

Vice President's Remarks
Hamline University
St. Paul, Minnesota - May 27, 1968

Convocation Honoring Dr. Paul H. Giddens

Jack Mittleman



Sen Fred Harris

Sorry to be so late

Surprise Convocation In Honor Of

Dr. Paul H. Giddens

President of Hamline University, 1953-1968 - 15 years

Paul

OPENING REMARKS Richard E. Mittleman, President
Hamline University Congress

Jim Finigan

MUSIC Hamline University A Cappella Choir
Robert Holliday, Director

Hear the Angels Singing—Charles Ives
Linda Bowers—Soprano

O Señora (Blessed Lady)—Fernando Franco
Gary Fredrickson—Tenor

MUSIC *My Birthday present from Doug*
Workout at Hamline Hamline University Band
Paul Pizner, Director

Ruffles and Flourishes—Stars and Stripes Forever—Sousa
(To be played upon the arrival of the Vice President)

Sinfonians—Williams

SPECIAL GUEST

S
Richa
Mrs. Juanita I

Amateur musician

PRESENTATION OF GIFT TO

Art S

RESPONSE

Chain Band - Dr. Holliday or Pizner

May 27, 1968
Norton Field House

Jo

Issue #1 What kind of society shall we build here at Home.

(1) ^{Right of} Education opportunity for everyone
Pre-school to College

Training, Counseling, &

(2) ^{Right of} an Economic opportunity for everyone.

(a) Job training, skills, -
Matching Training with jobs
Private + Govt -
meaningful work

(b) ownership and managerial opportunities

(c) Rural opportunity

(3) ^{Right of} Health + Nutrition opportunity
so that both Edue. + Jobs mean
a good life.

Child Health Care, Medicare -
Diet - and adequate nutrition for
Healthy mind + body

(b) amb. Hospitals.

(4) ^{Right} Unwholesome, and ^{Safe} Decent Environment
for everyone - Urban + Rural

(a) the Air we Breathe, the Water we
Drink

(b) Safe Streets and ^{and open} Neighboreds

(c) the Revitalization of our Urban
areas

(d) modernization of our Rural
areas

(5) the Right to the full + equal
benefits of American Citizenship
for every citizen -

(a) the Right vote
the Right to be heard
the " to Participate
the Right to

All this adds up to ~~the~~
Anticipation of Dignity + Self
Respect.

The Great issues -

(2) First, what kind of a role will the U.S. Play in the World of Tomorrow -
Peaceful Engagement or
New isolationism

(X) 1) What kind of Society shall we build here at home -
~~one society~~ of social opportunity
~~with~~
or
2 societies, separate ~~and~~
unequal.

These are the two basic
decisions for Americans for
the last third of the 20th Century

Dr Paul H. Giddens - 15 years
of distinguished + dedicated
service to Hamline - Author,
Scholar, Public Servant, Educator,
Administrator - Counsellor -

Dr Giddens (Resigns)
LBS + Something in Common

I refuse to follow their lead
to sample

College (Flaggiate)
Coach Dick Muthern
any weaknesses - yes - Flaggiate

Run - 100 yds
10% use
Kick - 70 yds
Pass - 55 yds

(Joe Sutton of Basketball fame)

Behold type - my advice
To you who are about to
graduate and go out into the world -
Don't go!

12/1/65

Personal Data About Paul H. Giddens

Education:

A. B. , Simpson College, 1924
A. M. , Harvard University, 1926
Ph. D. , State University of Iowa, 1930

Educational Experience:

Both professional training and teaching experience have been in the field of American History

Have been on the faculty of:

University of Kansas, 1926
Iowa State College, 1926-28
State University of Iowa, summers, 1929, 1930, 1931
Oregon State College, 1930-31
Allegheny College, 1931 - March, 1953
Professor of History and Political Science
and Head of the Department

President, Hamline University, Saint Paul, Minnesota,
since March, 1953

Fellowships:

Fellow in History, State University of Iowa, 1928-29
Guggenheim Fellow, 1945-46

Travel:

Europe and the Scandinavian countries, summer, 1939
West Coast of South America, summer, 1941
England and Western Europe, summer, 1956
England and Western Europe, summer, 1961
Egypt and Israel, fall, 1964
Tanzania, East Africa, summer, 1966

Oil Industry:

Curator, Drake Well Memorial Park, Titusville, Pennsylvania,
1943-1953 (where the petroleum industry began)

Publications:

Author of:

The Birth of the Oil Industry. The Macmillan Company,
New York, 1938

Beginnings of the Petroleum Industry: Sources and Bibliography.
Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Harrisburg,
1941

Pennsylvania Petroleum 1750-1872: A Documentary History.
Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Harrisburg,
1947

Early Days of Oil, Princeton University Press, 1948

Standard Oil Company (Indiana): Oil Pioneer of the Middle West.
Appleton-Century-Crofts, Inc., New York, 1956

Also author of 90 articles, 29 book reviews, and 4 pamphlets; seventy-six of these publications relate to the history of the petroleum industry.

