEW DEAL ... TO OPEN A NEW DAY
FOR ALL AMERICANS. (UNDERLINE)

NEARLY ALL THE GOALS OF THE NEW DEAL HAVE BEEN REACHED.

WE ARE NOW READY TO REACH NEW GOALS, AND FULFILL NEW NEEDS
FOR THE AVERAGE AMERICAN. AND THERE IS ONLY ONE PARTY WHICH HAS
EVER PAID ANY ATTENTION TO THE NEEDS OF AVERAGE AMERICA ---
THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

I HAVE PROPOSED A PRACTICAL AND SPECIFIC BLUEPRINT FOR
ACTION AGAINST CRIME AND LAWLESSNESS. I HAVE PROPOSED PUTTING
THE MUSCLE OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT BEHIND YOUR LOCAL POLICE
DEPARTMENT -- BETTER SALARIES, BETTER TRAINING, ADVANCED
EQUIPMENT. T

THAT'S HOW I PLAN TO SUPPORT YOUR LOCAL POLICE ... AND I
SAY THAT THOSE PERSONS WHO RESORT TO FEAR-MONGERING AND
SLOGANS ARE LEADING THIS COUNTRY TO DISASTER.

I'M THE ONLY CANDIDATE WHO HAS EVER MANAGED A CITY POLICE
DEPARTMENT AND ACTUALLY CLEANED UP ORGANIZED CRIME AND CRIME
IN THE STREETS. AND AS MAYOR OF MINNEAPOLIS, I RECEIVED THE
FBI AWARD FOR EFFECTIVE LAW ENFORCEMENT.

I HAVE PROPOSED TO BRING COLLEGE AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION
WITHIN REACH OF MILLIONS OF AMERICAN YOUNGSTERS -- WITHOUT
BANKRUPTING THEIR FAMILIES.

COSTLY? YES, IT WILL COST MONEY. BUT, IN THE LONG RUN,
IT WILL COST FAR MORE IF WE DON'T (UNDERLINE) MAKE THIS
INVESTMENT IN OUR GREATEST NATIONAL RESOURCE -- YOUR SONS
DAUGHTERS.

CONTINUATION OF AFL-CIO STATE CONVENTION TEXT
SACRAMENTO, SEPTEMBER 25, 1968

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JUST AS THERE CAN BE NO COMPROMISE ON THE RIGHTS OF PERSONAL SECURITY AND SAFETY IN THE STREETS AND IN ONE'S HOME, SO THERE CAN BE NO COMPROMISE ON SECURING HUMAN RIGHTS FOR EVERY AMERICAN.

I TAKE MY STAND -- WHERE I HAVE STOOD FOR XXX STOOD FOR 25 YEARS -- THAT WE CAN ONLY BE ON NATION, UNDER GOD, WITH LIBERTY AND JUSTICE FOR ALL.

AND I SAY IT'S TIME FOR SOMEONE TO STAND UP TO THOSE PERSONS WHO RUN FOR HIGH PUBLIC OFFICE BY APPEALING TO FEARS, PREJUDICES, AND RACISM. AND I INTEND TO DO JUST THAT IN THIS CAMPAIGN.

FIFTH, THE DEMOCRATS MUST WIN TO PROTECT THE HARD-WON GAINS OF AMERICAN WORKERS -- AND TO MOVE FORWARD TOWARD GREATER PROSPERITY AND OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL. (UNDERLINE ENTIRE SENTENCE)

WE MUST, IN PARTICULAR, EXTEND THE PROTECTION OF THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS ACT TO COVER AGRICULTURAL WORKERS.

IN THE EARLY 1950'S I HELD THE FIRST CONGRESSIONAL HEARINGS ON THIS SUBJECT -- I SAY IT'S TIME TO PASS THIS LONG-DELAYED, LONG-OVERDUE REFORM.

WE HEAR A LOT ABOUT GRAPE BOYCOTTS IN CALIFORNIA. LET ME SAY ONLY THIS: IF AGRICULTURAL FARM WORKERS WERE COVERED BY THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS ACT, CESAR CHAVEZ AND HIS COURAGEOUS STRIKERS WOULD NOT HAVE TO RESORT TO BOYCOTTS -- WE COULD WORK OUT A SETTLEMENT UNDER THE PROTECTION OF THE LAW.

