

Statement for the Senate
(Draft by Griffith)

Mr. President, there is a dramatic and too often overlooked story of human leadership and public service which lies behind the news headlines, beneath the surface chatter of political commentators and between the lines of the Congressional Record during the past few decades.

I speak of the life, work and achievements of our present Vice President, Hubert H. Humphrey. I stand now to place in the record and before the American ^{public} a brief review of this remarkable man's contributions to the United States and to the cause of mankind.

Hubert Humphrey has such a breadth of experience, has recorded so many achievements and has been a driving force behind so many developments for progress that we sometimes lose sight of his basic distinctions as a man and leader.

Let me try to put those distinctions into perspective.

He is -- always and above all -- a faithful American. He has never suffered any setback, nor witnessed any problem or crisis, which has stifled his intrinsic faith in this nation. Hubert Humphrey believes in the essential goodness of the American people. He never falters in his confidence in American democracy. He never wavers in his commitment to the American promise of justice, freedom and peace for all men.

Hubert Humphrey is a faithful American who is strengthened by his own deep compassion and his abiding belief that Americans are basically a decent and compassionate people.

His lively and vibrant faith in America is revealed not just by his eloquent statements of confidence, optimism, hope and encouragement. He dramatizes and underlines his faith in America by his determination to improve its sound but imperfect house of democracy. His practical faith in America is revealed by his determination to work, not just talk; to build, not complain; to seek progress, not whine about problems.

If ever there was a time when this nation needed a leader with faith in America, a leader with respect for its people and confidence in their capacities for democratic self-government, that time is now. And that leader is Hubert Humphrey.

I have always believed, as Hubert Humphrey does, that one of the elements of greatness of this nation is that its capacities for unity are not limited to threats from abroad and negative reactions to crisis. This nation, he believes, is capable of unity for positive, creative and constructive purpose. Hubert Humphrey, more than any other American leader, is most truly a positive, creative and constructive man. His power is in his ability to unite people in a common effort toward positive purposes and constructive efforts. For his successes, he has never had to rely upon demagogic techniques of thrashing fear and plumbing discontent.

That is the distinction of Hubert Humphrey today. The strength of his leadership -- his capacity to unite -- has been forged by a lifetime of striving, struggling, working, achieving and leading. He came

out of the heart of America, where the values of individual initiative and community spirit were ingrained in the lives of the people. He was born in a village -- Wallace, South Dakota.- He grew up in a town -- Doland, South Dakota. He reach maturity in a city -- Huron, South Dakota. He advanced his education and reached his first professional stature in a metropolis -- Minneapolis, Minnes ota.

The prime influences in Hubert Humphrey's very early life were all positive: a father who exhibited a practical idealism in both the conduct of his business and the nature of his service to the community; a church which emphasized the duty of the individual to serve and help others; a family which revolved around love, coopera tion and hard work; a community in which each individual involved himself with all others, sharing joys and sympathizing with suffering.

It was a healthy, wholesome and thriving environment for a boy. Young Humphrey grew, learned and thrived on the close-knit community of the open American prairie.

A vast and consuming tragedy struck that prairie before it struck many other sections of the United States. In the 1920's, economic depression and then drought stifled the activity and progress of the land and its people. For a full decade, the heartland of America suffered from forces over which its people had no control. The decade of depression and drought dominated every individual, and left an enduring effect on all.

It has been wisely said that the great American depression either hardened or strengthened a man. Hubert Humphrey was one who did not become bitter, callous or hard from the experience of the Depression. He was strengthened by it. He was strengthened by an intensified habit for work and struggle. He was strengthened by a new capacity to endure adversity. Above all, he was strengthened by a deeper sense of compassion for the sufferings of human beings.

In the midst of that experience, Humphrey was married, to Muriel Buck in 1936. Throughout their life together, she has shared his dreams, his work and his characteristics of decency and concern for service. Muriel Humphrey today is not only a charming, intelligent and warm-hearted lady; she is, above all, a wife and mother who has never let the turmoil and pressures of political life and high authority mar her decency, humility and instincts for unpretentious generosity. As one biographer noted, "the Humphrey's do not have a political alliance; they have a good marriage."

Young Humphrey, with his wife's help, worked his way through the University of Minnesota and Louisiana State University, earning highest honors as he won his degrees in political science.

He progressed brilliantly through graduate work in preparation ^{for} ~~through~~ a career in teaching and in fact did become a teacher at the University of Minnesota and at McAllister College in St. Paul. But the instinct for service came powerfully and early. In 1941 he became

Superintendent of Teaching for the WPA's Worker Education Service in Minnesota. He progressed through advancements of position in various federal agencies in Minnesota, becoming State Director for War Production Training and then Assistant State Director for the War Manpower Commission. In 1943 he defied all the logic and tradition of Minneapolis politics and ran for Mayor. The professionals and experts expected him to gather only a paucity of votes but he surprised the city by coming in a close second to the incumbent Mayor.

Humphrey was never a quitter and never defeated, as he has proven so many times. In 1945, he ran again for Mayor. This time, still against all the predictions of the professionals, he won, beating the incumbent by a two to one margin. He was only 34 years old, had been involved in practical politics for only two years and was only four years out of school.

The concrete and intangible achievements of Minneapolis

Mayor Hubert Humphrey revealed dramatically the breadth of his experience and the depth of his talents. He rid the city of organized crime syndicates. He eliminated the patterns of corruption which had stifled the city and made so many of its people cynical. He fought an ugly pattern of racial discrimination, leading the way to the establishment of the first municipal fair employment practices program in the nation. He won a high FBI award for his battle against crime. He at first improvised and then hammered out a formal program for desperately needed housing during the immediate period after World War II. He marshalled all segments of the community to respond to a tragic outbreak of poli o. He averted strikes, improved the schools and boosted all of those services which every city has to struggle to obtain. In essence, Mayor Humphrey worked hard himself, forged a cooperative spirit in which leaders of the community worked together and created a new atmosphere in which the people of Minneapolis found a new faith in themselves and their local government.

Advancement was inevitable. Mayor Humphrey became a state leader. Out of the doldrums of a listless and divided core of progressives, Humphrey led a successful effort to establish a new party: The Democratic Farmer-Labor Party. In the process, he and others rid the party of communist elements and leadership. In my knowledge, Hubert Humphrey is one of the very few American leaders who took on and defeated the communist party in a domestic battle on a state-wide level.

Nineteen forty-eight was a turning point and the year of a dramatic rise in Hubert Humphrey's stature and career. He electrified the Democratic National Convention with an eloquent plea for a strong civil rights plank which is still regarded as one of the greatest and most powerful political speeches of this century. What is not so well remembered is that behind the scenes, in the hallways and through the meeting rooms of that convention, Hubert Humphrey worked, persuaded, organized and fought quietly to forge, to win support for a platform

plank calling upon "the Democratic Party to get out of the shadow of States' Rights and walk forthrightly into the bright sunshine of human rights."

Later that year, Hubert Humphrey was elected to the United States Senate -- the first Democrat elected to the Senate from Minnesota in a century.

For 16 years in the United States Senate, Humphrey revealed himself again as a positive, creative and constructive man. He became not only an eloquent ⁵~~statement~~⁷ within the Senate and throughout the country for progressive ideas and compassionate attitudes. He became one of the most effective legislators ever to serve in Washington and in the process became recognized as a national leader..