Miscellaneous Activities:

Member of:

The American Historical Association
The Mississippi Valley Historical Association
Upper Midwest Oil Men's Club
Newcomen Society
American Association of University Professors
Pi Kappa Delta
Pi Gamma Mu
Phi Alpha Theta
Alpha Tau Omega

Editorial Board, Mississippi Valley Historical Review, 1949-52

President, Minnesota Private College Council, 1954-56

President, Minnesota Private College Fund, 1956-57

Chairman, Minnesota Statehood Centennial Education
Committee, 1957-58

Director, Ramsey County Tuberculosis and Health Association,
Saint Paul, Minnesota, 1957-

Director, Y. M. C. A., Saint Paul, Minnesota, 1957-63

Director, Forest History Society, Saint Paul, Minnesota 1958-65

President, Association of Minnesota Colleges, 1960-61

Director, American National Bank, Saint Paul, Minnesota, 1962-

President, Friends of the St. Paul Public Library, 1962-64

Director, Twin City Area Educational Television Corporation,
KTCA, 1964-

Member, Minnesota Liason Committee on Higher Education, 1964-65

Transcription of Surprise Convocation Honoring Dr. Paul H. Giddens
SPECIAL GUEST: The Honorable Hubert H. Humphrey
DATE: May 27, 1968
PLACE: Hamline University, St. Paul, Minnesota

DICK MITTLEMAN: Ladies and gentlemen, the Vice-President of the United States.

"Ruffles and Flourishes - Stars and Stripes Forever" by Sousa
was played by Hamline University band upon arrival of the Vice-President.

(two minute applause)

MITTLEMAN: Mr. Vice-President, Mrs. Humphrey, Mrs. Giddens, President Giddens, honored guests, representatives of the news media and Hamline students. I would very warmly like to welcome you today and to present you this opportunity to take part in the convocation to honor Dr. Paul H. Giddens for his untiring work as Hamline's president, for his integrity, his accomplishments and his goals. We first thought about such a convocation a month ago and, at that time, we had as our guest on the Hamline campus, the Honorable Senator Fred R. Harris from the state of Oklahoma. As we were talking taking him to the airport, I mentioned to him the embryonic idea of such a convocation and asked him what he'd think about it and if there was any chance of asking the Vice-President to attend. And it was through his encouragement that we pursued that goal and it is with the greatest pride that we are able to play host to Vice-President Humphrey. There is one person that I must publicly thank here today and I would imagine everyone expected me to. For without his help, we would never have gotten this program off the ground. For when we were planning this, he told me that he knew the Vice-President very well (laughter) and that he has known him for many years. (laughter) His name is Doug Humphrey and I would like to sincerely thank him and I think we should too. (applause) Thank you, Doug.

The program we have for you today is in honor of President Giddens. Throughout his 15 years here, one of his projects has been to upgrade the musical opportunities at Hamline, to work for and build a nationally known choir and band. This program would not be complete if ~~these~~ two groups weren't introduced to show Dr. Giddens their appreciation and gratitude. Thus, I present to you Mr. Robert

Holliday, director of the Hamline a cappella choir and as you know, this was the choir that last year toured Latin America as ambassadors of good will for the United States of America. Mr. Holliday.

The choir sang "Hear the Angels Singing" by Charles Ives
and "O Senora (Blessed Lady)" by Fernando Franco

(Applause)

It is with equal pride that I present to you Mr. Paul Pizner, the director of the Hamline University concert band of which I am sure you will enjoy equally as much. Mr. Pizner.

PAUL PIZNER: Mr. Vice-President and Dr. Giddens. We of the band department would like to thank you, Dr. Giddens, for helping us along the way. It was your untiring effort, I think, that has made us come this far. We would like to dedicate to you and to Vice-President Humphrey the following march - a march written for musicians, about musicians, in honor of musicians and I'm sure both of you, if you're not performing musicians, you are probably real good amateurs anyway . . .

(Laughter and applause) That's not the way it was supposed to come out. (Laughter)

This is the "Sinfonians" by Clifton Williams.

MITTLEMAN: Thank you, Mr. Pizner. This afternoon Vice-President Humphrey has consented to entering into dialogue with four students from Hamline who will ask him questions of national-international interest and at this opportunity, I would like to take time to introduce to you those students who will be participating. From left to right, we have Mr. Chuck Lantz, who is a senior from Walnut Grove, Minn. Next to him is Mrs. Juanita Morgan of St. Paul. Next is Glenn Nicholson, a sophomore from Springfield, Mass., and next to me is Dick Hoel, a junior from Hutchinson, Minnesota. Our honored guest today has taken time from his busy, I should say hectic, schedule to help us, Hamline students, to present this program. He has given most generously of a schedule that is in national demand. He is a man who, like Dr. Giddens, holds integrity and honesty high. He is one whom all the world knows for his accomplishments as a humanitarian and statesman and for his sincere goals for his fellow man. At a time when so much strife is seen at

our universities and colleges, when dissent seems to steal the spotlight of concern, at a time when a college campus has the potential of a battleground, we at Hamline take the greatest pride to host one of the world's truly great men. Chief Justice John Marshall once said, "A great man represents a great ganglia in the nerves of society. Or to vary the figure, a strategic point in the campaign of history, and part of his greatness, consists of his being there." I present such a man today. With the deepest pride, I present to you, the Vice-President of the United States of America, the Honorable Hubert H. Humphrey. (one-minute applause)

HHH: Thank you very much. Thank you. Thank you. Well, I do want to thank those students up here to my left and your right that realize that this is my 39th birthday. I'm extremely grateful. Save those signs for Jack Benny when he comes through. Dr. Giddens and Mrs. Giddens, it's a rare privilege to be here at Hamline University and share this platform with you and also to be so generously, kindly and warmly presented by the president of the student body, Dick Mittleman. I just said to Dick Hoel here a moment ago when I got up and you were all applauding, I whispered to him ... I said, "Now don't be too tough on me." And I think I heard him say something like "Can't make any promises." It's quite obvious that he's not going to run for office. (laughter - applause)

Permit me to join with literally thousands of our fellow Americans in congratulating this wonderful a cappella choir under the direction of Dr. Holliday. We're very proud of what you are, who you are and what you've done and the magnificent representation you gave our country on your tour in Latin America. That was one thing that happened in our foreign policy that has brought only compliments and we're very grateful for it. (laughter)