SO I HAVE SAID -- AND I REPEAT IT NOW -- UNTIL THE AGRICULTURAL WORKERS HAVE THIS PROTECTION, I SUPPORT THEIR CAMPAIGN TO WIN UNION RECOGNITION AND THE RIGHTS OF COLLECTIVE BARGAINING.

AS PRESIDENT, I WOULD ALSO ACT TO CUT DOWN THE "GREEN CARD" COMMUTER TRAFFIC WHICH SERVES TO DEPRESS WAGES AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT FOR AMERICAN WORKERS.

BUT I WOULD ALSO SEE THAT SMALL FAMILY FARMS WERE PROTECTED -- SO THAT THESE OWNERS COULD CONTINUE TO SURVIVE IN OUR PRESENT ECONOMIC STRUCTURE.

NO MATTER WHAT HE SAYS TODAY, MR. NIXON'S PUBLIC RECORD FOR 22 YEARS CONDEMNS HIM AS AN ENEMY OF LABOR AND AN ENEMY OF THE WORKINGMAN. (UNDERLINE FROM CONDEMNS TO WORKINGMAN)

+ Chan starts - August 1968 - Not a reasonable price -
+ Any Review of Chavez =
+ Prohibit on Tubney about him out -

A

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AND GEORGE WALLACE.

GEORGE WALLACE SAYS HE IS A FRIEND OF THE "LITTLE MAN" ... OF THE WORKINGMAN.

BUT LISTEN TO GEORGE MEANY TELL IT LIKE IT IS ON MR. WALLACE: ..."THE RECORD OF LOW WAGES -- POOR WORKING CONDITIONS -- HIGH CRIME RATE - HIGH ILLITERACY RATES -- AND ANTI-UNIONISM -- SEGREGATION AND PREJUDICE IN ALABAMA TESTIFIED TO THE FALSITY OF THAT CLAIM."

GEORGE WALLACE, WHO SAYS HE WILL RESTORE "LAW AND ORDER," WAS GOERXXX GOVERNOR OF A STATE WHICH HAS ONE OF THE HIGHEST MURDER RATES (ULINE FROM WHICH) -- ROUGHLY TWICE THAP FOR THE WHOLE COUNTRY.

WHEN GEORGE WALLACE RAN ALABAMA FROM 1962 - 1966, CRIME ROSE 55.6 PERCENT -- HIGHER THAN THE NATIONAL INCREASE.

IN WALLACE-LAND, THE WORKER FINDS LOW WAGES -- LOW UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS -- THE LOWEST WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN THE COUNTRY -- UNEMPLOYMENT RATES ABOVE THE NATIONAL AVERAGE -- AND THE HIGHEST SALES TAX IN THE COUNTRY.

I SAY WORDS CLUNT FOR LITTLE WHEN ACTIONS SPEAK SO LOUDLY.

I COME BEFORE YOU UNDER NO FALSE COLORS.

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END OF TEXT

WE REALIZE THIS IS FULL OF ERRORS MACHINE IS PRINTING P AND D LIKE SO @ SO CALL IF YOU HAVE ?S BYE

A

Fifth, the Democrats must win to protect the hard-won gains of American workers--and to move forward toward greater ~~prosperity~~ prosperity and opportunity for all.

And I think its about time American workers realized the stakes in this ~~Rfa~~ Presidential election.

We hear alot about farm workers strike. Earlier this month Mr. Nixon was asked about the grape strike and boycott.

But Mr. Nixon wasn't very ^{sure of} ~~clear on~~ his facts. He said--and I quote-- "We have laws on the books to protect workers who wish to organize; we have a National Labor Relations Board to impartially supervise elections of collective bargaining agents / . . ."

Had Mr. Nixon done his homework--had he known the real issue involved--he would have known that ~~the reason for~~ the strike and the ^{arise from} boycott ~~is~~ the lack of coverage for farm workers under the National Labor Relations Act.

