

Dr Albrecht
Gov Guy
Mays Jackson

OPENING STATEMENT
STUDENT PANEL
NORTH DAKOTA STATE UNIVERSITY
FARGO, NORTH DAKOTA
MAY 13, 1967

Bill Hoel
1955
Highway Dmg

Sen Burdick

monhead State College
Concordia College

my mother!!
Refugee
classroom

My fellow students, I don't intend to talk long

today -- simply to get things started. I hear from myself all
the time. I'm far more interested in hearing from you.

In the way of beginning, I'd like to point out
that -- very quietly, without any big hoopla -- we have
just entered the final third of the 20th century.

Time
Place

Some Carl Sandburg lines, which I read as a
schoolboy, have always stuck in my mind:

"I am riding on a limited express, one of the
crack trains of the nation ... hurtling across the prairie
into blue haze and dark air go 15 all-steel coaches holding
a thousand people ... I ask a man in the smoker where
he is going and he answers: Omaha."

When those lines were written, the outside limit of man's aspiration was to ride an all-steel train to Omaha. !!

Today we are in sight of the moon, and beyond.

We take for granted the kind of society we live in.

But I think it might do us some good to get some perspective on our times.

The overall changes the first two-thirds of this century have brought to our lives have been greater than those in the several centuries preceding. And, if we talk about technological change alone, we see more new developments ^{in the past 7 yrs} than in the 5 thousand years preceding.

~~I tell you today that~~ ^{and} the next 33 years will make the last 66 seem a period of stability.

^{and} These are the years in which you will be in charge -- or, as a young fellow looking ahead myself, I should amend that to say these will be the years when you will almost be in charge.

2 Jobs Space
+ marine

- 3 -

What are these years going to bring?

As chairman of the Space Council I am quite sure today, for instance, that we shall see ahead the establishment of permanent bases on the moon ... the development of a whole family of earth-orbiting stations, manned and supplied by regular ferry services ... the launching of unmanned probes to every part of the solar system, and probably manned expeditions as well. - *Communications, satellite weather control.*

As chairman of the new Marine Sciences Council, I am equally sure that we shall develop man's capability to live on the ocean's floor ... that we shall use the tides as energy sources ... that we shall use de-salinated water to make deserts bloom.

In the next 15 years alone -- ~~the years in which~~ you will be at the peak of your creative and productive abilities -- we shall certainly see:

In medicine, the routine transplantation of internal organs from one person to another and the widespread use of artificial organs.

2 In education, a general use of teaching machines -
in far more sophisticated ways than today.

~~In psychiatry, the common use of drugs to modify the personality.~~

↳ In industry, the application of automation to many kinds of management decision-making. - *The Computer*

↳ In engineering, the channeling of water from surplus areas to shortage areas thousands of miles away.

↳ In worldwide communications, the everyday use of
translating machines and communication
Satellite

h By the year two thousand -- when many of you will bear direct responsibility for national policy -- the scientists tell us we can foresee the virtual elimination of

bacterial and viral diseases ... the modification of genetic chemistry .. the evolution of universal language ... commercial transport by ballistic missile ... the use of robots for everyday work and of high-IQ computers for sophisticated tasks ... and the probable creation, in the laboratory, of primitive forms of artificial life .. and shortly thereafter, chemical control of the aging process ... and perhaps even modified control of gravity. *Wow*

↳ Many of these things we will welcome without reservation. ↳ A few bear with them seeds of great danger.

↳ The widest number are, in a sense, "neutral."

Their benefit to man will depend on how we use them.

↳ Many of the mistakes ... the injustices ... the imbalances ... and the undesirable social conditions, caused by change, which we live with today are here because

earlier in this century they either were not foreseen --
~~after all, they got here in a hurry~~ -- or because their
probability was ignored.

↳ Today we have the chance to avoid those mistakes.
We have the chance to make changes work for man, and
not against him.)

↳ There are many ways we can do this -- through
the upgrading of our education ... through the ^{full} development
of our human resources -- as in the war on poverty ...
through greater and better cooperation between the government,
private business, agriculture, labor, our universities. ↪

↳ But the surest, and most important, way to get at
the problems of tomorrow is for you to become personally
involved in the world around you. + *preserve your*
own identity.

You remember that old recruiting poster:

"Uncle Sam Needs You."

L Well, he does. Your country needs you. It
needs you in the Peace Corps. It needs you in VISTA
here at home. It needs you in volunteer organizations.

*you're the
opponent*

It needs you at your work, on your farm, or in your office
as a responsible, involved citizen.

*~~100,000~~ thousands
are involved*

L The time is now. The time is yours.

And I hope you don't mind if I come along.

L Now I'd like to hear from you. —————

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SPEECH
of
VICE PRESIDENT HUBERT H. HUMPHREY
and
PANEL DISCUSSION
between
VICE PRESIDENT HUBERT H. HUMPHREY
GOVERNOR WILLIAM L. GUY
and the
STUDENT PANEL
of
NORTH DAKOTA STATE UNIVERSITY
MOORHEAD STATE COLLEGE
CONCORDIA COLLEGE

May 13, 1967

North Dakota State University Fieldhouse
Fargo, North Dakota

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

PAGE

Introduction, University President Herbert Albrecht.....	3
Address of Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey.....	6
Panel discussion.....	22

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SATURDAY AFTERNOON SESSION

May 13, 1967

. . . The Panel Discussion between Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey and Governor William L. Guy with the student panel of North Dakota State University, Moorhead State College and Concordia College convened in the North Dakota State University Field-house, Fargo, North Dakota at two-forty-five o'clock, Dr. Herbert Albrecht, President of the University, presiding . . .

PRESIDENT ALBRECHT: Ladies and Gentlemen, Mr. Vice President, Mr. Governor, Students, Friends: It gives us a great deal of pleasure today at N.D.S.U. to welcome the Vice President on this day when the community and the State pays particular recognition to an alumnus of this institution: The Honorable William Guy, Governor of North Dakota. (Applause)

I think the Vice President is a very apt person to come to the University convocation. He, himself, holds a degree in pharmacy and earned it from the University of Minnesota; and he obtained his Master of Arts Degree at Louisiana. In fact, he was also a teacher. He taught at Louisiana. He taught at Minnesota. And he served as a visiting professor at Macalester, as the visiting professor in political science.

His political career has been long, and his

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1 service to his country, his state, and his city of
2 Minneapolis has been exceptional.

3 He is a neighbor of ours in two ways. He
4 was born in South Dakota; practiced pharmacy there,
5 in Huron; his mother still lives there. He, himself,
6 is now a resident -- and has been for a number of
7 years -- of Minnesota. He was Mayor of Minneapolis
8 from 1943 to 1948 and, after a long career in local,
9 state, and federal affairs, was elected to the United
10 States Senate in 1948.

11 I will introduce at this time the Vice
12 President, who will speak a little bit later!
(Applause)

13 PRESIDENT ALBRECHT: The next person I would
14 like to introduce to you is the "Man of the Hour", of
15 course, the husband of an alumnus of ours who, himself,
16 graduated here in 1941 and obtained his Masters Degree
17 at the University of Minnesota. He was an instructor
18 here, also, for about four years in Agricultural
19 Economics. He was one of the younger leaders in the
20 House of Representatives of the State of North
21 Dakota. And he was elected Governor in 1961 and ever
22 since: The Honorable William L. Guy! (Applause)

23 PRESIDENT ALBRECHT: We of the University
24 are proud and happy that Bill Guy is being recognized
25 in this way on this day. We feel a closeness personally
with him and his family in the five years that we have

1
2 lived here ourselves. We found him to be tremendously
3 interested in the youth of North Dakota, in educational
4 affairs, and I don't suppose there is another booster
5 from this part of the world who has gone as far -- and
6 this year, you know, he is serving as the Chairman of
7 the National Council of Governors -- and we are real
8 pleased that we have this opportunity before so many
9 people to recognize him.