Hubert Humphrey has often been acclaimed most prominently as an eloquent speaker or criticized most frequently as a man who "talks too much." In fact, and without doubt, the real distinction of Hubert Humphrey in the United States Senate as in all aspects of his career was his hard work, his quiet study, his effective effort and his solid achievements. Hubert

Humphrey was one of those Senators who worked long, diligently and sometimes through lonely and tedious periods to perform all those chores and deeds necessary for substantial legislative accomplishment. He did not limit himself only to those issues which dominated the attention of the press and the people. He did not restrict his presence to meetings only when his narrow interests or television cameras were present. He did not merely orate and strut on the public stage to protect and enhance his own political career. He was a worker, a doer, a builder, an achiever.

It would be impossible to list in brief all of those achievements. Let me simply point to four outstanding and unquestioned achievements for which Hubert Humphrey deserves immense credit and enduring recognition for his creative and effective leadership in the United States Senate.

First, the Food for Peace program. Senator Humphrey had suggested this basic concept in the early 50's. Even before that his leadership resulted in the use of America's food abundance to help relieve the sufferings of famine in India and Pakistan. He worked throughout the 50's to formalize

and expand the program of using America's food and fiber abundance not only to feed the hungry of other nations, but also ^{to turn} the value of our food and fiber into economic development in those nations to move ^{them} toward self-sufficiency. The long effort paid off in the early 1960's with a magnificent Food for Peace program reaching millions of people throughout the world.

Two, the Peace Corps. Many men, many leaders, worked toward the establishment of this magnificent new program of involvement and help by young Americans overseas. Humphrey was, the record proves, the first to introduce legislation actually calling for the establishment of a Peace Corps. Working with President Kennedy, Senator Humphrey led the successful fight to establish the Peace Corps in 1961. Many of us may forget that Humphrey's early efforts for the Peace Corps were resisted by attitudes that it was a "starry-eyed dream" or "impractical."

Humphrey ^d first suggested the idea for a Peace Corps in the mid 1950's. He introduced his pioneering legislation for its establishment in June, 1961 -- before any other major leader had proposed the practical and

concrete step. Today, the Peace Corps is regarded as one of the most successful, effective and popular new programs by the United States in the international realm in the past generation.

Three, Arms Control. Senator Humphrey's courage, wisdom, perserverance and leadership were magnificently indicated by his long struggle for effective steps toward disarmament and arms control. ^{Often} Working ~~often~~ alone and ~~often~~ against the cynicism of many, Senator Humphrey battled from 1955 on to seek effective international agreements to control the deadly and terrifying arms race, particularly in the realm of nuclear weapons. His crowning achievement, coming after the enactment of Humphrey's legislation to establish the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, was approval of the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty in 1963. His imprint has been deeply imbed^d on all the subsequent arms control achievements of recent years.

Four, Civil Rights. No man in the Senate worked harder or more effectively for legislation to assure full and equal constitutional rights and opportunities to all Americans than Senator Humphrey. From his first year

in the Senate in 1949 through the end of his service in this body, Humphrey was in the forefront of the battle for aggressive civil rights legislation.

Once again, his 16 years of effort were crowned with dramatic achievement when the Senate approved the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Hubert Humphrey's role and leadership in that effort should never be underestimated and should never be forgotten by America.

I wish to emphasize one distinction of Hubert Humphrey which is too seldom recognized. He is a man above all who believes that he must do his duty to the nation and to its people. He knows that performance of his duty sometimes calls for public eloquence and sometimes call^s for quiet work. There are times and circumstances which require Hubert Humphrey and others to be in the forefront of public attention on some issues and to generate vocal public support for some cause. And there are times when Hubert Humphrey and others must most effectively serve with quiet loyalty and behind-the-scenes diligence.

As Vice President of the United States, Hubert Humphrey has

of
since January of 1965 performed magnificently in the role/the quiet and
faithful statesman. I do not hesitate and I do not qualify when I say that
he is, without a doubt, the most effective, the hardest working and
the most successful Vice President in the history of the United States. He
has sought progress for America, not headlines for himself. He has ex-
hibited loyalty to an Administration instead of efforts for personal political
gain. Through triumph and tragedy, Hubert Humphrey has submerged the
normal personal needs and instincts of a political leader to increase the
effectiveness of his service to a President, a nation, a people and mankind.
He has, once again, sacrificed a part of himself in the service of others.
I call that the best kind of patriotism. I call that the ultimate proof of good
citizenship. I call that the most dramatic evidence of a capacity for leader-
ship.

I must end with an emphasis on the most significant quality and
characteristic of Hubert Humphrey's life: a capacity for growth. Hubert

Humphrey has grown with America. Hubert Humphrey has grown in ability and stature through 20 years of political service. Hubert Humphrey has grown from both triumphs and setbacks. Hubert Humphrey has grown into a man not only of experience, ability and stature, he has grown to become a man who stands now at the edge of true greatness. I believe that his compassion, his brilliance, his talent, his skills, his service will soon be recognized as never before by the American people. Hubert Humphrey said recently that if nothing more ever happens to him -- if he never advances to any higher formal position in political life -- that he will have been satisfied with what he has been able to do for his country, his people and the world.

I must defer from Hubert Humphrey's judgment. I, and I know many millions throughout this nation, will not be satisfied without further advancement to a higher leadership role for Hubert Humphrey. We will be

satisfied only when this man, this great man, is fully able to contribute the best that is within him to national leadership. We will be satisfied only when the people of this country are unified only in the way which they can be unified by Hubert Humphrey.

We will be satisfied when Hubert Humphrey is President of the United States.

1949-1964

HUMPHREY, HUBERT H., MINNESOTA

<u>CONGRESS</u> No. of R. C.'s & Q.'s	<u>ROLL CALL VOTES</u> Total Number Missed	<u>QUORUM CALLS</u> Total Number Missed
<u>81st-1st</u> R. C. 226 Q. 409	27 or 11.94%	86 or 21.02%
<u>81st-2nd</u> R. C. 229 Q. 440	53 or 23.14%	104 or 23.63%
<u>82nd-1st</u> R. C. 202 Q. 291	49 or 24.26%	56 or 19.24%
<u>82nd-2nd</u> R. C. 129 Q. 136	25 or 19.38%	16 or 11.76%
<u>83rd-1st</u> R. C. 89 Q. 183	10 or 11.24%	42 or 22.34%
<u>83rd-2nd</u> R. C. 181 Q. 276	22 or 12.15%	43 or 15.57%
<u>84th-1st</u> R. C. 83 Q. 62	13 or 14.77%	6 or 9.69%
<u>84th-2nd</u> R. C. 136 Q. 94	4 or 2.94%	6 or 6.38%
<u>85th-1st</u> R. C. 111 Q. 139	14 or 12.61%	19 or 13.67%
<u>85th-2nd</u> R. C. 202 Q. 114	23 or 11.38%	17 or 14.91%
<u>86th-1st</u> R. C. 216 Q. 116	38 or 17.59%	12 or 22.22%
<u>86th-2nd</u> R. C. 207 Q. 133	105 or 50.72% (15 A. - 90 A. I.)	86 or 64.66%