And you, Dr. Pizner, I want to thank you not only for the great music of this outstanding, famed band, but I want to thank you for your intimate knowledge of my musical background. (laughter) You obviously knew that I played

the baritone horn in the Doland High School band at Doland, So. Dakota. It was right after that year that they dissolved the band. But, I do appreciate the fact that you included me in the cultural activities of this fine university and if it doesn't downgrade the band any, I'd just like to become an honorary member. You maybe can take that. I would have asked to be a member of the choir, but you couldn't take that. Now, it's a very brave man that would stand before this audience, with his wife in the audience, with his son in the audience and my son, Douglas, said, "Dad, I forgot to get you anything for your birthday ... I thought maybe you'd like to have a little workout over at Hamline." I thought he possibly meant that we'd jog around a bit, but apparently he had something else in mind. First of all, as a member of the so-called "establishment" that's dangerous within itself. Secondly, as a former professor at Macalester College, I think I need a safe conduct medal. Thirdly, in looking around this hall, I'm glad to see that you folks think that somebody from Minnesota ought to be president. (applause) But then, the way people move around this way when they run for office, that could include almost anybody, you know. Oh, you're with it today, I can see that.

Well, I asked Dr. Giddens, I said, "What is the favorite hangout of the students here?" And he said, "The chapel." I said, "Did they rename it and call it Art's?" (laughter) I was awfully glad to hear about Art's because I have asked Doug a number of times ... I said, "How are you doing?" He said, "I'm getting "A" in Arts." But for some reason, I could never find it on his report card. He said the data processing just broke down, that's all. Dr. Giddens, this is sort of one of these low budget meet the press that we have here today. I think maybe I should explain to our friends with the press that the amount of time that went into planning this is not exactly what you would call a long ordeal. As I recollect, I called Doug somewhere from either Kansas or somewhere from Wisconsin or South Dakota or Missouri ...

I've been traveling around ... on Saturday morning, and up until that time I had all my advisors ... You know, they're very helpful ... they said you have no time ... you can't go ... it's your birthday and you ought to hold that day for rest. Not only that, you have to get back to Washington. The president wants to see you and a few other little restful things like that. (laughter) So, I said all right. We just won't be able to come to Hamline. In the meantime, my oldest son at the University of Minnesota said, "Well, there's a big crowd waiting for you over here." And I said, "Well, if I can't go to Hamline, I can't go to the University and we'll just have to forget it all." Well then, I called up Mrs. Humphrey and talked to her and she said, "By the way, your son's here and he'd like to have a word with you." I said, "Doug, what about that business over at Hamline." He said, "Well, it isn't for you, Dad." He said, "Really, you're just a filler." (laughter) I said, "What do you mean?" "Well," he said, "you know how it is. If you come over there, you'll stir up a lot of commotion and it'll kind of help ... but really, what we'd like to do is to have a surprise convocation to honor Dr. Paul H. Giddens and if you happen to be in town, just drop in." And I said, "All right - on that basis, I'll take it." So, Doctor, these young people have had a chance to plan this surprise convocation from sometime on Saturday to now and what a tribute it is to you, sir, to see this fine, enthusiastic audience that's here to cheer you and I don't know what they're going to do to me, but they're here to cheer you and I want to join them in saluting a very great educator ... an author ... a scholar ... an administrator ... a public servant ... a counsellor ... one who has served this university in the cause of education in our country with distinction and with dedication. I think it's a wonderful thing when students are anxious to honor their president. I'm not sure that they honor every president the way they honor you, but they surely feel good about you. Now you, Dr. Giddens, are resigning from being president. Don't let that thing get around. I have no seniority clause in my contract down at Washington. My job comes at an end on January

an end on January 20, 1969 and since my seniority clause is rather weak, I thought I'd apply for new work. I see the trustees are out here ... In case that job that I'm looking for doesn't work out, don't make a hasty decision as to the successor to Dr. Giddens. (applause) Two presidents are resigning this year - Dr. Giddens and Dr. Johnson. And I want this audience to know that I establish my independence. I refuse to follow the example of either one of them. Now let me quote a great educator as my text today. His name is Bob Hope. He was speaking at Georgetown University two years ago and I gather your commencement is about June the 10th and some of you in this audience will undoubtedly be graduates ... and Bob Hope had these words of counsel and advice to every serious-minded student. He said, "My advice to you graduates who are about to go out into this world - don't go!" Now, I don't know whether we should have commencements on that basis or not. There is an old British cynic whom many of you have read of ... his name is Aldous Huxley and he was really a skeptic. He said, "I have peered into the future and it won't work." Now, with two themes like that for my message, I'm not sure how far we're going to get. But, I have more faith in the future than that and I want to talk to you about it. I'm going to lay down a few basic propositions and I'm going to turn myself over to the tender mercies of this panel.

I happen to believe that there are two basic issues ... two basic concerns that face everybody in our country ... young or old ... white or black ... rich or poor ... The first issue, which is yet to be decided, even though we're in the process of making some of the decisions now ... that issue is, what kind of a society shall we build here at home? Will it be one society of social opportunity or will it be two societies, separate and unequal? Now, that's the broad framework in which every domestic issue that confronts the American people must be discussed.