10 Now I would like to continue my introductions.
11 This panel of students to my left is made up of
12 representatives of the three schools in the Twin
13 Cities here.

14 First, may I introduce the Moderator of the
15 Panel, a senior here at North Dakota State University,
16 from Hamilton, North Dakota. And he will, after the
17 Vice President's remarks, moderate the program: Mr.
18 Charles Fleming! (Applause)

19 PRESIDENT ALBRECHT: From Concordia College,
20 a Junior from Glasgow, Montana, majoring in Political
21 Science and minoring in Economics: Mr. James Park!
22 (Applause)

23 PRESIDENT ALBRECHT: From Moorhead State
24 College and from Wendell, Minnesota, his principal
25 interest in Journalism and Literature: Mr. Thomas
Sands! (Applause)

PRESIDENT ALBRECHT: Also from Moorhead

1 State College, and from Crookston, Minnesota, with
2 a principal interest in Political Science: Miss
3 Candyce Hauge! (Applause)

4 PRESIDENT ALBRECHT: And from Red Bank,
5 New Jersey, and majoring here at North Dakota State
6 in History and Political Science in the College of
7 Arts and Sciences: Mr. Tanfield Miller! (Applause)

8 PRESIDENT ALBRECHT: From Rolla, North
9 Dakota, a Sophomore, History major: Mr. Nelson
10 Berg! (Applause)

11 PRESIDENT ALBRECHT: Finally, from Drayton,
12 North Dakota, a Junior majoring in Agriculture
13 Economics: Mr. Dave Weinlaeder! (Applause)

14 PRESIDENT ALBRECHT: Ladies and Gentlemen:
15 The Vice President of the United States! (Applause)

16 VICE PRESIDENT HUMPHREY: Thank you,
17 Doctor Albrecht, Governor Guy, Members of the Panel,
18 this very accomplished professional band that has given
19 us such an enthusiastic reception, members of the
20 respective faculties and student bodies of North Dakota
21 State University, Moorhead State College, and Concordia
22 College: I do feel a little more secure knowing that
23 there are two colleges from Minnesota, but I am
24 afraid that we are outnumbered despite that.
25 (Laughter)

I want, first of all, to express my thanks
to the Mayor of this community, Mayor Lashkowitz,

1 to the President of this University, to the Reception
2 Committee, and the Governor, for a very generous and
3 hospitable reception at the airport, and for your
4 patience.

5 This morning I visited Huron, South Dakota,
6 the home of my mother. And since tomorrow is Mother's
7 Day -- and I hope everyone has not forgotten that --
8 I decided to get there a little early. My mother is
9 eighty-seven years of age. And my father -- long ago --
10 gave me some very strong admonitions about the respect
11 and the attention I should give to Mom -- even though
12 that was unnecessary. And I spent this morning with
13 her and arrived here just a little bit behind schedule.
14 But if a man needed an excuse for being tardy, I think
15 I have it; and I hope that you will forgive me.

16 Now I am delighted that Doctor Albrecht
17 saw fit to mention my academic background because I
18 think I should tell you that -- because of the
19 precarious nature of elective office and the unsure
20 tenure of elective office position -- I am always
21 pleased when I come to a university campus, to have
22 the president of the university take note of the
23 fact that I have been a professor and a teacher.
24 You never can tell when a fellow will need a job!
25 (Laughter)

And since students are having more and more

1 to say about what goes on in colleges and universities,
2 I think I should tell you I'm a "soft grader"!

3 (Laughter)

4 At least, that was my reputation. So I
5 put my credentials on the line. I'm not sure that
6 they will appeal to the Board of Trustees or Regents,
7 or to the Administrative Officers of the University --
8 but, to the students, I'm a "cinch"! (Laughter)
9 And you might want to give thought to that.

10 I regret that my friend, Senator Burdick,
11 could not be with us at this moment. But he told me
12 he had another meeting -- which I should attend with
13 him, shortly -- but I am very proud of my association
14 with the Senator; and very, very pleased and proud
15 of his distinguished service in the United States
Senate.

16 And I know that this is not a partisan
17 gathering -- even though I might say that somewhere
18 along the line I might get in a "plug" for what I
19 believe to be the best interests of the country,
20 partisan-wise -- but let me also bring to you the
21 greetings of Senator Young, who asked to be
remembered to this student body.

22 And from Minnesota, I have no problems
23 at all because both of those senators are of the
24 same political persuasion, both of them are very
25 close friends of mine -- Senator McCarthy and Senator

1 Mondale -- and for those of you that are from
2 Minnesota, I bring you their warm greetings.

3 Now, for this chap from New Jersey: You'll
4 just have to fend for yourself, temporarily! (Laughter)
5 Even though Senator Case and Senator Williams are
6 likewise good friends of mine.

7 And from Montana -- you can't do better;
8 you just can't do better than the senators that you
9 have from Montana. After all, the majority leader,
10 Senator Mansfield; and Senator Metcalf -- they just
11 about rank at the top of the list.

12 Now my fellow students, I don't intend to
13 take too much of your time in my prepared remarks
14 that I have. I thought I'd just talk long enough to
15 get things started and "warm you up". After all,
16 every red-blooded American ought to have the right
17 to take one "bite" at a live public official! And --
18 whatever qualities I may not have -- I am alive!
19 (Laughter)

20 So I want you to know that this is a
21 "no-holds barred" session. You just go at it. Just
22 act like you're in Congress! That will be rough
23 enough! (Laughter)

24 The only difference is that, when I serve
25 as the presiding officer of the Senate, I can say
nothing except to recognize the speakers. So, when
I get away, I really have myself a time.

1
2 Now on the platform, I hear from myself
3 a great deal. And today I am a little more interested
4 in hearing from you.

5 In the beginning, I'd like to make this
6 observation to the student body, the faculty and this
7 panel: We ought to identify the time and place. We know
8 where we are. We are on the globe, the earth, and we
9 are in the United States, and we are in the Twin City
10 area of North Dakota and Minnesota; we are in Fargo.

11 But, what about the time?

12 The time is the last third of the 20th Century.

13 And that takes us, I think, into the future,
14 because the question before the house is whether or
15 not this will be the last third of civilization, or
16 whether or not it will be just the beginning of a
17 much better and brighter future. The decisions that
18 will be made the next 33 years will have more to do
19 about determining whether there is a future, than any
20 decisions that have ever been made in the lifetime of
21 man. And that's why I am very happy to come here and
22 talk to you these few moments, about that future.

23 One of my favorite authors and poets, a man
24 of prose and great literature, is Carl Sandburg. And
25 Carl Sandburg wrote a piece sometime ago that sort
of puts things in perspective. Here are his words,
that he wrote with such simplicity and yet such

1 directness:

2 "I am riding on a limited express, one
3 of the crack trains of the nation
4 hurtling across the prairie into blue
5 haze and dark air go 15 all-steel
coaches holding a thousand people.
I ask a man in the smoker where he
is going and he answered: Omaha."

6 Well, now it's all right to go to Omaha,
7 but that doesn't send any "shivers" up anybody's
8 back now. It hardly even got a murmur out of you.
9 But when those lines were written by Carl Sandburg,
10 the outside limits of man's aspirations was to
11 ride in all-steel trains, "hurtling", as he said,
12 literally through space -- I suppose at 45 to 50
miles an hour -- on the way to Omaha.