HUMPHREY, HUBERT H., MINNESOTA

<u>CONGRESS</u> No. of R.C.'s & Q.'s	<u>ROLL CALL VOTES</u> Total Number Missed	<u>QUORUM CALLS</u> Total Number Missed
<u>87th-1st</u> R.C. 207 Q. 33	13 or 6.28%	0
<u>87th-2nd</u> R.C. 227 Q. 82	37 or 16.29%	12 or 14.63%
<u>88th-1st</u> R.C. 229 Q. 55	20 or 8.73%	3 or 5.45%
<u>88th-2nd</u> R.C. 312 Q. 280	21 or 6.73%	16 or 5.71%

SUMMARY OF THE VOTING RECORD

OF

HUBERT HUMPHREY

1949-1964

File
HH
Voting Record

1949

MUTUAL SECURITY

Voted against amendment to cut Marshall Plan funds by 10%. (4/1/49)

HOUSING

Voted against amendment to delete provisions for low-rent public housing and farm housing. (4/21/49)

PUBLIC POWER

Voted against amendment to cut "current funds" by \$5 million and to eliminate "continuing funds." (8/23/49)

MUTUAL SECURITY

Voted against amendments to cut military funds first by \$200 million and then by \$100 million for 1950. (9/22/49)

FARM PRICE SUPPORTS

Voted for amendment to require 90% of parity supports for basic crops. (10/7/49)

1950

HOUSING

Voted against amendment to delete mortgage loans to cooperatives for "middle income" housing. (3/15/50)

POINT FOUR

Voted for amendment to establish the Point Four program. (5/5/50)

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

Voted for report increasing CCC's borrowing authority by \$2 billion. (6/26/50)

RENT CONTROL

Voted for report extending national rent control until 12/31/50 and then 6 months longer at local option. (6/21/50)

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page 1

1950 (continued)

INTERNAL SECURITY

Voted for amendment to provide detention, in national emergency, of persons reasonably suspected of engaging in espionage, (9/12/50)

1951

HOUSING

Voted against amendment to cut new public housing units from 50,000 to 5,000 in 1952. (6/20/51)

14
PUBLIC WORKS

Voted against amendment to cut funds for rivers, harbors, and flood control by 10%. (8/15/51)

MUTUAL SECURITY

Voted against amendment to cut epidemic aid to Europe by \$250 million, (8/31/51)

VETERANS

Voted for (over Presidential veto) an increase in pensions, to \$120 a month, for veterans requiring constant care as a result of non-service connected disabilities. (9/18/51)

PRICE CONTROLS

Voted for bill strengthening anti-inflationary controls of the Defense Production Act. (10/4/51)

1952

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f/
INTERNAL REVENUE
BUREAU REORGANIZATION

Voted against reorganization of Internal Revenue Bureau by placing collectors of Internal Revenue under Civil Service. (3/13/52)

MUTUAL SECURITY

Voted against amendment to cut total aid funds by \$200 million. (5/28/52)

WARTIME PRICE CONTROLS

Announced against amendment to abolish wage and price controls. (5/29/52)

SOIL CONSERVATION

Voted against amendment to cut 1953 soil conservation funds by \$100 million. (6/6/52)

PUBLIC WORKS

Paired against amendment to cut funds for flood control by \$11.9 million. (6/19/52)

1953

SOIL CONSERVATION

Voted for amendment increasing soil conservation funds by \$30 million. (6/15/53)

HEALTH

Voted for increase in tuberculosis research funds by \$1.3 million. (7/7/53)

NATIONAL DEFENSE

Voted for amendment to increase funds for Air Force heavy bombers by \$400 million. (7/23/53)

MUTUAL SECURITY

Voted against amendment to cut military aid funds by \$500 million. (7/29/53)

OIL FOR EDUCATION

Voted against passage of conference report without "oil for education" amendment. (7/30/53)

1954

LABOR

Voted for motion to recommit Administration-backed bill to revise Taft-Hartley Act. (5/7/54)

RECIPROCAL TRADE

Voted for amendment to extend the President's authority to make trade agreements for 3 years and to reduce existing tariff rates 15% over a 3-year period. (6/24/54)

TAXES

Voted for amendment to increase personal income tax exemption from \$600 to \$700. (6/30/54)

ATOMIC ENERGY

Voted for amendment to permit Government generation of atomic power and to require preference for public bodies and cooperatives in disposing of power from Government plants. (7/22/54)

MUTUAL SECURITY

Voted for bill authorizing \$2.7 billion for military and economic assistance. (8/3/54)

1955

TAXES

Voted for amendment giving \$20 tax cut to each taxpayer and \$10 for each dependent and repealing certain tax "bonanzas" for corporations and wealthy taxpayers. (3/15/55)

PUBLIC WORKS

Voted for bill authorizing construction of storage reservoirs in the upper Colorado River basin to provide water for power and irrigation in Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, and New Mexico. (4/20/55)

CIVIL SERVICE

Voted for passage of 8.59% postal pay raise over President's veto. (5.24/55)

TRANSPORTATION

Voted against motion to substitute "bankers highway bill" in place of direct-add bill. (5/25/55)

NATIONAL DEFENSE

Announced for amendment to prevent 22,000-man cut in Marine Corps. (6/20/55)

1956

FARM PRICE SUPPORTS

Voted against amendment to continue flexible supports instead of restoring firm 90% supports. (3/8/56)

TRANSPORTATION

Voted for amendment providing a Federal minimum wage for workers on all highway projects under the new program. (5/29/56)

NATIONAL DEFENSE

Voted for amendment increasing Air Force funds by \$800 million to speed-up B-52 jet-bomber procurement. (6/26/56)

ATOMIC ENERGY

Voted for bill authorizing \$400 million for an accelerated civilian atomic power program. (7/12/56)

SOCIAL SECURITY

Voted for amendment providing benefit payments to totally disabled persons at age 50 instead of 65. 7/17/56)

1957

HOUSING URBAN
URBAN RENEWAL

Voted for amendment to continue Federal contribution to slum clearance and urban renewal projects at 2/3 rather than 3/4 of costs as provided in bill. (5/29/57)

ATOMIC ENERGY

Voted for ratification of International Atomic Energy Treaty. (6/18/57)

CIVIL RIGHTS

Voted for passage of Civil Rights Bill, (8/7/57)

TVA FINANCING

Voted against Goldwater motion to kill TVA financing bill. (8/9/57)

IMMIGRATION

Voted for bill revising immigration and nationality laws to relieve "hardship" cases and permit entry of approximately 60,000 aliens. (8/21/58)

1958

LABOR

Announced for amendment extending the duration of unemployment compensation payments by 16 weeks. (5/28/58)

TAXES

Voted for amendment reversing existing normal and surtax rates so as to reduce corporate taxes for small business. (6/20/58)

STATEHOOD FOR ALASKA

Voted for passage of bill making Alaska the 49th State. (6/30/58)

EDUCATION

Voted against amendment cutting from \$17.5 million to \$5 million the annual authorization for national defense scholarships. (8/13/58)

SOCIAL SECURITY

Voted for amendment increasing Old Age Survivors Insurance benefits by about 10%. (8/16/58)

1959

STATEHOOD FOR HAWAII

Voted for passage of bill making Hawaii the 50th State. (3/12/59)

VETERANS

Voted for amendment restoring pension rates cut by Senate Committee. (8/13/59)

1959 (Continued)