The second great issue is what kind of a role will the United States

play in the world of tomorrow? ... a world that has vastly changed in these last twenty-five years ... a world that is not the world of 1950 or even 1960, but that last third of the twentieth century in which the monolith of communism has been fractured and shattered ... in which there are rising expectations, not only in Africa and Asia and Latin America, but right here in our own America. What kind of a role will our country play? Will it be one of peaceful engagement where we get away from the concepts of containment or will it be one of new isolationism ... where we withdraw because we sense the difficulties ... because we stand in fear of those difficulties? I think these are the decisions that are going to be made in the next decade. They may very well be made in the next two to three, or four years. At least those are the basic thrusts and the basic challenges as I see them.

Now let's take issue number one. What kind of a society shall we build here at home? Well, I'd like to give you my views of it. The first thing I want to say in all candor to this audience - you do not build a mighty cathedral overnight and you do not build a good society overnight. In other words, there are no miraculous, instant solutions to problems that are frequently generations or centuries old. Nevertheless, it is imperative that we understand that a free society must make an effort and must make beginnings ... and must constantly build on that which it inherits. So, as I would see it, that society at home should have some basic new rights ... some that we've experimented with ... some that we've done fairly well with already. But, first of all, the right of a full educational opportunity for everyone ... and I mean a meaningful, genuine, modern educational opportunity ... from pre-school through college ... or whatever kind of advanced education that individual wishes to take. We've been dabbling with, experimenting with pre-school education, but we have not really applied it. And one of the real shames of our time is that we have ignored the opportunity or at least we have not seized the opportunity to provide pre-schooling for youngsters between the ages of 4 and 6 in that valuable learning period when the I.Q. itself is formed in a sense,

when the mind itself is being shaped. We started in Project Head Start, an experiment that has worked which this man believes is an experiment now that should be genuinely and universally applied. From pre-school into college, all the education that an individual is capable of absorbing, giving that individual full freedom of choice of the kind of an education that he or she desires or needs.

The second building block in that society that I would like to see would be the right of an economic opportunity for everyone. Now the fact is that everyone doesn't have it today. It does little good to pass laws that guarantee you equal employment opportunity without regard to race, color or creed, which is what we call Fair Employment Practices, if you find out that that person that is being protected by the law has no skill. In other words, if his physical, intellectual makeup does not fit the job that's available. I was in New York City this week, this past week. I found there that there were over 30, about 39,000 job openings. There were over 150,000 people needing those jobs and yet the people and the jobs didn't fit, and why? Because the people were not trained for the job ... many of them victims of bitterness and frustration, most of them the victims of discrimination and segregation ... most of them the helpless victim of not being wanted and not given a chance. So when we talk about an economic opportunity for everyone, we mean a much greater investment in job training and counselling in preparation ... and we mean a much greater use of matching training with jobs ... private activity and government. I think it would be a serious mistake for young people to assume that this is all a government responsibility. What is needed to fulfill this right is the partnership of the government and the private sector. We're beginning to see it today in the National Alliance of Businessmen and Labor where they are doing the job of on-the-job training, placement, counselling, advising and finding meaningful work. In that economic opportunity should also be ownership and managerial opportunities. Let's just lay it on the line. Five years ago in this country, there was only one Negro licensed, franchised automobile dealer

in the entire United States. Management denied them. Frequently this is true in everything from sports to the arts. Fine athletes that seldom get a chance to be a coach ... fine, fine, wonderful musicians but only within the last three to four years, a single Negro conductor of a major orchestra and that is something that the American people say must stop. People who do the work must also be permitted to schedule it and supervise it and manage it. And when we speak of our free economy, we don't speak of just jobs, we speak of ownership ... and until the American minorities ... the Mexican-American ... the Negro ... the Puerto Rican and the others who today are trying to get themselves up this ladder of what we call the American system ... until they're able to have some participation and ownership ... until they become entrepreneurs ... until they have a "piece of the action," as you put it, there isn't going to be much peace in our cities ... in our ghettos ... in our urban areas. And then, there must be rural opportunity. The greatest amount of poverty in America today is not to be found in your cities. And, by the way, the greatest number of the poor are not black - they are white and real poverty in America is hidden away in the back country. You see most of it in the city because it's there - intensified - but more poor people by a factor of two-to-one are to be found in rural America than in urban America and the reason that sometimes people say so little about them is because they are lost in distance and one of these days, we're going to focus these television cameras on rural America ... just as we focused them on urban America ... because part of the crisis of urban America is the migration of the poor from rural America into urban America hopefully to get a better chance - and frequently not getting it at all ... lost, bewildered ... people who have no experience in urban life or industrialization.

Then, what's the third right? Well, in this country, it ought to be the right of health ... the right of health and nutrition. In a country that prides itself with the greatest medical profession in the world, in a country that spends more money on health care than any country in the world, we have one of the high infant mortality rates and it's amongst the poor. The chance of a

poor boy and girl living to age 65 or 70, as compared to a middle income white boy and girl, is one chance in four. His chance to die before that period of 65 reaches, is four times as great as yours. Now that can't be called equal health opportunity. And yet, we have the means. We're going to have to establish throughout this country great preventive medical health care centers. We're going to have to provide ultimately in this country and very soon, child care health care. We've got Medicare - that's for the senior citizens and, indeed, it's right. Why should an older person have to live on relief and as a supplicant and a beggar for health care in this richest country on the face of the earth and, I say with equal candor, why should a child, a little child who didn't ask to be brought into this world ... why should that child be stunted, physically and mentally, and sometimes crippled emotionally because of inadequate health and dietary care? In a nation that pays people not to produce food, it seems to me that we ought to have enough common sense and enough ability to be able to provide a decent diet for every boy and girl in the United States of America and every adult, regardless of their income. That ought to be a minimum. Hunger in this nation is a disgrace. (applause) Now, lest we think nothing has been done, much has been done. But what's been done only shows what more can be done.