13 Well, now today Omaha is not very far away.
14 Neither is London or Paris or Tokyo or Brisbane or
15 Canberra or Moscow, or even Peking. Today we are in
16 sight of the moon. In fact, as I speak to you now,
17 we are taking pictures of the moon. We have a
18 special space appliance, satellite, that is covering
19 the entire surface of the moon. We are preparing
20 for man's entrance and his landing on it -- and
then beyond.

21 You see, we take for granted the kind of
22 a society that we live in now. But I think it might
23 do us a little good to get some perspective on the
24 times.

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1 Now the overall changes in the first two-
2 thirds of this century -- the first 67 years --
3 have been greater than all the changes that have
4 taken place in the several centuries preceding.
5 And if we talk about technological change -- scientific
6 change -- we have seen more developments in the
7 past 67 years than in the 5,000 years preceding.
8 There are more scientists alive today, than all of
9 the scientists put together since the beginning of
10 time, insofar as man's recorded history is concerned.

11 And in the next 33 years I believe it is
12 fair and proper to say that the last 66 will seem
13 like they were "standing still" or a period of
14 incredible stability.

15 Now these 33 years that we look to, those
16 are the years that this audience is going to have
17 something to say about -- or, as a young fellow
18 looking ahead myself, maybe I should amend that
19 to say that these will be the years when you will
20 almost be in charge. I intend to "mess it up" a
21 little bit for you, and to be around! (Laughter)

22 You see, I have a few thoughts about the
23 future. My work gives me some insight into it.
24 I am Chairman of the Space Council of your
25 government, coordinating space programs of this
country, with all of their problems.

1
2 And I am Chairman of the Council on
3 Oceanography, Marine Resources, and Engineering
4 Development.

5 I should tell this audience that both of
6 these assignments are new for a Vice President,
7 within the last few years. Vice Presidents, up until
8 recently, presided over the Senate. As John Adams
9 said, it was "either nothing or everything".

10 But now there is a proliferation of
11 responsibilities. And whenever the Congress gives
12 the Vice President anything to do -- and I'm sorry
13 Senator Burdick and Senator Young aren't here, for
14 me to tell them about that -- but whenever the
15 Congress gives me something to do, it's either in
16 space or in oceanography or, to put it in another
17 way, it's "either out of this world or on the
18 bottom of the sea"! (Laughter) I don't know
19 whether you should read anything in that or not,
20 but there are times I think they mean it. (Laughter)

21 Now I am quite sure that the future -- in
22 the next five to 10 years, maybe five years -- will
23 see the establishment of permanent bases on the
24 moon -- just as we have a permanent base today in
25 Antarctica -- and the development of an entire
family of earth orbiting stations. The manned orbiting
laboratory will be a reality in five years, in which

1 men will live, observe the earth, observe the solar
2 system; enter that satellite while it's in flight,
3 get out of it, and come back to earth. This is a
4 sure proposition in not less than five years --
5 most likely but three.

6 We will also see manned satellites that
7 are supplied, as I have indicated, by regular ferry
8 service, where you take off from Fargo -- you may
9 have a few you'd like to send! (Laughter) -- and
10 you join up with the satellite that is orbiting,
11 traveling 18,000 miles-an-hour, 100, 200, 300, 500
12 miles in outer space. A person gets out of the
13 capsule -- or the capsule joins -- walks into the
14 other capsule, performs his work (just as you would
15 in a room or in a laboratory), stays there 30 days
16 or 60 days or 90 days or six months; gets out,
17 calls up his wife and says, "I'm coming home," and
18 proceeds to come back and spend his time for awhile
19 on earth.

20 We will see the launching of unmanned
21 probes to every part of the solar system -- and
22 probably manned expeditions, as well. We will
23 see communications satellites. We will see weather
24 control.

25 Now as Chairman of the Oceanography Council,
I am equally sure that we shall develop man's
capability to live on the ocean floor.

1 The ocean is rich in resources, fabulously
2 rich in minerals, gas, and oil, and the largest
3 deposits of copper, of gold, of manganese, are in
4 the ocean. And because of the incentive that is
5 there -- the economic incentive -- just as surely
6 as I stand on this platform, within the next
7 generation man will build structures at the bottom
8 of the ocean, to mine the sea, including of course
9 farming the ocean for vegetation and fish.

10 And we shall use the tides as sources of
11 energy, and we shall use de-salinated water of
12 the oceans to make the deserts bloom. As a matter
13 of fact, I predict that the greatest breakthrough in
14 the next decade, for the good of man, will be the
15 de-salination of sea water. We are within that far
16 now, so-to-speak; we are at the point of breakthrough.
17 And when that happens, the deserts -- as the
18 Scriptures say -- will bloom, and much of the problem
19 that we have worried about, called "world hunger",
20 will be less pressing upon us because of the capacity
21 of man to produce on fertile land.

22 Now how about the next 15 years? I have
23 been talking to you primarily about the next five
24 or 10.

25 In medicine, the doctors tell me that
there will be the routine transplantation of

1 internal organs from one person to another, and the
2 widespread use of artificial organs. Already
3 we are building them. An artificial kidney; an
4 artificial heart; artificial portions of the body.

5 In education, a general use of teaching
6 machines.

7 In industry, the application of automation,
8 the computer, to many kinds of management decision-
9 making.

10 In engineering, the channeling of water
11 from surplus areas to drouth and deficit areas over
12 distances of thousands of miles.

13 And in worldwide communications, the
14 everyday use of translating machines, where people
15 from other lands with strange tongues will speak,
16 and there will be instantaneous translation into
17 your language into your home, into your university,
18 into your classroom, by machine -- never touched
19 by the lip or the hand of man. This, may I say,
20 in its primitive stage and is even now workable.

21 And by the year 2,000 -- oh, by the way,
22 I would say to Doctor Albrecht that I predict that
23 within the next 15 years communication satellites
24 will be a part of our educational system. The
25 classroom of this university may very well start
in New Delhi or Karachi or Cairo or Tel Aviv or Paris,
or any place else in the world, where a professor
will give his instructions, conduct his seminar,

1 from another country and have it beamed in closed-
2 circuit television into your classroom, worldwide,
3 through a communication satellite, without even
4 ground stations. A communication satellite that
5 will generate its own energy and transmit its own
6 image and a voice, in instantaneous translation as
7 well, through machine translation. This is what's
8 going to happen to education.

9 This will make us "world citizens", whether
10 we like it or not.

11 And by the Year 2,000 -- and I hope I'm
12 around, but I'm afraid that I'll have to stretch it;
13 many of you will bear direct responsibility for
14 national policy -- your scientists tell us that by
15 that year there will be the virtual elimination
16 of bacterial and viral diseases, the modification
17 of genetic chemistry, the evolution of a universal
18 language, commercial transport by ballistic missile,
19 the use of robots for everyday work and of high-IQ
20 computers for sophisticated tasks, the probable
21 creation in the laboratory of primitive forms
22 of artificial life, and shortly thereafter chemical
23 control of the aging process, and perhaps even
24 modified control of gravity.

25 Now these are some of the things that the
future offers. But yet the most wondrous thing of

1 all is man, himself, and what does he offer?
2 Because all that I have spoken to you about are,
3 in a sense, "neutral". Their benefit to man will
4 depend on how he uses them. Because I think it is
5 fair to say that many of the mistakes, the injustices,
6 and the imbalances, and the undesirable social
7 conditions that have been caused by change, which we
8 live with today, are here because earlier in this
9 century all of these changes either seemed unreasonable,
10 or were not foreseen, or were -- in all probability --
11 just ignored.

12 Today we have a chance to avoid those
13 mistakes. We have the chance to make changes work
14 for man, and not against him.