HOUSING

Voted for second housing bill over President's veto. (9/4/59)

PUBLIC WORKS

Voted for public works appropriation over President's veto. (9/10/59)

CIVIL RIGHTS

Voted for amendment extending life of Civil Rights Commission and appropriating \$500,000 for it. (9/14/59)

1960

DEPRESSED AREAS

Voted for amendment overriding President's veto of the Area Redevelopment Act. (5/25/60)

TAXES

Announced for amendment repealing 4% tax credit on dividend income. (6/20/60)

MINIMUM WAGE

Voted against amendment reducing number of new workers to be covered from 5 million to 280,000. (8/17/60)

MEDICARE

Voted for amendment providing medical benefits to the aged under Social Security. (8/23/60)

MUTUAL SECURITY

Voted for amendment restoring \$190 million to the security program. (8/29/60)

1961

DEPRESSED AREAS

Voted for bill authorizing \$394 million in Federal loans and grants for area redevelopment. (3/15/61)

LABOR

Voted against amendment requiring each State to repay on its own, rather than establishing a "pooling" system. (3/16/61)

AGRICULTURE

Voted for Emergency Feed Grains Bill providing a rise in price supports, payments to farmers participating in reducing acreage and loss of eligibility for those not participating in acreage reduction. (3/22/61)

1961 (Continued)

EDUCATION

Voted for bill authorizing \$2.5 billion over 3 years period in grants to States for school construction and teachers' salaries. (5/25/61) *π/*

HOUSING

Voted for report authorizing \$4.9 billion for housing programs over 4 years. (6/28/61)

1962

AGRICULTURE

Voted for Food and Agriculture Act covering programs to take surplus land out of production, aid farmers in developing alternative sources of income, broaden credit-sales to friendly nations, encourage private trade channels and supply-management for wheat and feed grains. (5/25/62)

PUBLIC WORKS

Voted for amendment authorizing \$750 million for a standby public works program. (5/28/62)

MUTUAL SECURITY

Voted for amendment to permit the President, under certain circumstances, to sell or give surplus food to such countries as Yugoslavia and Poland. (6/7/62)

MEDICARE

Voted against killing amendment to the welfare bill providing medical care for the aged under Social Security. (7/17/62)

RECIPROCAL TRADE
AND TARIFFS

Paired against amendment to restore "peril point" procedure of the expiring Trade Agreement Act. (9/18/62)

Expansion

1963

LABOR

~~LABOR~~ for act establishing a Youth Conservation Corps and a Youth Employment Program at State and local level. (4/10/63)

DEPRESSED AREAS

Voted for Area Redevelopment Bill increasing funds by \$455 million. (6/26/63)

DOMESTIC PEACE CORPS

Voted for bill authorizing \$15 million for 2 years. (8/14/63)

1963 (Continued)

TEST-BAN

Voted for ratification of the Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty. (9/24/63)

SPACE FUNDS

Voted against amendment cutting NASA funds by \$90 million. (11/20/63)

1964

TAXES

Voted for report providing long-run tax reductions of \$11,545 billion for individuals and corporations. (2/26/64)

CIVIL RIGHTS

Voted for bill barring discrimination in public accommodations, schools, employment and voting; establishing a Community Relations Service to assist in resolving racial disputes. (6/19/64)

MASS TRANSPORTATION

Voted for bill authorizing \$375 million over 3-~~3 1/2~~ year period in Federal aid for construction of subway, bus or rail transportation systems in congested urban areas. (6/30/64)

POVERTY

Voted for 3-year anti-poverty bill establishing an Office of Economic Opportunity to direct and coordinate youth, community action, anti-poverty programs in rural areas, small business incentive loans and work-experience programs. (7/23/64)

SOCIAL SECURITY

Voted for amendment providing for hospital, nursing home, home health services and outpatient diagnostic services to persons 65 and over under Social Security and Railroad Retirement programs. (9/2/64)

THE VICE PRESIDENCY

In the early days of the republic, the American Vice Presidency was filled, constitutionally, by men deemed to be of Presidential stature, such as John Adams and Thomas Jefferson. Today, the sudden death of President Kennedy, the subsequent succession of President Johnson, the present vacancy in the office of the Vice Presidency, have all served to remind the American public again that particular care must be given to the selection of Vice Presidential candidates by both political parties. Past history gives reason for this concern.

Of the 30 men who have been elected to the Presidency, 8 (more than 26 percent) have died before the end of their term. Eleven of the 37 Vice Presidents have subsequently become President. Two others have been the candidates of their political party in a subsequent election. Several have led third party movements. In this century, 4 of the 12 Vice Presidents have been suddenly called upon to take over the reins of government. Others have served during time of Presidential illness or disability.

As the probability of advancement of the Vice President to the Presidency has increased, so also has the importance of the office. All who have been elected to the Vice Presidency in the 20th century have subsequently sought party leadership.

During the fifteen general elections prior to 1900, 5 percent of the Vice Presidential candidates were renominated, 19 percent were con-

sidered for the Presidency, 52 percent not further considered, and 24 percent defeated for renomination. In the fifteen elections held during this century, 28 percent were renominated, 40 percent considered for President, 28 percent not further considered, and 4 percent defeated for renomination. The above figures exclude those who became President upon the death of their predecessor.

In the 19th century, only two who had received substantial support for the Presidency were nominated for the Vice Presidency. In this century, at least 20 have been so named. History would certainly have been different if Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, and Hiram Johnson had accepted the tendered nomination which each declined. Each would have become President.

Frank Lowden of Illinois was the last person to formally decline the nomination, when proffered in 1924.

Factors In Choosing The Nominee

The factors which have historically determined the Vice Presidential nomination are several.

It has been extended as a means if gaining support necessary for the Presidential nomination, as it was when John Nance Garner became Franklin Roosevelt's running mate in 1932.

It has also been used as a means of broadening the parties' appeal to the electorate on a regional, philosophical, or other basis.

On occasion it has been a device for adding emphasis to a particular issue.

An attempt at age balance has also been a factor.

The appeal of a "famous name" as a vote-getting device has also been tried, as in the cases of Roosevelt in 1920 and Bryan in 1924, both times without success.

Religious balance has been the subject of some discussion. It exists as a consideration on many state and city tickets where it may also involve national ethnic background in an attempt to provide balance. Since President Kennedy's 1960 victory, there is doubt, however, that this remains an important national factor. (The Catholic weekly, America, recently editorialized against any such suggestion.)

The need to satisfy a minority policy group within the party has seemed to become of secondary importance to the dominant need to guarantee to the electorate a continuance of administration policies even though faced with a "happenstance" occupant in the White House.

Tracing recent Vice Presidential history, the choice of a running mate has been based on various factors which seemed to be important at the time.

In 1932, John Nance Garner, then Speaker of the House and a candidate for the Presidency, threw his support to Franklin Roosevelt in return for 2nd place on the ticket. Garner proved a most useful ally to the President during his first term in helping get the New Deal program through Congress. Serving as an ex-officio member of the Cabinet, he made recommendations on

policy and personnel matters under consideration. In the many ceremonial functions where the Vice President can be of significant help to the President, Garner was willing to put forth only the minimum effort required.