The fourth right in this coming decade is the right to wholesome, safe, and a decent environment for everyone. We have no right in this country as people to pollute our rivers, destroy our lakes, pollute the air, and no one has a right to make a neighborhood into a jungle. No one has a right to make the streets unsafe. And while it is not the easiest thing to do, the first requirement of a government by law is to see to it that there is observance of the law and, if need be, enforcement of the law. You cannot have a free society in which there is the right of the redress of grievances by petition and political action. You cannot have that kind of a society ripped apart, torn apart by the extremists, black or white ... left or right ... you cannot

let the rest of the American people suffer because of a few people who wish to take the law into their own hands, break the law and destroy all that which other people have tried to build. So, we need law enforcement, but with social justice and I call upon those who asked that there be the enforcement of the law, which I know we must have and which is a basic minimum, I call upon those same souls who ask for enforcement of the law to have an equal zeal to make the law just so that there will be a desire on the part of everybody to observe that law. (applause)

And finally, the right to full and equal benefits of American citizenship for everyone. Now, you know that those rights as yet, in many instances, are yet to be guaranteed. The right to vote - we've done something about that. But the right to vote must be backed up and must be made meaningful by a literate and educated electorate. The right to be heard ... the right to petition ... the right to protest ... the right to dissent ... the right for peaceful demonstrations ... every one of these rights are precious in a free society. There is nothing so self-righteous as a compact majority and there is nothing so dangerous as an undisciplined, militant minority and somehow or another, we have to find a way to have respect for the rights of the minority at the same time that we respect the governing of the majority. But, we must always preserve the right to change that majority and to change it peacefully and this is where the university and college student has a special responsibility. I have addressed over 100 college audiences since I've been vice-president of the United States. 98% of the students that we meet and reach are thoughtful, constructive. They are willing to listen. They are willing to argue. They are willing to be heard and they are willing to hear you. That's the way it ought to be. The first achievement of a college education should be tolerance of everybody's point of view. The second accomplishment should be good manners under every circumstance. A college and a university should be the open society at its best where every point of view can be heard, no matter whether you like it or not ... where everybody is given his chance to state his

case, whether you agree with it or not ... where it becomes a dialogue rather than a diatribe ... where you have petitioned for your grievances, rather than to have violence as the pattern of mature conduct. I come to this campus grateful and happy that our state has universities and colleges like this, both public and private. Dr. Giddens has given a lifetime of service to higher education. I think he made the choice that Thomas Jefferson asked us to make. Jefferson said, "You can't be both ignorant and free. You have to make up your mind," and these great colleges and our whole system of elementary and secondary education are the only guarantee that we have ultimately for the triumph of human freedom which means ultimately dignity and self-respect. Now that's the way I believe. These obviously are generalities. They are basic principles. They will be carefully cross-examined now by these gentle souls to my left and your right and I turn myself over to their tender mercies. Thank you. (applause)

DICK HOEL: Mr. Vice President, it's nice to have you with us today.

HHH: Thank you, Dick.

HOEL: And, we have a few pointed questions for you. What you talked about now has dealt with the domestic scene but doesn't it seem that our present foreign policy has lost so much of its sense of proportion that we no longer can continue these policies on our domestic scene?

HHH: No, I don't think so. First of all, our present foreign policy is essentially engaged now, at this time that you and I talk, and I gather you're referring primarily to the military aspects of our foreign policy in Southeast Asia and Vietnam. At the present moment as I speak to you and as we visit here, what you wanted and what I have wanted all of my life is hopefully taking place. There is at this moment, in Paris, the beginnings of the discussions that hopefully can lead to meaningful negotiations that can produce a political settlement ... a negotiated settlement of the struggle in Southeast Asia and Vietnam. Now that has been the objective of this government's foreign policy.

This is not our first attempt. We've tried this several times, but to no avail. Many people say, well, how come now that North Vietnam will come to Paris? I don't know, but I know that North Vietnam had been invited to a dozen conferences before that we were willing to attend, but she did not come. I don't think it will help this conference, however, for the Vice President of the United States to speak with any distrust or acrimony about any of the participants in Paris. What I hope is, and I'll put it this way, I hope that we will have the same patience, the same perseverance, the same willingness to take it ... to stand and sit and see it through in Paris that we've asked our military to take and to stand and see it through in Vietnam. If you can ask men in uniform to stay in a country and fight and die ... if you can have a country that makes a commitment overseas for three years of ugly warfare ... and stick with it ... despite all of the trials and all of the difficulties and all of the tragedy and all of the destruction, then I don't think its going too far to suggest to the American people who are apt to get a bit frustrated over this conference, 'cause it'll drag and it'll be filled with propaganda, I don't think it's asking too much of the American people to sustain the President ... to sustain this government in our desire to find a peaceful, negotiated settlement, a genuine peace in Paris, if it takes us two years, three years, or whatever length of time it may take - or six months or three months - at that conference table. I don't know how long it'll take. I do know that as long as there is a hope for peace, that that is the least that we can do is to stay there and try to find that hope and find it and bring it into a reality. Now, that's what our foreign policy is in Southeast Asia. I'm hopeful that after this has been settled, and it will be settled one way or another, this war will come to an end. Then I hope that we'll be able to really sit down and think about the kind of priorities that America should have at home and abroad. Now, I mention this because after Korea, we didn't have any priorities. We didn't have any federal aid to education ... we didn't have any federal aid to higher education ... we didn't