The spirit of what Mr. nNixon said is correct. . . ~~which~~ established ~~collective bargaining policies should apply~~ . . . ~~but the facts are they don't.~~

May I say to the growers and grape industry affected by the dispute that if you would just ~~follow~~ follow the spirit of ~~collective bargaining~~ collective bargaining. . . sit down with the union and begin negotiations. . . the boycott would be over tomorrow. There is no reason for the boycott except that every other recourse is foreclosed to these farm workers.

I call upon Mr. Nixon to join with me in calling upon the growers and the workers to end this boycott by starting negotiations/.

WED AM

TWXed to Toledo 9-22
Approved by Ted 9-23
Sent to Ed MURSEY 9-23 12.00 noon
TWX to Minneapolis 9-23 910 576-2969

~~Text to follow~~

MINNESOTA-AFL-CIO
~~DRAFT~~ 9/21/68
FOR WED. AM RELEASE

AFL-CIO State Convention
~~Minneapolis, Minnesota~~ Sacramento
September 25, 1968

TWX to Minn. 9-23
910 576-2969

I've come ^{to California} ~~home to Minnesota~~ to talk with you bluntly and frankly about the hard realities which confront this nation... and about the challenges facing the greatest instrument of human progress ever fashioned by the hands of free men -- the Democratic Party.

There are at least five crucial reasons why the Democrats must win in November:

First, our prosperity.

I do not accept the Republican-Nixon "trickle down" theory of economic growth -- with all the benefits going in at the top and trickling down to the workingman.

I believe in fat Democratic paychecks, not lean Republican ones.

I believe in the Kennedy-Johnson-Humphrey economic policies of the 1960's which raised personal income -- after taxes -- and after cost of living increases -- three times faster than during the Republican-Nixon year.

~~The Republicans tell us they're proud of their economic record -- a record that included three recessions... an unemployment rate of nearly 7 percent in 1961, with real family income falling... an annual waste of 50 billion dollars through idle productive capacity.~~

1A

Let's look at what happened right here in California.

When the Democrats took office in 1961, unemployment of persons covered by unemployment insurance ~~stood~~ stood at ~~8.3~~ 8.3 percent.

Last month- August 1968--that figure ~~stood~~ had been ~~reduced~~ cut by more than half to 3.0 percent.

That's the result of eight Democratic years of running this
wonder
economy and making it the/~~envy~~ of the world.

During the eight Nixon-Republican years personal income rose by only ~~16x~~ \$16 billion. Compare that to the \$27.2 billion increase the Democrats achieved during the past eight years.

Look at per capita income: a 23 percent rise under the Nixon-Republicans compared to a 35 percent increase under the Humphrey-Democrats.

I say every union member--every workingman--every person on a salary has a real stake in the outcome of this Presidential election.

~~If they're proud of that -- and they say they are -- they haven't learned. I don't think America can afford another stretch of Republican on-the-job training.~~

Second, the Democrats must win to bring peace in Vietnam and to secure peace in the world.

No one knows what the situation in Vietnam will be when the next President takes office.

We all pray that we shall have reached a cease-fire, with the killing ended, and with serious negotiations going forward toward a durable peace.

But if the war still continues on January 20, 1969, I make this pledge:

The first priority of the Humphrey-Muskie Administration will be to end the war in Vietnam.

~~If there is one lesson we have learned, it is that the policies of tomorrow need not be limited to the policies of yesterday.~~

But if the war in Vietnam ended tomorrow, there would still be tensions in the world we must face and overcome.

Today we can take a major step toward that goal and vastly increase our security in the process.

Pending in the Senate is a treaty which will stop the further spread of nuclear weapons. Eighty countries have already signed it.

Since the dawn of the nuclear age, this treaty is one of the most hopeful and important steps toward a world free of nuclear terror.

Unless we want to risk every border skirmish becoming a nuclear war, the United States must ratify this treaty -- now.

Richard Nixon is stalling on this treaty -- and he may well bring it crashing down to defeat.

I urge Mr. Nixon to come out of the shadows -- to stop stalling -- and to tell us whether he is for this treaty now!

Third, we must go beyond the New Deal...to open a New Day for all Americans.

Nearly all the goals of the New Deal have been reached.