Garner was renominated in 1936 without opposition. During the next four years the cordial working relations which had existed came to an end. The President could no longer count on Garner's support. Differences over the sit-down strikes, deficit financing, the Supreme Court bill and the majority leadership of the Senate brought an end to this previously fruitful association. Joining with Farley and others in the anti-third-term movement, Garner became unacceptable as a running mate in 1940.

The search for a nominee centered on Cordell Hull. He, however, refused all Presidential pleading, claiming he could work more effectively as head of the State Department. Henry Wallace was then selected as one who supported the administration's program and had strong liberal support, as well as strength with farmers and workers. Due to his lack of party regularity and other factors, his nomination nearly wrecked the party. There was much opposition. Put on a take-Wallace-or-lose-Roosevelt basis, he was finally accepted by the convention. Vice President Wallace was given much responsibility in both domestic and foreign affairs, with a sharp decline in the legislative role usually assigned to that office.

By 1944, opposition to Wallace and some New Deal programs had hardened. Under the leadership of Edwin Pauley, Robert Hannegan, Hull, and others, it was decided that Senator Truman should replace Wallace as President Roosevelt's running mate. The pre-convention Gallup poll gave Wallace a

rating of 65 percent compared to 2 percent for Truman. Despite this apparent lack of popularity, but with an assist from Mayor Kelly in adjourning the convention at a vital point on the pretext of a fire hazard, Truman was nominated on the second ballot. The North-South division in the party, and Roosevelt's expressed need for postwar support in the Senate, were major reasons for the selection of Truman.

All subsequent Democratic Vice Presidential nominees have been members of the Senate. In 1948, Alben Barkley was selected. Having sought the nomination four years earlier, he was no longer to be denied. Barkley popularized the office. Of more lasting importance was the legislative action establishing the Vice President as a full-fledged member of the National Security Council. Had Barkley been younger, he would likely have been able to use the Vice Presidency as a springboard to the Presidential nomination in 1952.

The choice of Senator Sparkman as Adlai Stevenson's running mate continued the practice of selecting a member of the Senate, but the primary motive was an attempt to reunite the party with its Southern wing, which had walked out in 1948.

In 1956, Stevenson chose to follow in the footsteps of William Jennings Bryan and not indicate his personal preference. In one of the very few open convention contests for the Vice Presidency, Senator Kefauver was nominated. Stevenson's action was motivated in part by a desire to stress the importance of the Vice Presidency, but many looked upon it as a sign of weakness and absence of leadership. While commendable in theory, this

course is fraught with many risks and disadvantages. The President could find his only elected and non-removable assistant to be not of his choosing.

The selection of Lyndon Johnson in 1960 provided regional balance and promoted party harmony while giving due consideration to the most important factor in providing a candidate fully qualified to succeed to the Presidency. He was the personal choice of the President.

Consultation between the Presidential nominee, party leaders, and the spokesmen for major interest groups is the normal method by which the choice is determined -- with the Presidential nominee reserving final decision.

A Conclusion

The importance of the office of Vice President has increased. The choice of a running mate accordingly assumes increased significance and must be based upon factors of greater relevance to our future than a well known name, geographical or religious balance, or other secondary factor. As Irving Williams states in The Rise of the Vice-Presidency,

Today neither the nation nor the free world can afford the succession to the American presidency of a man who is not fully capable, intellectually and morally, of making the complex decisions that will rush upon him from the first day of his succession. The growth of American power in the world and the rise of the executive branch within the power structure are, of course, the causal decisive factors and they are forces so well known and readily visible as to need little detailing here.

Just as the choice of the man nominated for the office of President must be predicated upon his qualifications to discharge ably the duties of that office, so too must the selection of his possible successor -- more so

than ever. The apprenticeship of the Vice President must not be permitted to commence upon his election. Of the eight who have succeeded to the Presidency, five did so within the first six months of the term, two within the first month.

While the United States has been unusually fortunate in the caliber of its accidental Presidents, this country's world-wide responsibilities do not permit trusting the future to chance. Both parties' Vice Presidential nominees should be the first choices of their Presidential nominees as the men next best equipped and experienced for highest responsibility.

New File - The Vice Presidency

December 2, 1964

Duties of the Vice President

Constitutional

1. President of the Senate, in which capacity he may vote to break ties, and give rulings which are binding unless overturned by majority vote.
2. Succeed to the Presidency.

Traditional

1. Member of the Cabinet (since 1933, but rarely, theretofore); presided, under various Presidents, in absence of President.
2. Some patronage role.

Statutory

1. Member of the National Security Council; presided in absence of President (Nixon).
2. Chairman of the National Aeronautics and Space Council.
3. Sometimes designated by law as the official who appoints members of the Senate to various agencies, commissions, study groups, etc. (e.g., three members of the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations).
4. Member of "The Establishment" and of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution. (See page 627 of the Congressional Directory)
5. Makes appointments to the military academies.
6. Member of various ad hoc bodies such as Civil War Centennial Commission.

Executive Order

1. Chairman of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity.
2. Chairman of the Board of Economic Warfare - 1941 to 1943 (also Chairman of the Supply Priorities and Allocations Board and Member of the War Production Board).
3. Designated by President as Chairman of the Government Contracts Committee (1953-1960) which committee was set up by Executive order.

Informal use of Vice President

1. A wide variety of diplomatic duties, including foreign travel by Vice Presidents Wallace, Barkley, Nixon, and Johnson.

2. Chairman of committee to consider ways of avoiding inflation - 1942
3. Chairman of Cabinet Committee on Economic Growth and Stability (1959 - 1960)
4. Various special assignments including some, such as space and supersonic transport programs, flowing from statutory duties.
5. Legislative liaison (especially Garner).

Increased utilization of Vice President

1. Legislative liaison, *including meetings of President with legislative leaders.*
2. Ceremonial duties - international and domestic.
3. Ad hoc or standing duties in a staff capacity.

Caveats

1. The President can not remove the Vice President for any cause.
2. Supporting legislation to eliminate any statutory duty of the Vice President (if desired by the President) could be embarrassing.
3. Elimination of an Executive order or other publicized function of the Vice President might be awkward.
4. The Vice President's Constitutional duties can not be ignored - he must occasionally preside, vote, or give rulings in the Senate. Performance of executive functions could, conceivably, place him in an ambiguous situation in carrying out such duties.
5. There would be some question as to the propriety of delegating statutory functions of the President to the Vice President.
6. Vice President's possibility of succession could, under some circumstances, create conflicting loyalties for executive branch officials.

Legislative Reference Service

THE VICE PRESIDENCY - GENERAL INFORMATION

"By provision of the federal Constitution, a vice president of the United States is elected at the same time, for the same term and in like manner as the president by electors chosen in each of the states. A majority of the votes cast in the several electoral colleges is necessary to an election. The Vice president is the president of the Senate, and in the event of an equal division in that body he gives the deciding vote. Under no other contingency has he a vote. The powers and duties of the office of president devolve upon the vice president in case of the death, resignation or removal from office of the president. The vice president is included in the category of public officers liable to removal from office on impeachment and conviction for treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanors. By the 12th Amendment to the Constitution no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president shall be elected to that of vice president. In the event of a vacancy occurring in the office of vice president, the Senate is presided over by a member of that body. In such contingency the death of the president would, under existing law, devolve the office of president upon the speaker of the House of Representatives.