have any War on Poverty ... we didn't have any Medicare ... we didn't help the unemployed ... we had three recessions in 8 years - and we had what they called peace after Korea - a peace that we literally frittered away. Peace ought to bring you the victory. What kind of a victory? The victory of a better life ... the victory of better international relations ... and, as I said in the beginning, I want to see our country, not as a world policeman, I don't think that's our role. I think there may be times that we will have to either use our strength or abstain from the use of our strength. Both affect world policy. But what I want to see America known for, particularly in this last third of the 20th century, is what we're trying to do now... negotiate a nuclear non-proliferation treaty as we've negotiated a treaty that prevents the orbiting of weapons in mass destruction. I want to see us find building bridges to the east, in Eastern Europe - opening up trade - in investment, in cultural ties. I want to see us build bridges to communist China with newsmen and with scientists and teachers and commerce in the hopes that somehow or another that we can have peaceful engagement. That's what I meant by peaceful engagement. Unafraid, stretching ourselves out, putting out our arms hopefully to find someone that will accept the hand of friendship. And, I think that in that peaceful engagement you will reduce tensions and you will, at the same time, be able to maximize your own security. That's the way I see our foreign policy in the days ahead, Dick. (applause)

GLENN NICHOLSON: Mr. Vice President, Governor Reagan has stated that if the Paris peace talks fall through that we should invade North Vietnam. If the talks do fall through, where do we go from there?

HHH: All I can say is thank God that Governor Reagan is not going to be President of the United States. (applause) Glenn, let me tell you that anybody can get this country into a bigger war ... anyone can get this country into another war. But what you ought to want, regardless of political preference or party preference, are men who understand the responsibilities of power ... who understand the necessity of the restraint of the use of power ... who

understand that you don't help gain a peace in a war which you hope to limit by extending it. I can't think of anything right now that would be more shocking and more disturbing to the hopes for peace than this kind of threat - and may I say that I'm glad he's not vice president, too, because were he, what he has said, I think, would literally make our situation in Paris so extremely difficult that I doubt that anything would come from it. So let's make it crystal clear - we're not seeking to expand the war - we're trying to de-escalate it and we're trying from that de-escalation to get it to an end - an honorable end and something with which both sides can live. Now that's statesmanship. I repeat, anybody can get this country into a war. It's going to take some statesmanship to get this war bound up and go back to the cause of peace, which is exactly where this country ought to be from here on out.

(applause)

MRS. MORGAN: Mr. Vice President, I know that you've always been strongly interested in civil rights and as such, I would like to take our topic away from our foreign policy.

HHH: Good. (laughter) Not necessarily good, but thanks. (more laughter)

MRS. MORGAN: I am interested in it too, as a prospective teacher, and I would like you please to comment on what effects you think the Poor People's March is having and will have on the War on Poverty and if in the long run demonstrations of this type are effective?

HHH: Let me take the latter part of your question first, Juanita. I have visited what we call Resurrection City in Washington and I talked with their leaders. I thought that as Vice President I ought not to wait for them to come to me. It seemed to me that since they are citizens of our country and citizens in great need that maybe I could set a good example by going to them and that's what I did. I went there in the company of several mayors ... the mayor of Atlanta ... the mayor of New York City ... the mayor of Washington, D. C. - and others visited a little later. If this demonstration can be conducted without violence, if it can be conducted without any degree of hooliganism,

I think it can be effective and helpful and may I say that those who manage this want a peaceful demonstration. But like with many other movements, there are always a few that attach themselves ... a few that like to exploit ... a few that like to agitate ... a few that really desecrate the high purpose that a movement like this has. Now many people are very critical of the Poor People's March. What the poor people are really saying to us is, "You really don't understand our plight. It isn't good enough, Mr. American, for you just to want to give us biscuits - handout relief." What they're saying is, "Look, we're here. I count. I'm a human being and I want to be heard" and what else they're saying is, "Look, I want this Congress and I not only want the Congress, I want the American people, because the people determine what the Congress is going to do ultimately. I want the American people to know that we're not asking for relief, what we're asking for is jobs ... what we're asking for is a chance for self-respect ... what we're saying to you is there must be some way, somehow that we can find to help put a man on his feet on this earth." And I've said from many a platform, and I say this as chairman of the Space Council and I do have responsibility for those activities, I say that any nation that can invest what we're doing, and it runs into the billions - many billions ... any nation that can invest over 30 billion dollars to put a man on the moon, and we will, ought to be able to make some kind of a decent investment to help put a man on his feet right here on earth. Now, that's what we're talking about. (applause)

Your question is very deep and meaningful, Juanita. It gets right to the heart of everything I was trying to say. This Congress is not in the mood to be doing any more than has been suggested in the budget and, indeed, it wants to do a great deal less on the programs that relate to our needy. In other words, it isn't what I would call an outreach Congress that is going to respond too favorably to some of these pleas. I think you ought to know that in the last five years we have doubled our social budget. In the last four years we have added over 30 billion dollars to that social budget. In the budget today there is 80 billion dollars for domestic-social programs,