15 Now there are many ways that we can do this,
16 and we are trying to. One of them is upgrading
17 education. Another is through the full development of
18 our human resources, as in the War on Poverty and
19 our Civil Rights Program -- through greater and
20 better cooperation between government at all levels,
21 and industry, and agriculture, and labor, and our
22 universities.

23 And I might say that -- since I am on this
24 university campus -- let's put our universities to
25 work for our communities. Universities have no right
to be a "meadow of meditation", and "island of

1
2 reflection". They should be the center of action,
3 plus meditation and reflection. The best minds of
4 civilized man are supposed to be at the university
5 level, trained, developed. Those minds and those
6 talents are needed for our cities, for our
economy, for our social relations.

7 And I have very little time, may I say,
8 for those who "hide out" and like to be in their
9 alleged "ivory towers", looking down upon the
10 multitude of God's children and saying, "Look at the
11 mess they're making of it." If you think there's a
12 mess, why don't you get down and join the fight? Get
13 dirtied up with the rest of us. Get scarred up in
14 the battlefield of human action and interaction. A
15 university ought to be at the center of action,
"where the action is", and not where the inaction
16 is designed.

17 Well, this is what I wanted to tell you.
18 Now there's an old sign that many of these young men
19 know about. It's an old recruiting poster that says,
20 "Uncle Sam needs you." You know, that finger out there,
the whiskered man.

21 That's generally been interpreted as a
22 military poster. But let me just give you another
23 interpretation because, while this is a "concern
24 generation" -- as I read about it, and I hear about
25

1 the "New Left" and the "concern" of this generation
2 -- let's talk about this "concern".

3 How do we make a better America and a better
4 world? Well, we make it by answering that poster,
5 "Uncle Sam needs you". And not only Uncle Sam, but
6 the world needs you. Yes, it needs you in the Peace
7 Corps. We need you badly.

8 You know, I might throw in this little note,
9 that there's never been any place that anybody's
10 written that, "Blessed are the peace talkers", or
11 "Blessed are the peace walkers", or "Blessed are the
12 peace paraders", or "Blessed are the peace picketers".

13 What is written is, "Blessed are the peace
14 makers".

15 And there's a lot of difference between
16 "doing" and "thinking", a lot of difference! (Applause)

17 The making of that peace requires volunteers,
18 it requires commitment, it requires sacrifice and
19 action, Peace Corps, Vista volunteers, in service to
20 America, here at home. It means the Youth Opportunity
21 Program, which I am privileged to Chair for your
22 government, providing jobs for needy youngsters out
23 of the core -- out of the hard core -- of unemployed, the
24 ghettos of our metropolitan areas.

25 And I'm happy to announce from this platform
that our university students and college students are

1
2 doing a lot about this. Let me just make it perfectly
3 clear what is going on in this country:

4 People are concerned about "young America".
5 I'm not one that's basically concerned about "young
6 America". I'm pleased with it. And I'll tell
7 you why. Over 200,000 young Americans out of colleges
8 today have volunteered their time, their energies,
9 their talents, their services -- free of charge --
10 to help underprivileged young Americans, to help
11 the needy, to help the boy or the girl that never had
12 a break in life, to help lift them right out of the
13 darkness and the depths of "slumism". And another
14 250,000 young Americans -- high school seniors -- are
15 today giving tutorial work, tutorial help, recreation
16 assistance, to thousands and thousands of needy young
17 Americans.

18 This is the "volunteer" generation. And I
19 think it's a pretty good one. I wish those that were
20 doing the work that I'm speaking about got as much
21 publicity as some of the others. But let me tell
22 you, when you can have almost a quarter-of-a-million
23 college students give of their life and their time
24 to help a fellow American and a fellow human being;
25 and to do it without fanfare, without publicity, to
do it without even asking for compensation -- I say
that's a fine tribute to the character of this generation.

1
2 And when you can take 250,000 high school seniors
3 and see them do the same thing -- and yet they're
4 never given a pat on the back, and they continue to
5 do it -- I think it's a remarkable thing.

6 I think it's about time, may I say, that
7 we turn the television cameras on the people that
8 do good work, and that we gave attention to those
9 that really are making the peace, making a better
10 world, making a more just world, helping human
11 beings help themselves, educating, training, exciting
12 and inspiring others. That's the kind of people that
13 I like, and I'm here to salute them! (Applause)

14 Now I turn it over to you. Now it's your
15 turn to take a "bite" at me.

16 MR. CHARLES FLEMING: Thank you, Mr. Vice
17 President.

18 The panel will ask questions to both Vice
19 President Humphrey and to Governor Guy.

20 VICE PRESIDENT HUMPHREY: Oh, good! Come on,
21 Bill, you're going to get in on this, too!

22 MR. CHARLES FLEMING: So for our first
23 question, I'd like to call on Tanfield Miller.

24 MR. TANFIELD MILLER: Mr. Vice President,
25 the democratic government of Greece was recently
overthrown by a military dictatorship, one which
denies to that country the same inalienable rights
which this nation is fighting in Vietnam to guarantee.

1
2 How can your administration justify its double-
3 standard foreign policy, a foreign policy which
4 aids and protects totalitarian states of the Right,
5 but at the same time refuses aid, trade -- and
6 sometimes even recognition -- to Communist-bloc nations?

7 VICE PRESIDENT HUMPHREY: Well, let's just
8 take a look, first of all, at what you've said. Now
9 your administration and your government does not
10 condone -- nor does it support -- the coup that has
11 taken place in Greece. So let's just get the record
12 straight.

13 Secondly, what took place in Greece was not
14 an attack from the outside. It was a conflict from
15 within -- inside.

16 We've had this in other countries. We don't
17 like it. We've seen it in Guatemala, we've seen it
18 in Honduras, we've seen it in Venezuela, we've seen
19 it in Peru. We've seen it in many Latin American
20 countries. Coups were as commonplace there, may I
21 say, as thunderstorms are in certain parts of
22 America in the Spring.

23 But we don't condone it. We don't support
24 it. In fact, we insist -- through whatever ways
25 and means we have -- to encourage and ask for
democratic processes.

1
2 Now what about other parts of the world?
3 Southeast Asia, for example?

4 By the way, we recognize Communist governments
5 in other parts of the world. We do business with
6 Communist governments in other parts of the world. We
7 recognize the Soviet Union. We extend the hand of
8 friendship to her. We recognize every single Communist
9 government in the world, save one -- save two -- Cuba
10 and Peking, (Communist China), both of which have
11 made it rather difficult to recognize them, by their
12 own actions.

13 But what about Vietnam, your reference to it?

14 In that instance it was not merely civil strife
15 (which did take place -- which we did not interfere
16 with -- in the earlier days). There was outside
17 aggression.

18 Now if Greece is the victim of outside
19 aggression -- as she was once before; we went to
20 her aid, even when she did not have a democratic
21 government, because we do not believe that this
22 principle of aggression can be tolerated in this very
23 troubled world; we think that aggression unleashed
24 is aggression unchecked; we think that the lessons of
25 history tell us that aggression is a poison which has
no place in the ferment of international politics; we
do not believe that you should be able to obtain your

1 political objectives through the use of force and
2 aggression.

3 So there isn't exactly the comparison, I say
4 most respectfully to Mr. Miller.

5 I would only say this: That we are pained
6 and grieved whenever there is a government that is
7 destroyed by military coup. We do not encourage it.
8 We do not support it. And your government has
9 brought great pressure to bear upon that government
10 which you speak of, to restore the constitutional
11 processes and the democratic processes of government.
12 And I predict that we will have a restoration of
13 democratic processes in Greece a lot sooner than
14 we will in some of the other countries that you have
15 mentioned. I hope and pray so.