"Following is a list of vice presidents of the United States, together with dates of election; John Adams, of Massachusetts, elected in 1788, re-elected in 1792; Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia, in 1796; Aaron Burr, of New York, in 1800; George Clinton, of New York, in 1804, re-elected in 1808; Elbridge Gerry, of Massachusetts, in 1812; Daniel D. Thompson, of New York, in 1816, re-elected in 1820; John C. Calhoun of South Carolina, in 1824, re-elected in 1828; Martin Van Buren, of New York, in 1832; Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, in 1836; John Tyler, of Virginia, in 1840; George M. Dallas, of Pennsylvania, in 1844; Millard Fillmore, of New York, in 1848; William R. King, of Alabama, in 1852; John C. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, in 1856; Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, in 1860; Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, in 1864; Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, in 1868; Henry Wilson of Massachusetts, in 1872; William A. Wheeler, of New York, in 1876; Chester A. Arthur, of New York, in 1880; Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, in 1884; Levi P. Morton, of New York, in 1888; Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois, in 1892; Garrett A. Hobart, of New Jersey, in 1896; Theodore Roosevelt, 1900; Charles W. Fairbanks, 1904; James S. Sherman, 1908; Thomas R. Marshall, 1912, 1916; Calvin Coolidge, 1920; Charles G. Dawes, 1924; Charles Curtis, 1928; John N. Garner, 1932, 1936; Henry A. Wallace, 1940; Harry S. Truman, 1944; Alben W. Barkley, 1948.

"The following vice presidents were subsequently elected President; John Adams, 1796; Thomas Jefferson, 1800, 1804; Martin Van Buren, 1836; Theodore Roosevelt, 1904; Calvin Coolidge, 1924; Harry S. Truman, 1948. These dates indicate the election by popular vote of the electors in the several states. Seven vice presidents died in office, viz.: Clinton, Gerry, King, Wilson, Hendricks, Hobart, and Sherman. In the presidential contest of 1836 Martin Van Buren received a majority of the electoral votes for president, but no candidate received a majority for vice president. By constitutional requirement the duty of electing a vice president then devolved upon the Senate; the candidates from whom such choice was to be made being restricted to the two who had received the highest number of electoral votes. One of these, Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, was duly elected by the Senate. The only vice president who resigned the office was John C. Calhoun who in 1832 took his seat in the Senate, to which body he had been elected by the legislature of South Carolina.

"Seven vice presidents have, upon the death of the president, succeeded to the presidency. The first president to die during his incumbency of the great office was William Henry Harrison; his death occurred April 4, 1841, just one month after his inauguration. The vice president, John Tyler, then at his country home in Virginia, was officially notified of the event, and upon reaching the seat of government at once took the oath of office as president. There was much discussion for a time in and out of Congress as to his proper title whether 'vice president of the United States acting as president' or 'president.' The language of the Constitution, however, is clear, and it is no longer controverted that upon the death of the president the vice president become in name as in fact--president. Upon the death of President Zachary Taylor, July 9, 1850, Vice President Millard Fillmore succeeded to the presidency, and was at a later date an unsuccessful candidate for election to that office. The third vice president who reached the presidency by succession was Andrew Johnson; this occurred April 15, 1865, the day following the assassination of President Lincoln. President Garfield was shot July 2, 1881 and died in September of that year, when he was succeeded by Vice President Chester A. Arthur. Vice President Theodore Roosevelt was the successor of William McKinley in 1901. Calvin Coolidge succeeded Warren G. Harding in 1923. On April 12, 1945 Harry S. Truman succeeded Franklin D. Roosevelt.

"Two attempts have been made to impeach the president--the incumbent in each instance having succeeded to the higher office upon the death of the president. A resolution looking to the impeachment of President John Tyler was introduced into the House of Representatives in January 1843, but being defeated no further steps were taken. Articles of impeachment, for 'high crimes and misdemeanors' were presented by the House of Representatives against President Andrew Johnson in 1868. By constitutional provision the trial was by the Senate, the chief justice

of the United States presiding. Less than two thirds of the senators voting for conviction, he was acquitted.

"No constitutional provision existed until the adoption of the 12th Amendment for separate votes in the electoral colleges for president and vice president; the candidate receiving the highest number of votes (if a majority of all) became president, and the one receiving the second highest, vice president. In 1801 Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr each received 73 electoral votes, and by constitutional requirement the election at once devolved upon the House of Representatives, voting by state. Upon the 36th ballot, a majority of the states having voted for Jefferson, he became president and Burr vice president. The constitutional amendment above indicated—by which separate ballots were required in the electoral colleges for the two offices—was the result of the intense excitement throughout the country directly engendered by this contest. The earnest opposition of Alexander Hamilton to Aaron Burr in the above—mentioned contest was the prime cause of the duel by which Hamilton lost his life at the hands of Burr, in 1804.

"George Clinton, the fourth vice president, had as a member of the Continental Congress voted for the Declaration of Independence, and held the rank of brigadier general during the War of the Revolution. The fifth vice president, Elbridge Gerry, had been a prominent member of the Constitutional Convention of 1787. William R. King, elected in 1852, by reason of ill-health never entered upon the discharge of the duties of his office. By special act of Congress, the oath of office was administered to him in Cuba and his death occurred soon thereafter. Of the 33 vice presidents thus far elected, nine have been taken from the State of New York. Adams and Jefferson, the first and second vice presidents, rendered valuable service to the young republic at foreign courts, each by election was elevated to the presidency, and their deaths occurred upon the same historic July 4—just 50 years from the day they had signed the Declaration of Independence. A marble bust of each of the vice presidents has been placed in the gallery of the Senate Chamber. The office of vice president is one of great dignity. He is the presiding officer of the most august legislative assembly known to men. In the event of an equal division in the Senate, he gives the deciding vote. This vote, many times in our history, has been one of deep significance. It will readily be seen that the contingency may often occur when the vice president becomes an important factor in matters of legislation."

SOURCE: The Encyclopedia Americana, Vol. 27, 1950, pp. 481-482.

Material selected by
Doris S. Whitney
History and General
Research Division
March 24, 1953

May 13, 1965

MEMORANDUM TO KERMIT GORDON
FROM THE VICE PRESIDENT

The attached memorandum supersedes that sent
yesterday.

May 13, 1965

MEMORANDUM TO KERMIT GORDON
FROM THE VICE PRESIDENT

The following is a list of Interagency committees which I chair and the means by which they were established:

Chairman, National Aeronautics and Space Council	42 U.S.C. 2471(a)(1) Act of April 25, 1961; 75 Stat. 46
Chairman, President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity	E.O. No. 10925, March 7, 1961; 26 F.R. 1977
Chairman, President's Council on Equal Opportunity	E.O. No. 11197, Feb. 5, 1965; 30 F.R. 1721
Chairman, President's Council on Youth Fitness	E.O. No. 10673, July 16, 1956, 21 F.R. 5341
Honorary Chairman, National Advisory Council on Economic Opportunity	Presidential announcement of Jan. 28, 1965
Presiding Officer, Economic Opportunity Council	White House Press Release Dec 12, 1964
Chairman, National Advisory Committee on Peace Corps	Presidential letter dated Jan. 26, 1965
Travel-U.S.A. Committee	White House Press briefing, Feb. 11, 1965
Cabinet Committee on Job Development	Presidential directive at signing of Manpower Amendments, April 26, 1965

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON

John St.