including education, health, environmental control, aid to our veterans, and so forth - that's exclusive of defense, exclusive of research, exclusive of interest on the debt. There is over 80 billion dollars. Now many of our friends say that isn't very much, but the Congress seems to think it's too much. I'm generally criticized as a representative of this administration for not having done enough. The Lord only knows I'd like to do more. I've spent a lifetime at working on matters of public concern. I was the original author of the Medicare bill. It took 17 years to get it passed, that's all - took quite a little while. I handled every civil rights bill in Congress from 1949 to 1965 and I was about as popular as you know what at a garden party. (laughter) It didn't make me any brownie points, as they say. I didn't have a lot of people thinking Hubert Humphrey was a nice fellow, but we stuck with it and finally, by 1964, we did pass a comprehensive Civil Rights bill. We debated it from February 10 to June 21. February 10 'till June 21. We had to break the first major filibuster and we did it. We passed the Voting Rights Act of 1965 and only recently, we passed the Open Housing and Civil Rights Act of 1968 - and I helped get the three votes that were necessary in the senate to get that filibuster broken on that one. Now, you don't get any headlines. They don't put it in neon lights "Humphrey gets two votes in Senate." We often say that that's the work of principle. It doesn't generally get you a headline. Now, what I would suggest to you is that this election that's coming up, that you examine pretty carefully the credentials, not just of the men who are running for President, because President Johnson wants so many things. He's got a budget before that Congress that's a good one. But he's not going to get that budget - not by a long shot. You'd better take a look who's running for Congress and start asking him some questions because the best president in the world is not going to get much done unless he has a Congress that's somewhat sympathetic to the general outlines of policy which that candidate or that president may articulate. This Congress wants to cut the budget 6 billion dollars, at a minimum. A forced cut. And they don't

want to pass a tax bill. Now, we have the lowest rate of taxation of any industrialized country in the world and we've had three tax cuts on the federal tax level since 1964. We produced half of all that was produced in the world last year. Our profits are up. The standard of living for the people that are at work is pretty good and we're asking for a 10 per cent surtax. That's another dollar of each 100 dollars of tax that you pay. We're asking for a 10 per cent surtax - an increase of a penny on a dollar of tax. We're not going to get it, apparently, unless we have to accept a 6 billion dollar budget cut. It seems to me that it's about time for those persons that want social programs like we're talking about to help the poor and the needy ... to educate the illiterate ... to heal the sick ... to do something about our cities ... to do something about this miserable housing that we have in some of our slums ... it seems to me it's about time for those people to stand up and say that this rich country can afford to pay a temporary little 10 per cent surtax, which is only 10 per cent on the tax. It doesn't represent 10 per cent on your taxable income, but 10 per cent on the tax. It seems to me it's about time that people said, "We're willing to pay that bill in order to help people in this country that need some help, in order to make this country one America, rather than two separate but unequal, and that's what I'm out fighting about, to get that bill paid and to get this job underway. Need your help, Juanita. (applause)

CHUCK LANTZ: Again on the poverty question, Mr. Vice President. I'd like to know what your feelings are with regard to the proposal that a guaranteed annual income be set up in the United States.

HHH: There are about 25 formulas for what we call income maintenance. I frankly don't know which of those is the better and I think it's best to confess that you don't. One of my counsellors and advisors is a gentleman over at the University of Minnesota, Dr. Walter Heller. He has a considerable interest in what they call the negative income tax. So does Mr. Miller, the former President of the Ford Motor Company. So does the President of General Motors and some of

the big businessmen in this country. There is just one thing that this tells us is that the present welfare structure, whatever may be its compassionate justification, is not working as it should. The present welfare structure has many limitations to it. First of all, it does not have built into it adequate resources to train those who are on welfare to get them off welfare. The poor beget the poor and the welfare begets more welfare. Secondly, the welfare structure has such inequities across the nation that many a person who lives in Alabama or Mississippi or Arkansas takes a look and finds out that up in Pennsylvania at Pittsburgh, if you can get up there - just get there and get on relief - that you'll get three times as much relief budget in Pittsburgh as you get in Birmingham. Now I'm not sure if those figures are exactly right, but it's at least two-to-one, and this kind of inequity - this kind of inadequacy in our welfare budget - has promoted a migration of people back and forth across this country of the poor without any regard to the status of the family, without any regard or without adequate regard to their being made productive citizens. So, what we need to find is an income maintenance program which I think will be a mix of several things; an income maintenance program for handicapped, for the mother that is the only person in the home and her children, and yet a training program and a placement program both institutional, private and government, that will put those persons who are capable of earning a living into productive work in the economy. Now there are task forces working on this from the Brookings Institute to the Rockefeller Foundation, to the Ford Foundation, to your federal government, to the Council of State Governors - a dozen different task forces working on it and I believe that the man that now comes to you and says, "Look, I approve a Plan A or B in the month of May, 1968, may very well regret it in the months of January and February, 1969." I think we better take a good, hard look at it. I think we ought to start with the premise that what we have is not good enough. That what we have has built-in weaknesses which are glaring and evident. That what we need is an income maintenance

program of some form that will truly take care of the compassionate needs of needy, handicapped, deprived people ... and build on top of that the kind of a program that provides meaningful, gainful work with training and education so that you start to whittle down your welfare foles, rather than to build them up, which is exactly what's happening today. And Chuck, I have some people working on it, and if you'll get me the nomination in August, I'll give you the best plan in October you ever heard of.

HOEL: Mr. Vice President, how far can a person protest if he believes the actions of the government, or any institution, are immoral? Such as, the riot in Columbia and also draft card burning.

HHH: Well, I'll be very frank about it. I don't think anybody has the right to start a riot. (applause) Nobody has that right. And what is more, that is the cheapest, phoniest way of protesting that there is. Because any fool can start a riot, but the leader that really gets something done for his people and for a cause is the person that can lead a non-violent, peaceful program. A non-violent peaceful demonstration - and keep it within the bounds of what is established, at least what is the law - recognizing that there are always some that get out of hand, but keeping that movement down the non-violent path. Because violence breeds contempt for the very cause in this country that the so-called protestor is trying to help. I'm sure that there is what we call a great deal of backlash. When you see communities burn, and arson and looting and crime on the streets, whoever may be responsible for it. And I don't think it helps the poor; I don't think it helps the minorities. I don't think it helps America. Now, we have a way in this country of taking care of these things. You know, it isn't only the right to elect somebody, it's the right to kick the rascals out, too. And the process of political education and political action, in my book, is the way that you ought to do it. Now, in order to get that, you sometimes have to have some meetings, and if you're short of a speaker, invite me. But seriously, you have to have some