~~Millions of Americans have assumed a real stake in America and want to protect that stake -- with the help, encouragement and aid of the Democratic Party.~~

We are now ready to reach new goals, and fulfill new needs for the average American. And there is only one party which has ever paid any attention to the needs of average America -- the Democratic Party.

~~That is why I have proposed Operation America.~~

~~First, we need greater personal security and~~

~~safety.~~

I have proposed a practical and specific blueprint for action against crime and lawlessness. I have proposed putting the muscle of the Federal Government behind your local police department -- better salaries, better training, advanced equipment.

~~I say you~~ That's how I plan to support your local police... ~~That's how I propose to support your local police --~~ and I say that those persons who resort to fear-mongering and slogans are leading this country to disaster. I say slogans and fear-mongering are a sure ticket to disaster.

I'm the only candidate who has ever managed a city police department and actually ~~has experience in cleaning~~ ^{cleaned} up organized crime and crime in the streets. ~~And some of~~ ^{And as mayor of} Minneapolis, I ~~cleaned~~ ^{effectively law} you will remember that I got a FBI award for doing it ~~enforcement~~ right here ~~in~~ in Minneapolis.

I have proposed to bring college and vocational education within reach of millions of American youngsters -- without bankrupting their families.

~~I began pushing for federal aid to colleges and universities -- and I had to fight the Nixon-Republican every step of the way.~~ Now I have pledged the Humphrey-Muskie Administration to press for legislation to assure every child a full education ^{from age four} for his four years through college or advanced training -- on the basis of his ability to learn and not his ability to pay.

Costly? Yes, it will cost money. But, in the long run, it will cost far more if we don't make this investment in our greatest national resource -- your sons and daughters.

Commitment of the Higher Education Act of 1965
Costs for 1965-66, 200,000,000

~~But yes, as a result of Democratic legislation, over 600,000 young men and women -- many of them sons and daughters of union members -- declined to attend college and to attend college.~~

5A

We will explore sharing federal revenues with states--to improve your local schools and local public services--and to give your mayor the chance to hold the ~~a~~ line or cut back on local property taxes.

Fourth, the Democrats must win to achieve unity, reconciliation and justice in America.

~~All we achieve -- all we aspire to -- all our prosperity -- our homes and gardens and cars and swimming pools -- will amount to little if they represent only the shattered hopes and dreams of other Americans.~~

["America" means equality and opportunity, ^{for all} We cannot become two nations divided between city and suburb -- rich and poor -- black and white -- young and old.

Just as there can be no compromise on the rights of personal security and safety in the streets and in one's home, so there can be no compromise on securing human rights for every American.

I take my stand -- where I have stood for 25 years -- that we can only be one nation, under God, with liberty and justice for all.

~~And I ask every candidate in this election to speak out clearly on human rights.~~

Fifth, the Democrats must win to protect the hard-won gains of American workers -- and to move forward toward greater prosperity and opportunity for all.

We must, in particular, extend the protection of the National Labor Relations Act to cover agricultural workers.

In the early 1950's I held the first Congressional hearings on this subject--I say it's time to pass this long-delayed, long-overdue reform.

We hear alot about grape boycotts in California. ~~If the~~ Let me say only this: if agricultural farm workers were covered by the National Labor Relations Act, Cesar Chavez and his courageous strikers would not have to resort to boycotts--we could work out a settlement under the protection of ~~the~~ law.

So I ~~say~~ have said--and I repeat it now--until the agricultural workers have this protection, I support their ^{Campaign} ~~fight~~ to win union recognition and the rights of collective bargaining.

As President, I would also act to cut down the "green card" commuter traffic which serves to depress wages and conditions of employment for American workers.

And I say its time for someone to stand up to these persons who run for high public office ~~to~~ by appealing to ~~the~~ fears, prejudices, and racism. So ~~the~~ and I intend to do just that in this Campaign.

No matter what he says today, ~~Richard~~^{Mr.} Nixon's ~~32~~
~~year~~ ^{in 22 years} public record condemns him as an enemy of labor and an
enemy of the workingman..