Follow up on
this - Consult Bill C.

Examples P.C. & EOC
Travel
Employment
Peace Corps
Priority -
etc

FR

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET
Washington, D. C. 20503

April 12 1965



MEMORANDUM FOR THE VICE PRESIDENT

McGEORGE BUNDY
DOUGLASS CATER
RICHARD GOODWIN
CHARLES HORSKY
DAVID LAWRENCE
BILL MOYERS
LAWRENCE O'BRIEN
MRS. PETERSON

GEORGE REEDY
RICHARD REUTER
ROGER STEVENS
JACK VALENTI
STAFFORD WARREN
MARVIN WATSON
LEE WHITE
HORACE BUSBY

Subject: Interagency committees

The President has requested that all departments and agencies review by April 30, those interagency committees that they chair and those in which they participate. Under our guidelines they will report to us primarily with regard to the committees which they chair. To assure that all committees are included in the review, it would be helpful if you could consider the need to continue any committees that you personally chair. We would appreciate being informed of the names of such committees and the means by which they were established by April 30, so we can assure the President that this review covers all executive branch committees. ✓

In his remarks to the Cabinet on February 25, the President also noted the problem of keeping track of "press release" committees. In order to facilitate the overall management of committees, it is suggested that the Bureau of the Budget be advised whenever the establishment of an interagency committee by White House Press Release or similar instrument is being contemplated.


Director ✓

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
Bureau of the Budget
Washington, D.C.

May 7, 1965



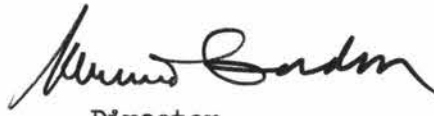
MEMORANDUM FOR THE VICE PRESIDENT

Douglass Cater
Richard Goodwin
David Lawrence
Bill Moyers
Lawrence O'Brien

George Reedy
Richard Reuter
Jack Valenti
Marvin Watson
Lee White

Subject: Interagency committees

On April 12, I requested by April 30, a list of the committees that you personally chair. I would like this information so that I can assure the President that the report is complete for the executive branch. I would still appreciate having a list of the names of such committees and the means by which they were established by May 12.


Director

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON, D.C.

4-22

To: John Stewart

From: Julie

Re: LIST OF V.P. AUTHORITIES

You might like--for the files--
this complete list of powers.

DUTIES OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

DUTY

AUTHORITY

*Full
Vice
Presidency*

A. Constitutional

1. Assumption of duties of President

(a) Becomes President if President dies or if no President is chosen or qualifies by start of term.

Constitution, Amendment 20, sec. 3 (1933)

(b) Becomes (or acts as) President on death of President (or upon his disability).

Constitution, Art. II, sec. 1, cl. 4 (1787)

2. Presiding over Senate

Presides over Senate

Constitution, Art. I, sec. 3, cl. 4 (1787)

B. Statutory

1. As President of the Senate:

(a) Signs enrolled Bills.

1 U.S.C. 106 (Act of July 30, 1947; 61 Stat. 634)

(b) Participates in process of electing a new President and Vice President.

3 U.S.C. 12, 13, 15 (Act of June 25, 1948; 62 Stat. 674)

(c) Appoints:

3 Senators to Advisory Committee on Intergovernmental Relations

5 U.S.C. 2373 (a) (2) (Act of Sept. 24, 1959; 73 Stat. 704)

Senators to vacancies on Joint Committee on Printing

44 U.S.C. 2 (Act of March 2, 1895; 28 Stat. 962)

12 Senators annually to Mexico-United States Interparliamentary Group.

22 U.S.C. 276h (Act of April 9, 1960; 74 Stat. 40)

Senate delegates to Interparliamentary Union conferences.

3 Senators as regents of the Smithsonian Institute.

20 citizens to U.S. Citizens Commission on NATO (jointly with Speaker of House).

8 Senators to Joint Economic Committee.

9 Senators to U.S. group at North Atlantic Treaty Parliamentary Conference.

2 Senators to National Fisheries Center and Aquarium Advisory Board.

1 Senator to Board of Visitors of U.S. Merchant Marine Academy.

Senators to vacancies on Senate Special Committee on Aging

2 Senators to U.S. - Puerto Rico Commission on Status of Puerto Rico.

3 Senators to Board of Visitors of Air Force Academy.

3 Senators to Joint Committee on Navajo-Hopi Indian Administration.

4 Senators to F.D. Roosevelt Memorial Commission.

3 Senators to Board of Visitors, U.S. Military Academy.

3 Senators to Board of Visitors, U.S. Naval Academy.

1 Senator to Board of Visitors, U.S. Coast Guard Academy.

22 U.S.C. 276c (Act of June 30, 1958; 72 Stat. 246)

20 U.S.C. 43 (Act of Aug. 10, 1846; 9 Stat. 102)

22 U.S.C. 1928 note. (Act of Sept. 7, 1960; 74 Stat. 818)

15 U.S.C. 1024 (Act of Feb. 20, 1946; 60 Stat. 25)

22 U.S.C. 1928a (Act of July 11, 1956; 70 Stat. 524)

16 U.S.C. 1055 (Act of Oct. 9, 1962; 76 Stat. 753)

58 Stat. 220 (Act of May 11, 1944)

Sen. Res. 33, 87th Congress (Feb. 13, 1961)

78 Stat. 17 (Act of Feb. 20, 1964)

10 U.S.C. 9355 (Act of Aug. 10, 1956; 70 A Stat. 567)

64 Stat. 44 (Act of April 19, 1950)

69 Stat. 694 (Act of Aug. 11, 1955)

10 U.S.C. 4355 (Act of Feb. 21, 1870; 16 Stat. 66)

10 U.S.C. 6968 (Act of Feb. 14, 1879; 20 Stat. 284)

14 U.S.C. 194 (Act of Aug. 4, 1949; 63 Stat. 510)

- (d) Administers oaths to new Senators, and to witnesses. 2 U.S.C. 21, (Act of June 1, 1789; R.S. 28); 191 (Act May 3, 1798; R.S. 101)
- (e) Certifies cases of contumacious witnesses to U.S. attorney when Senate not sitting. 2 U.S.C. 194 (Act of Jan. 24, 1857; R.S. 104)

2. As Vice President:

- Member of Board of Regents of Smithsonian Institute. 20 U.S.C. 42 (Act of Aug. 10, 1846; 9 Stat. 102)
- X Chairman of National Aeronautics and Space Council. 42 U.S.C. 2471 (a)(1) (Act of April 25, 1961; 75 Stat. 46)
- Member of National Security Council. 50 U.S.C. 402 (Act of Aug. 10, 1949; 63 Stat. 579)
- Names 3 cadets to Military Academy. 10 U.S.C. 4342 (Act of July 9, 1918; 40 Stat. 845)
- Names 3 cadets to Air Force Academy. 10 U.S.C. 9342(e)(2) (Act of Aug. 10, 1956; 70 A. Stat. 563)
- Names 5 Midshipmen to Naval Academy. 10 U.S.C. 6954(a)(2) (Act of May 28, 1928; 45 Stat. 788)

C. Presidential Action (executive orders, directives, letters, announcements, etc.)

- X *Chairman, National Advisory Committee on Peace Corps. White House press release, March 30, 1961
- X Chairman, President's Council on Youth Fitness. E.O. No. 10673 (July 16, 1956; 21 F.R. 5341)

*In a letter to the Vice President, dated Jan. 26 1965, the President made him Chairman of the National Advisory Council of the Peace Corps and directed him to convoke a meeting of returned veterans of the Corps to assist in their problems.