16 I know of your concern. I commend you for
17 it, sir. I'm glad you spoke out.

18 MR. CHARLES FLEMING: For our next question,
19 I'd like to call on David Weinlaeder.

20 MR. DAVID WEINLAEDER: Mr. Vice President, do
21 you feel that the possibility of George Wallace running
22 as a third-party presidential candidate will precipitate
23 Congressional action on an amendment to the United
24 States Constitution, to provide for direct election
25 of the president, to avoid the possibility of a 1968
presidential election being decided in the House of

Representatives?

26

1 VICE PRESIDENT HUMPHREY: I doubt that this will
2 be the instance or the case that would precipitate such
3 action. And I seriously doubt whether or not Mr. Wallace's
4 candidacy would have such public attraction as to bring
5 about the situation where the selection of a president
6 is **thrown** into the House of Representatives.
7

8 But I do believe that it is desirable -- ~~speaking~~
9 entirely for myself and in this instance not representing
10 any administration position -- I have long believed, ever
11 since I went to the United States Senate, in the direct
12 election of the President of the United States. He
13 represents all the people. And I believe that the
14 direct election process has much to commend it.

15 Now there are formulas that would alter
16 that somewhat where you have the direct election process,
17 where the state gives -- districts, plus sort
18 of what you call a "bonus" vote from those states
19 which you carry, so that you get the principle of
20 Federalism -- two votes from each state, plus the direct
21 election -- that would condition the ultimate outcome
22 of the election of a president.

23 I prefer the direct election of the
24 President of the United States. Some of these days,
25

1 I think, it will come.

2 MR. CHARLES FLEMING: Thank you, Mr. Vice
3 President.

4 For our next question, we will call on
5 Nelson Berg.

6 MR. NELSON BERG: I would like to direct
7 my question to Governor Guy.

8 Governor, do you feel that the budget you
9 submitted to the last legislative session was a
10 realistic view of the problems facing North Dakota?

11 And, if so, how do you answer Republican
12 charges that your budget was inadequate, especially
13 in the area of education?

14 GOVERNOR GUY: The last legislature did
15 very little to alter the budget that was submitted to
16 them by me, in the area of higher education. So
17 obviously this was satisfactory to the legislature.

18 There was a determination of how some
19 buildings could be built, and an addition was made
20 to the University Medical Center.

21 However, the disagreement came about in
22 the field of financing primary and secondary education.

23 Two years ago I recommended the greatest
24 increase in the foundation program that the State
25 has ever had, an increase of ten-and-a-half million
dollars. I thought that this would carry our

1 foundation program for several years. This last
2 session was not satisfied with the three-and-a-half
3 million dollar increase that I proposed in the
4 foundation program. They had to match what had
5 been done two years prior by the previous session,
6 and they appropriated \$11,000,000 more than what
7 was being used in the present biennium.

8 Now, I think this has several possible
9 consequences. In our system of state foundation
10 aid for education, we not only help the fine schools
11 become even finer, but we have a tendency in many,
12 many districts to perpetrate mediocrity. And this
13 is something that we don't want to do.

14 And so we have to devise a means, I think,
15 of supporting superiority in schools in North Dakota,
16 and developing a program that will fit district by
17 district, instead of a blanket policy that's applied
18 to all districts in the state.

19 Now I'm not sure that I even answered your
20 question. But, if I haven't, why try again. (Laughter)

21 MR. CHARLES FLEMING: Thank you, Governor.

22 For our next question, I'd like to call
23 on Candyce Hauge, from Moorhead State College.

24 MISS CANDYCE HAUGE: Mr. Vice President,
25 on your recent trip to various European countries,
you were confronted with certain hostile reactions.

1
2 Do you consider that these reactions reflect significant
3 opposition to the American foreign policy in
4 reference to NATO?

5 VICE PRESIDENT HUMPHREY: I surely do not.
6 No significant new reaction. There's always been
7 a group in Europe that has opposed our presence in
8 NATO. I think it should be clearly understood the
9 primary objective of Soviet foreign policy has been
10 the dismantling of NATO, since the day of its inception.

11 In the Eighteenth Communist Party Congress
12 held in Moscow, in December of 1952, the Communist
13 party laid down as the permanent dictum of that party
14 -- until it is changed -- that the primary objective
15 of Soviet foreign policy will be the destruction of
16 and the dismantling of and/or at least the weakening
17 of NATO.

18 So whenever you go to a European country --
19 in countries like Italy, for example, where you
20 have one of the largest Communist parties in the world;
21 at least 30 per cent of the electorate votes Communist
22 -- you find demonstrators, you find vocal opposition to
23 American policies as it relates to NATO. The same
24 is true in France. The same is true in any of the
25 other countries.

But the overwhelming majority of Europeans,
by every measurement of public opinion that we have --

1 and not that we have, but that they have -- not
2 only support NATO and support American presence
3 in NATO, but ask that there be a greater American
4 commitment to NATO.

5 And, without exception, every government
6 in Europe supports NATO, including the government of
7 France. The government of France, however, does not
8 want its forces under the central command of NATO.
9 Nevertheless, the French are a member of the NATO
10 Council. Recently their forces, both army and naval,
11 have participated in NATO military exercises.

12 I am pleased with your question, because I
13 have a feeling that many Americans were led to
14 believe -- by the coverage from Europe of our journey
15 -- that there was considerable dissent with the United
16 States policies.

17 Now that dissent is as well organized as a
18 mass meeting at a rally. That was about as spontaneous
19 as having a pre-fabricated house put on your lot. It
20 was organized, manipulated, financed, and sponsored
21 by the Communist party, without question. In some
22 instances -- and in most instances -- the Chinese
23 Communist party wing. In some areas the Soviet
24 Communist party did very little. In fact, their
25 participation with placards and pickets and so
forth was very moderate, and I would say also very

1
2 reasonable. But the Maoist crowd, the Maoist
3 faction, which is at war with the Soviet faction in
4 Europe, was quite militant.

5 But they didn't represent any percentage
6 of the population. I recall in Belgium that we
7 may have had 75 demonstrators. They had about 200
8 eggs, but they had 75 demonstrators! (Laughter) I
9 never knew there was such a surplus of poultry products!
(Laughter)

10 One thing that I learned as Vice President:
11 You know you've got to learn to duck, bob, weave,
12 sidestep, smile, and shake hands at the same time!
(Applause)

13 May I just tell you that we went to church
14 services in Belgium on that Sunday morning, when
15 we had the little demonstration at the Tomb of the
16 Unknown Soldier. And you will note that every
17 demonstration that took place, with one exception,
18 took place at the time that we were placing a wreath
19 on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier -- which did
20 not ingratiate, may I say, the demonstrators to the
people.

21 And as we travelled down the streets of
22 Brussels to our church, there were thousands of
23 people cheering and greeting the American flag. They
24 didn't know who the Vice President of the United
25

1
2 States was, per se -- this was no personal tour --
3 but they were there to express their support, their
4 friendship, and their gratitude to the American
5 people.

6 And when we arrived at the church, I thought
7 it was so interesting: There were literally thousands
8 of people. We were literally "mobbed with kindness",
9 with enthusiasm, with fellowship and friendship. But
10 you didn't read a word about it. Yet, between 50
11 and 75 that decided to make a demonstration of violence
12 and of vulgar language, acting like Hitler Youth --
13 and that's what they are; there isn't a bit of
14 difference; that's exactly the way the Hitler Youth
15 used to operate (only some of these weren't so young;
16 they've been trained for at least a generation) --
17 that crowd gets the attention.

18 It's unfortunate.

19 In Berlin -- I just read the reports this
20 morning -- in Berlin there were, I would say, close to
21 a half-million, or maybe more, maybe three-quarters
22 of a million people in the entourage, on our tour,
23 enthusiastic, cheering, waving, flag-waving people.
24 And there maybe was, at the last night that we
25 were there, maybe a couple hundred demonstrators
that had been brought in from all around to protest
certain actions of the American government. They were

1 noisy. They were vulgar. And they didn't do the
2 process of dissent any good.