In four years in the House -- two years in the Senate --
 and eight years as Vice-President -- ~~quoting the AFL-CIO~~
~~COPE record~~ -- "Mr. Nixon...failed to cast a single vote for
 fair labor-management relations legislation, equitable regulation
 of welfare and pension funds, safeguards for Davis-Bacon wage
 provisions, adequate unemployment compensation, or the relief
 of chronically depressed areas."

Mr. Nixon helped draft and pass Taft-Hartley...and repass
 it over Harry Truman's veto.

Mr. Nixon voted to weaken the minimum wage act by eliminating instead of expanding coverage for about 1 million workers.

Mr. Nixon consistently advocated a labor policy which would restrict the power of union leaders -- keep government out of labor-management disputes -- invoke governmental powers against unions -- leave unemployment compensation questions to the states.

And George Wallace.

George Wallace says he is a friend of the "little man"...of the workingman.

But listen to George Meany tell it like it is on Mr. Wallace: "...The record of low wages -- poor working conditions -- high crime rate -- high illiteracy rates -- and anti-unionism -- segregation and prejudice in Alabama testifies to the falsity of that claim."

George Wallace, who says he will restore "law and order," ~~governed Alabama from 1962-1966~~ ^{was Governor of a state} ~~a state which has one of the highest murder rates~~ -- roughly twice that for the whole country.

When George Wallace ran Alabama from 1962-1966, crime rose 55.6 percent -- higher than the national increase.

~~I say words count for little when actions speak so loudly.~~

In Wallace-land, the worker finds low wages -- low unemployment benefits -- the lowest workmen's compensation in the country -- unemployment rates above the national average -- and the highest sales tax in the country.

I come before you under no false colors.

For 25 years I have been in the middle of every major battle the Democrats have fought in the cause of human liberation.

We have won some battles -- and we have lost some.

And I have a few bumps and bruises.

But I look back and I know how far we've come -- I know how we have brought this nation forward -- usually against the determined opposition of the ^{Nixon-Casper} Republicans -- and often against the personal opposition of their candidate for the Presidency.

And I say these years -- these battles -- tell us something about who ought to lead this nation in the difficult years ahead.

I say these years have told the story of who is there when the chips are down -- who is there when your future, and the future of your children, is on the line.

This is a difficult campaign.

The newspapers say I'm the underdog -- and I always believe what I read in the papers.

*I say words count for little when actions
speak so loudly.*

~~But let me say this: I don't believe for one minute that the American people will, in the end, forget the differences between Humphrey-Muskie Democrats and Nixon-Agnew Republicans.~~

~~And so I intend to stump this country, -- just as I used to stump this state --~~ until every American family understands clearly their choice in this election.

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

And I want it said of the American people -- that in an important and tough election -- they had the courage to go forward under the Democratic banner.

I have come ^{to California} ~~home to Minnesota~~ to ask your help.

DRAFT

ADDRESS IN SACRAMENTO - SEPT. 25, 1968

This year our prime focus is on the dispute between the grape pickers and the growers -- a few years ago these conventions were equally concerned with the bracero program. Organized labor in California was vociferous in its criticism of this program.

I am happy to have the opportunity to congratulate Willard Wirtz here today for being able to state here yesterday, that no braceros will work in the United States this year. In fact, no foreign contract farm workers of any kind will work in California this year, for the first time since 1942.

The bracero program was an enormous force in its day -- in its day more than 100,000 braceros came to this state alone, every one of them taking a job which otherwise would have gone to a resident farm worker, probably a resident Mexican American farm worker.

I am proud to say that I fought the bracero program for years, as a member of the Senate, and as recently as 1965, in my role as the Senate's presiding officer, I cast the tie-breaking vote which defeated an effort to breathe new life into the then sagging bracero program.

I say to you, the AFL-CIO of California, and to Willard Wirtz, who took tremendous abuse on this matter, congratulations for a job well done.

But we still have work to do in this area; we must secure broader minimum wage coverage for farm workers, we must extend the protection of unemployment insurance to them, and we must improve their social security coverage provisions. We must spend more time and energy and money on the housing problems of the farm workers, but more than anything else we must tackle the Green Card commuter question with the same kind of determination with which we attacked the bracero program.



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