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| X | Chairman, Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity. . | E.O. No. 10925 (March 7, 1961; 26 F.R. 1977) |
| X | Chairman, President's Council on Equal Opportunity. | E.O. No. 11197 (Feb. 5, 1965; 30 F.R. 1721) |
| | Coordinator, Federal equal opportunity programs (including civil rights) | President's speech to National Urban League on Dec. 10, 1964 (NY Times, 12/11/64; 1:6) |
| | Assigned task of finding new approaches to Federal agricultural programs, together with Sec. of Agriculture. | Presidential announcement of Jan. 8, 1965 (NY Times, Jan. 9, 1965; 1:4) |
| X | Honorary Chairman, National Advisory Council in anti-poverty program. | Presidential announcement of Jan. 28, 1965 (NY Times, Jan. 29, 1965; 14:8) |

Note: President told Economic Opportunity Council "I am asking Vice-President Humphrey to take a leading role in the war on poverty." Would assist Mr. Shriver in coordinating and planning.

White House press release, Dec. 12, 1964.

X "Travel-U.S.A. Program"

At a meeting of the Cabinet, the President asked the Vice President, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of Interior, and Sargent Shriver to review the Travel-U.S.A. program and make recommendations

White House Press Briefing, February 11, 1965 (Washington Evening Star, February 12, 1965, A-3: 1-3)

Liaison with Mayors

"The Vice President. . . has agreed to assume another responsibility and try to be the Administration's point of contact with the Mayors of the United States. And working with Governor Ellington, we are going to try to have the cities and the Governors work more closely with us. . . ."

Remarks of the President at the Swearing-in Ceremony of Buford Ellington, as Director, Office of Emergency Planning, Press Release, March 4, 1965.

United States Senate

MEMORANDUM

Attached is a list of those commissions and committees to which the Vice President must make appointments in his capacity as President of the Senate.

AQUARIUM, NATIONAL FISHERIES CENTER: PL 87-758, 87th Cong., 1962, two members.

AIR FORCE ACADEMY, BOARD OF VISITORS: PL 1028, 84th Cong., 1956, four members.

ALCATRAZ ISLAND, DISPOSITION OF : PL 88-138, 88th Cong., 1963

JOINT COMMITTEE ON ATOMIC ENERGY: PL 703, 79th Cong., 1954, nine members.

COMMISSION FOR EXTENSION OF THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL: PL 242, 84th Cong., 1955, two members.

CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL: PL 85-305, 85th Cong., 1957, five members.

COAST GUARD ACADEMY, BOARD OF VISITORS: PL 207, 81st Cong., 1949, three members.

CONSTITUTION COMMISSION: PL 86-650, 86th Cong., 1960, four members.

CONSTITUTION COMMISSION: PL 86-788, 86th Cong., 1960.

CONSTITUTION COMMISSION: PL 87-32, 87th Cong., 1961

CORREGIDOR-BATAAN MEMORIAL COMMISSION: PL 298, 84th Cong., 1955 three members.

CORREGIDOR-BATAAN MEMORIAL COMMISSION: PL 193, 83d Cong., 1953, three members.

DEFENSE PRODUCTION: PL 774, 81st Cong., 1950, six members.

DISPOSITION OF EXECUTIVE PAPERS: PL 115, 78th Cong., 1943, two members.

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE: PL 304, 79th Cong., 1946, seven members.

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE: PL 86-1, 86th Cong., 1959, eight members.

F.D.R. MEMORIAL COMMISSION: PL 372, 84th Cong., 1955, four members.

FEDERAL RECORDS COUNCIL: PL 754, 81st Cong., 1961

NATIONAL COMMISSION OF FOOD MARKETING: PL 88-354, 88th Cong., 1964, five members.

GALLAUDET COLLEGE: PL 420, 88th Cong., 1964, one member.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS: PL 86-330, 86th Cong., 1959, three members.

IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY POLICY: PL 414, 82d Cong., 1952, five members.

INTERNAL REVENUE TAXATION: PL 20, 69th Cong., 1925, five members.

INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION: PL 170, 74th Cong., 1935,

INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION: PL 409, 80th Cong., 1943.

INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION: PL 85-474, 85th Cong., 1958.

LAKE ERIE, BATTLE OF, COMMISSION ON: PL 87-383, 87th Cong., 1962, four members.

LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL COMMISSION: PL 88-630, 88th Cong., 1964, four members.

LIBRARY JOINT COMMITTEE: PL 601, 79th Cong., 1946.

LINCOLN INAUGURATION ANNIVERSARY: PL 88-427, 88th Cong., 1964, four members.

MADISON MEMORIAL: PL 86-417, 86th Cong., 1960, four members.

MARINE CORPS MEMORIAL COMMISSION: PL 327, 80th Cong.,

MERCHANT MARINE ACADEMY: PL 301, 78th Cong., 1944, three members.

MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION COMMISSION: PL 770, 70th Cong., 1929, two members.

MILITARY ACADEMY BOARD OF VISITORS: PL 1023, 84th Cong., 1956, four members.

NATIONAL CULTURAL CENTER: PL 85-874, 85th Cong., 1958, three members.

NATIONAL FOREST RESERVATION COMMISSION: PL 435, 61st Cong., two members.

NAT'L HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS: PL 754, 81st Cong., one member.

NATIONAL MEMORIAL STADIUM: PL 523, 78th Cong., 1944, three members.

NAVAJO-HOPI INDIANS: PL 474, 81st Cong., 1950, three members.

NATO: PL 689, 84th Cong., 1956, nine members.

NATO CITIZENS COMMITTEE OF U.S. : PL 86-719, 86th Cong., 1960.

NAVAL ACADEMY, BOARD OF VISITORS: PL 816, 80th Cong., 1948, four members.

N.J. TERCENTENARY CELEBRATION COMMISSION: PL 86-683, 86th Cong., 1960, four members.

NEW ORLEANS, BATTLE OF COMMISSION : PL 87-759, 87th Cong., 1962, eight members.

NORTH CAROLINA TERCENTENARY CELEBRATION: PL 87-437, 87th Cong., 1962, four members.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES DEVISE FUND: PL 246, 84th Cong., 1955,

PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE WITH CANADA: PL 86-42, 86th Cong., 1959, ten members.

PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE WITH MEXICO: PL 86-420, 86th Cong., 1960, twelve members.

PRINTING JOINT COMMITTEE: PL 601, 79th Cong., 1946, three members.

PUBLIC LAND LAW REVIEW COMMISSION: PL 88-606, 88th Cong., 1964, six members.

PUERTO RICO COMMISSION: PL 88-271, 88th Cong., 1964, two members.

REDUCTION OF NONESSENTIAL FEDERAL EXPENDITURES: PL 250, 77th Cong., 1941, six members.

ST. AUGUSTINE COMMISSION: PL 87-586, 87th Cong., 1962, two members.

SENATE OFFICE BUILDING: PL 194, 58th Cong., 1904

SENATE OFFICE BUILDING: PL 178, 83d Cong., 1953

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