3 May I say a word about that? I happen to
4 be a person who believes in the right of dissent.
5 I have been a dissenter, myself. I'd never want
6 to live in a country where a person was not permitted
7 to express his view by placard, by parade, by
8 speech, by meetings. I think that this is absolutely
9 essential for a free society. And I have very little
10 time for those who feel that we should not permit
11 it. Because we must permit it.

12 But for those who engage in vulgarity, in
13 hooliganism, for those who engage in violence --
14 in the name of dissent -- they destroy the preciousness of
15 the right of dissent. Because there is no room in
16 an orderly, free society, under law, where we can
17 change government policies by public opinion, where
18 we can change the law by the election process, where
19 we can change attitudes through the media and through
20 education and through information -- there is no room
21 for hooliganism, for violence, for riots, for
22 disorder, for lawlessness. None whatsoever. And
23 those who engage in it do a great disservice to what
24 Voltaire once said: "I may not believe in a word
25 of what you have to say, but I will die for your
 right to say it." That's honorable dissent.

1 The right of opposition.

2 I thought you ought to know what a government
3 official feels about this. I noticed that there
4 were a few that greeted me as I came here today. I
5 thought they behaved very well. I've had
6 many differences myself at times, through public life,
7 with policies of government. I think this is a very
8 natural thing for human beings in a free society to
9 feel.

10 I think people ought to have the right
11 to paint themselves a sign, or go buy one, or wear
12 a button. I think they also ought to have the right
13 to have a meeting, and I think they ought to have the
14 right to call on a public official for an accounting.
15 But I don't think they have the right to be abusive.
16 I don't think they have the right to tear the country
17 apart. I don't think they have the right, if you
18 please, to make freedom license, and to make freedom
19 without responsibility their habit.

20 And I believe that most university students
21 agree with me, that freedom carries with it
22 responsibility, and liberty carries with it duty,
23 and all of a college education carries with it the
24 first thing called "good manners". If you don't learn
25 that when you go to school, then you learn nothing!
(Applause)

1
2 MR. CHARLES FLEMING: For our next
3 question, I'd like to call on Tom Sands, from Moorhead
4 State College.

5 MR. THOMAS SANDS: Mr. Vice President,
6 U Thant has expressed concern that our present course
7 in Vietnam will lead to a direct confrontation
8 between Washington and Peking, and perhaps World
9 War Three. In reply, Ambassador Goldberg said that
10 the United States would never take any action which
11 could be so seriously misinterpreted by either
12 Peking or Russia. If this is true, and if we are in
13 fact not conducting a dangerous policy of brinkmanship
14 in Vietnam, what caused President Johnson to say to
15 his daughter, quote, "Your daddy may go down in
16 history as the man who started World War Three"?

17 VICE PRESIDENT HUMPHREY: Well, I don't
18 know. I suppose that a daughter sometimes speaks
19 very intimately and personally with the President.
20 I think I know those circumstances very well. It
21 was on the occasion when the President had authorized
22 the bombing of the oil depots at Haiphong. I am
23 a member of the National Security Council. We
24 weighed that decision for months, for months and
25 months.

For the information of the panel and the
student body and others, the President's orders to

1
2 our armed forces were very precise: That if this
3 was to take place and he ordered it to take place,
4 it could only do so at such time that the weather
5 was perfect, so there was clear visibility. So we
6 did not have to rely upon just all-weather bombers
and all-weather flight conditions.

7 Secondly, that there should be no ships
8 near the wharfs or the docks, in the harbors.

9 And, thirdly, that they must have the
10 best trained, the most competent pilots and aircraft
11 that we have, and they must be able to make practice
12 runs, to know exactly what they are going to do.

13 And we waited six months for those conditions,
14 six months for those conditions to come. That was
authorized in January. It took place in June.

15 And when the bombing did take place, it was
16 precisely on target, thank goodness.

17 But what the President said, I recall he
18 said "You know, it will just be my luck that, when
19 that takes place, that there could be a Soviet ship
20 in that harbor, and the pilot of that plane would
21 most likely be a boy from Johnson City, and somebody
would say, 'Look what he did.'"

22 What the President really meant in that
23 story in the paper was his concern. I know his
24 concern, sir. I know that the President is up many
25

1 nights to three and four o'clock in the morning,
2 going to the "situation room" (as we call it in the
3 Capitol) where we get the reports back from the
4 naval air forces and the United States Air Force, to
5 see if any were lost, to see what targets were hit,
6 to see what happened.

7 And on that night the President was
8 concerned because this is a very strategic target --
9 very, very important -- and it was one which the Joint
10 Chiefs of Staff had been asking to have hit for
11 over a year, and which your President had resisted.
12 And he doesn't always listen to the Joint Chiefs
13 of Staff on every matter, because he's the civilian
14 head as Commander in Chief, but he must take their
15 advice and counsel into consideration. It became
16 imperative, in light of the flow of materials -- and
17 particularly of petroleum products -- that were coming
18 through that port, that something be done to slow it
19 down.

20 And the President took all the precautions
21 that a man could possibly take. I heard him deliver
22 those precautions to Secretary McNamara. I heard
23 what he said. And what he was saying in that news
24 story that came out -- with some of the dramatics, I
25 suppose, and exaggeration which is the privilege of
26 any great news story (and I don't mean to be critical

1
2 of those who wrote it, but I mean there's always a
3 degree of drama as you design a story; the facts,
4 I think are essentially true) -- what the President
5 said and what he expressed was his concern, his real
6 concern over this war.

7 Everyone of us has that concern, and when
8 I see other people think that we don't, it doesn't
9 make me very happy.

10 And what he was really saying was, "I need
11 to pray. I need some help." And he was tossing around
12 in bed when his little daughter came on through, and
13 she said, "What's wrong?", according to the story.
14 And he told her. She said, "Well, I get my comfort" --
15 she had been converted to Catholicism -- she said, "I
16 get my comfort from three monks that are over on what
17 we call Foggy Bottom", an area over along the Potomac.
18 She said, "Why don't you get dressed, and we'll go
19 on over there, and we'll pray with them."

20 And that's the purpose of that story.
21 I think it tells a great story about your President.
22 I think it tells you that here's a man that knows
23 that he does not have omnipotent power, knows that
24 he doesn't have all wisdom, knows that he needs
25 guidance, takes his problems in prayer, goes to his
family, his friends, to seek counsel and thoughtful
meditation. I think it's a beautiful story.

1
2 There's always the danger of World War
3 Three. There was a danger of World War Three when
4 President Kennedy said to Krushchev, "Get out of
5 Cuba." I was with him. I was called in on that
6 conference. I sat with President Kennedy the night
7 that he made his television broadcast to the nation.
8 We were within 10 minutes, Young Man, of World War
9 Three. We expected the Soviet Union to attack. We
10 had every plane in America dispersed, every airport
11 under military control -- including this one in
12 Fargo -- we had moved our fleet from the Pacific into
13 the Atlantic, and other parts of our fleet from the
14 Atlantic to the Pacific (for dispersal of certain
15 kinds of tactical ships). We stalled eight days,
16 so we could move that.

15 And we were ready. And we were contemplating
16 the ultimate disaster. Thank God, it didn't happen.

17 Do you think that President Kennedy
18 didn't want to talk to the Monks? Or somebody else?
19 I know he did! (Laughter)

20 Every decision we've made has this
21 possibility. When we had the airlift in Berlin, in
22 1948; when President Kennedy fortified the Berlin
23 garrison in 1961; when it was, once again, in 1963.
24 Time after time it's been the danger of World War
25 Three. It was so in Korea.

1
2 We don't like to run those dangers, but
3 there's also the other danger which I think you
4 might contemplate: What kind of a world would
5 it be, what kind of a world would you be living in
6 today, had President Truman not stood firm? What kind
7 of a world do you think it would have been if Mr.
8 Truman had run when Joe Stalin said, "I'm going
9 to stay in Iran"? You know what Harry Truman told
10 him; I think you do; I don't have to tell you.
(Laughter) And it didn't take him long.

11 And when Mr. Stalin said, "I want the
12 northeast provinces of Turkey, and I'm going to
13 take them," and Mr. Truman said, "You'll do it over
14 the bodies of Americans and over the 14th Air Force and
15 over a half-million troops that I'll send," then
16 Mr. Stalin said, "I'll see you later." He left.
(Laughter)

17 And in Greece in the civil war, which was
18 a civil war that was supported, if you please,
19 from Moscow in those days. And when Tito closed
20 the door to Stalin, the war withered up. And we
21 had 20,000 troops there. Thank goodness, we didn't
22 have to send more to General VanFleet to help save
23 what we call the "southern flank or NATO", the
southern part of Europe.

24 So we have taken those chances. I think
25

1
2 that U Thant is a man of great peaceful sensitivity.
3 We try to work with him. In fact his most recent
4 proposal to the United States, of a cease-fire, we
5 accepted.

6 U Thant is merely telling the world that,
7 whenever there is a shooting war, there is always the
8 danger of a major conflagration.

9 And I would be telling you a gross falsehood
10 if I didn't tell you that I worry about it, with
11 heartsickness, every day. I think there is always
12 this danger. But what we seek to do is to prevent
13 that, to discipline ourselves so that it doesn't
14 happen.

15 But I want to submit -- and I will sometime,
16 if I can come back to you -- that had we not done
17 what we are going, there would have been greater
18 dangers, greater dangers. Indonesia today would
19 surely be a Communist satellite. Malaysia would
20 have surely been gone. Singapore would have been
21 gone. And there isn't a leader in Asia that doesn't
22 know it.

23 I've been to Asia three times last year.
24 I've talked to the leaders of free Asia and,
25 without exception, every one of them supports our
position in Vietnam. Without exception. Now
they're close to that battle over there, very close to it.

1
2 The war that was going on between Indonesia
3 and Malaysia over a year-and-a-half ago has been
4 settled. Indonesia -- a nation of 100 million people
5 that was totally in the grips of a Communist party
6 from China -- is free today. Do you know how many
7 it cost to free Indonesia? A half-million dead. One-
8 half million were killed in a bloodbath in Indonesia,
9 in a terrible struggle.

10 But Indonesia today has its own government,
11 its free government, and is a member of the United
12 Nations once again, a member of the family of
13 nations, and has stopped its war with Malaysia which
14 had taken thousands of lives. But because they
15 weren't American lives, you didn't read about them.
16 Well, in the eyes of God, a life is a life. And
17 there were thousands of lives being taken in the
18 struggle between Indonesia and Malaysia. That war
19 has been settled.

20 And the foreign minister of Indonesia has
21 said publicly that one of the reasons that Indonesia
22 stands as a free nation today is because of the United
23 States' presence in Southeast Asia, because of
24 what she's doing.

25 We've won some victories there, great
victories, not for ourselves directly but for
freedom.

1
2 I'd hate to think of the kind of a world it
3 would be if Stalin had had his way.

4 I'd hate to think of the kind of Western
5 Europe it would have been if we'd have gotten run
6 out of Berlin -- and they tried it three times.

7 I'd hate to think of the kind of Asia
8 it would be if Korea had been overrun in 1950 -- and
9 we lost 58,000 dead, 169,000 casualties in Korea --
10 don't forget it. I was in the Senate in those days.
11 And if you think there are protests on the war in
12 Vietnam now, you ought to have seen what was said
13 then. We were within 10 miles of being driven out
14 of that peninsula. Our forces were decimated.
15 China did come into the war. She moved in over a
16 million troops. And we stood there, almost alone --
17 oh, they said it was a "United Nations action", but
18 there are more other troops (other than the United
19 States) in Vietnam today than there were in Korea.

20 Today Korea is free. Today Korea has
21 the greatest economic breakthrough of any nation in
22 Asia, save Japan. Today Korea has had two free
23 elections, and nobody can dispute the fact that
24 they were free.

25 Democracy does work. And it didn't work
because we sold it out. It didn't work because we
picked up our marbles and went home. It did not

1
2 work because, when somebody said, "It's tough, and
3 we ought to give up", that we did it. And it did
4 not work because, when the Chinese came in, somebody
5 said, "There may be World War Three."

6 There was not World War Three. And I do not
7 think there is going to be any World War Three now
8 because the only power that can cause that today, with
9 any degree of significance, is the Soviet Union.
10 And I doubt that the Soviet Union wants World War
11 Three any more than we do. We have learned to respect
12 each other. It does not mean that we are necessarily
13 "mutual pals", but we respect the power of each other.
14 And I have a feeling that if we stick with it,
15 Gentlemen and Ladies, and if we do not lose our "cool"
16 -- as this generation says -- (Laughter) if we stay
17 with it and do not get out of hand (and your
18 President is not going to let this war get out of
19 hand), we will find a day much sooner than you dream
20 when there will be a negotiated settlement, because
21 it must be a peaceful settlement of the struggle in
22 Vietnam. It will come. Just stick with it! (Applause)

23 MR. CHARLES FLEMING: For our last question,
24 I would like to call on Jim Park of Concordia College.

25 VICE PRESIDENT HUMPHREY: We have a few
minutes. It's all right if you care to ask a couple
more. I notice you have not asked them all here. I

1
2 have been talking too long on these. Have you got
3 a couple others?

4 We can get in 15 minutes, right, Governor?

5 GOVERNOR GUY: Right.

6 VICE PRESIDENT HUMPHREY: All right.

7 (Applause)

8 MR. CHARLES FLEMING: We will call on
9 David Weinlaeder.

10 VICE PRESIDENT HUMPHREY: Would you care
11 to ask the Governor a question?

12 MR. DAVID WEINLAEDER: It is reported that
13 C.B.S. newscaster, Eric Sevareid, has been approached
14 by Democratic-Non-Partisan League officials to run
15 for the senate seat now held by Senator Milton Young.
16 Do you feel that this is a serious request, or only
17 a political move to relieve pressure from yourself?

18 GOVERNOR GUY: In 1964 Eric Sevareid
19 came back to North Dakota to receive this state's
20 highest award, the Teddy Roosevelt Rough Rider Award.
21 When he was here at that time, he spoke to the North
22 Dakota Press Association in their convention at
23 Minot. It was one of the most memorable speeches I
24 have ever heard, and in that speech he outlined
25 some of the major problems that are confronting the
nation and the world, and he said these problems will
be solved by liberal solutions. Now he did not say

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2 "Democratic Party solutions". He did not say,
3 "Republican Party solutions." He said, "By liberal
4 solutions." And he said, "I am a political liberal,
5 and I am a cultural conservative." Now I suppose
6 he meant by that, that he would rather listen to
7 Debussy, than the Beatles -- and I can not blame
8 him there at all.

9 Well, from that moment there were many
10 in North Dakota who realized that here was a very
11 perceptive, knowledgeable, former North Dakotan who
12 believed that the problems could be solved by
13 liberal solutions. And so it was not unusual that
14 our State Chairman should approach Eric Sevareid to
15 see if there might be a glimmer of interest.

16 Now Eric Sevareid did not laugh when he
17 was asked if he would be interested in seeking the
18 nomination. And I emphasize this because to be
19 a candidate you have to seek the nomination, you
20 have to get the agreement of delegates from all
21 over the state to support you as a nominee. Eric
22 Sevareid did not shut the water off, just like that.
23 He said, "Let me think about it."

24 And so several weeks ago in Washington
25 I had with Floyd Poyzer a three-hour luncheon with
Eric Sevareid, and we talked about North Dakota.
And I noticed that Eric Sevareid was flattered and

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2 intrigued with the possibility that the state from
3 which he came would suggest that he was senatorial
4 material. And he did not say, "No." We did not
5 press him.

6 But it was not I who approached Eric
7 Sevareid, as some editorials and news stories implied.
8 I was really a little bit surprised when some of
9 our Democratic leaders reported that they had
10 approached Eric Sevareid, but I was very pleased that
11 he did not treat it lightly. And I would guess that,
12 when Eric Sevareid realizes the bone-weariness a
13 senator has in his job, where he has to decide post-
14 office appointments, where he has to come back and
15 speak before the Wells County Democratic Women's
16 Organization, (Laughter) and when he has to try
17 to get somebody's son a 30-day leave so he can come
18 home and cut corn, (Laughter) I am sure that Eric
19 Sevareid -- when he considers all of these things
20 that go into being a United States Senator -- that
21 he will probably graciously decline. But in so
22 doing I think he will have given liberal-thinking
23 people heart, because here is a great man with
24 great perception who really seriously considered the
25 possibility. (Applause)

MR. CHARLES FLEMING: I would like to
call on Jim Park.

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2 MR. JAMES PARK: Mr. Vice President,
3 there seems to be a break between the leaders of
4 the Democratic party in the Senate, notably between
5 Senator Russell Long and Senator Mike Mansfield
6 regarding the Campaign Funds Act. Does the Democratic
7 Party really need this act, or was this an attempt
8 by a faction of the Democratic Party to tie up
the important Investment Tax Credit Bill?

9 VICE PRESIDENT HUMPHREY: No, the
10 leadership of the Democratic Party from the President
11 on down want the investment tax credit restored.
12 We think it is very important that it be restored.
13 We said so when it was temporarily suspended, that
14 when the economy showed the need of restoration, we
would ask for it.

15 And we regret that there has been this
16 delay. But, fortunately, the delay is now over.

17 The disagreement between Senator Mansfield
18 and Senator Long was somewhat exaggerated, I might
19 add. Senator Mansfield said that he had no
20 disagreement with Senator Long. Senator Mansfield
21 voted with Senator Long on every instance relating
22 to the efforts of the senator of Louisiana. And I
23 generally find that the way you determine whether
24 a man disagrees or agrees with you is not so much
25 what he says, but how he votes. And the Long-

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2 Mansfield voting was parallel, went right together.

3 The Senator from Louisiana was fighting
4 for a principle, recognizing that the guidelines
5 as to the use of these funds had not been firmly
6 established. And that was developed in the debate,
7 of course. And, as you know, Senator Long of
8 Louisiana accepted several amendments on the floor
9 of the Senate to improve his campaign-fund proposal
10 that had been enacted in the tax law of last year.

11 It became quite obvious, however, that
12 this is no way to write tax legislation. That is
13 very complicated business, and you generally can not
14 write it by a short debate or a heated debate on
15 the floor of the Senate. It takes very effective
16 and hard committee work.

17 So the upshot of the whole thing is
18 that the Long proposal is still in the law. It is
19 still the law of the land. However, the moneys
20 are neither to be collected or disbursed until the
21 guidelines (the specifics as to how to use those
22 funds) are written and brought back to the Senate.
23 And they ought to be back before the first of
24 September.

25 So I would say that there was not any
major split between Mr. Long and Mr. Mansfield.
And even if there were, I have been in the Senate

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2 a long time -- I was there 16 years -- and the
3 fellow that fought you last week is your best
4 friend next week, if you have a different bill.

5 People do have strong convictions.
6 The leadership of either party does not demand
7 absolute obedience. You can not ask a party to
8 "goose-step" to your command.

9 I was the majority whip of the United
10 States Senate for four years. And the title tells
11 you exactly what you are supposed to do: "Whip"
12 them into shape. And I want to say most of the
time the whip would come around and hit me! (Laughter)

13 Senators vote their convictions. They
14 vote their constituency. They vote their background.
15 When in doubt, they generally give the Party leader-
ship the benefit of that doubt.

16 But I never had a 100% voting record for
17 the administration when President Truman was
18 president nor when President Kennedy was president.
19 I tried to support most of the time, but there were
20 times that my own constituency necessitated that
21 I take a different point of view. I went down to
22 Washington as a United States Senator from Minnesota,
23 and if I had not been a little bit interested in
24 Minnesota when I was down there, then I would have
25 been the "former" United States Senator from

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2 Minnesota.

3 And there were times that I had to leave
4 my leader "high-and-dry". I got back though. I
5 did not get too far away from "shore", but just
6 far enough, may I say, to look very independent
7 on occasion! (Laughter).

8 Okay?

9 MR. CHARLES FLEMING: For our next
10 question, I call on Tanfield Miller.

11 MR. TANFIELD MILLER: I would like
12 to address a question to Governor Guy. Governor,
13 farming is a business and, like businessmen, farmers
14 work to make a profit. The farmers of this state
15 have been denied the protection and advantages of
16 corporate farming. This year you vetoed the
17 Corporate Farm Bill, a bill that would have given
18 farmers of this state equal advantages to those
19 the businessmen are offered. Aside from the fact
20 that it was politically expedient, why did you take
21 this action? (Laughter)

22 GOVERNOR GUY: I think I detect a little
23 "editorializing" in the question. (Laughter)

24 But I believe strongly in direct, personal,
25 private ownership on the land that is not filtered
through stock ownership by somebody who is living
elsewhere. I believe that if the time ever comes

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2 when we start diluting ownership in private property
3 on the land, then at that time we have weakened
4 the most vital part of free competitive enterprise
5 that we have in this country.

6 And agriculture in North Dakota is uniquely
7 suitable for corporate farming, which could be done
8 here in the summer and moved on down to the southern
9 corporation farming in the wintertime. And I believe
10 that all of the advantages that can accrue to anyone
11 who would want to incorporate under the law passed
12 by the last legislature, can accrue to them just
13 as easily -- without any of the hazards -- if they
14 were to incorporate under the cooperative
15 incorporation provisions of the present law. And
16 so I did not believe that I was denying any farmer
17 any of the advantages of corporate farming as it
18 can be had now, legally, under the cooperative part
19 of the corporate farming law.

20 Now this idea of vetoing things "politically"
21 or for "political expediency" depends upon which
22 side of the issue you are on. And when you use that
23 term, you disclose your position! (Laughter)

24 VICE PRESIDENT HUMPHREY: You know, I
25 just love these questions, the way they come.
Everyone here is just like a Senator! (Laughter)
In the United States Senate, you know, they ask

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2 questions, and you can ask a question for eight or
3 10 minutes, and you can get in all of your personal
4 prejudices, your personal persuasions, and then at
5 the end you say, "Isn't that right?" And that
6 keeps you within the rules of the Senate.

7 Really, these have been remarkably good
8 questions.

9 I know the time is over, and I want to
10 express, may I say, on my part to the panel a very
11 sincere note of thanks and appreciation. I hope
12 that you have enjoyed this as much as I have. I
13 don't feel any the worse for it. I feel a little
14 better, and I want to compliment this panel and
15 the student body on a wonderful reception, and thank
16 the Governor. (Applause)

17 . . .The panel discussion then adjourned
18 at four o'clock. . .

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