meetings. You have to have some demonstrations. But, let's make it clear - the greatest disservice today to the cause of progressive government is violence and crime and looting and burning and all that is attributed to what some people call protest. And even at that great University of Columbia, what a disservice to most of the students. Most of the students at that university want to get on with their training, want to get on with their education, they want to get on and get their undergraduate degree and their graduate degree. There is a limited number of them that have decided to take things in their own hands. Now, quite candidly, I must say in the presence of a great university president, that much of the student protest has considerable merit. There is a need in this country for academic institutions to understand that the student wants something to say about his college and his college life. (applause) There isn't any doubt about that. But, having said that, that doesn't mean that you have the right to occupy the buildings, and to make a college campus a battleground. Of all the disgusting sights in the world is to have a confrontation between supposedly good students and the police, making a college campus look like a back alley. That's the last thing a college campus ought to be. It ought to set the example for intelligent, motivated, principled political action within the rules, and then have enough political action, if you want to, to be able to change the rules. That doesn't mean that you're Casper Milktoast. It just means that you've got some sense, that you've got some sense of responsibility and that you're willing to take it on the hard way, instead of the easy and cheap way. I say the violence people, the protestors who engage in violence, are a bunch of phonies. They're cheap, they're cowardly and they're unwilling to stick with it for the long run to make the improvements which are really required. And thank goodness that most students seem to agree that what I've said is the way it ought to be done. (applause)

GLENN NICHOLSON: Mr. Vice President, in the past few democratic conventions a man has had a certain amount of influence. His name is Mayor Daley, and he

has made a statement about riots, and he has said that any looter seen by the Chicago police should be shot on sight. How do you feel about this, as far as his influence at a democratic convention should be now?

HHH: Well, I'm not quite sure what Mayor Daley said, number one. Number two, I know Mayor Daley very well and he didn't ask me for a character reference, but Mayor Daley comes from a poor family, he lives in the same home that he lived in when he was born, he lives in an area of Chicago where there are plenty of poor and he didn't move to a mansion. He's a man of great personal integrity. If he isn't interested in the poor, then I don't know who is. All of his life he has dedicated to that, but he did have some problems of law enforcement. And I suppose it is possible for a man in any walk of life to occasionally lose his temper - it's one of the human frailties. And I think it's just about time that we recognize that in elections you don't choose between the infallible and the fallible. You choose between human beings with all of their limitations and hopefully, with some of their assets - and you don't need to worry about hearing about their assets. They'll tell you about those. And, you don't need to worry about hearing about their limitations, because the opposition will tell you. Now my view is, and I've said what my view is about dealing with what I call riotous or violent situations - I say that you need a massive use of manpower rather than gunpower. That's where I start out. And if any of you read the Richard Wilson column in the Minneapolis paper this Sunday, I was asked by Mr. Wilson in an interview, some questions about my views on what we've learned out of riots and violence. And I said, "Let me summarize them for you: I've been the President's advisor to all of the mayors of our cities, the liaison officer, I have met with the mayors of our major cities about 40 or 50 times; I've been a mayor of a major city; I am as close to local government as any man is in the federal government and I have studied every single riot situation and have people in to talk to me about what we've learned. And one of the things that we've learned is

prompt, effective riot control action by a large number of police and manpower to stem the riot early. The use of manpower instead of gunpower. The minimum use of force. The maximum use, where it need be, of the arrests and the apprehension of those who are busily engaged in illegal acts, and then being able to step up the processes of justice, including bail, so that you do not deny people their rights under the constitution. The improvement of communications so that whatever groups you have that are in the law enforcement business are on the same radio wave length. Believe it or not, we've had instances where the national guard have one radio band, and the state police are on another one, and the county and the local police are on another one, and nobody was talking to anybody. The air was just filled up with all kinds of confusion. I would recommend, if you have the time, that you might want to get the Sunday issue of the Minneapolis Tribune, take a look at some of the suggestions that I made. I don't stand in judgment of the mayor of Chicago. I think that the mayor of Chicago has demonstrated that his is basically a humanitarian. I do believe that every mayor of every city has a terrifically difficult problem when there is violence on the streets. After all, remember, for every rioter there are a hundred thousand people that are not rioting in a major city. There are just some people around that say, "Well, when are you going to stop this, Mr. Mayor? When are you going to enforce the law? I'm paying taxes. I'm here with my family. Here I am with my business. Are you going to stand idly by and let a handful of people run wild through this city, or are you going to do something about it?"

I was mayor of a city and I had a little trouble in Minneapolis. I had to enforce the law. And law enforcement is the first responsibility of a local authority. That's the first responsibility. Now a lot of them like to look to Washington, that the last place that you're supposed to have police power - and beware of it. You've got enough of it there already. You've got plenty of police power that has crept it's way into the federal government through all of our investigators, through all of our agents

that are all over this country. And if you want to really nip freedom in the bud, just put police power in your central government. I think you need decentralization of police power, and you need the help of the federal government to improve the quality of local law administration, local jurisprudence, local justice and local law enforcement. But don't let any president of the United States run willy-nilly around this country with troops and police, in an effort to what he calls to maintain law and order, because you're apt to get the wrong president someday. (applause)

JUANITA MORGAN: You touched on this before I think, when you began your speech when you talked about the social opportunities and the role of the United States in the world, but I would like you, if you would, to tell me if you believe that every nation must have a national purpose and what would you define as being our national purpose?

HHH: I would hope that every nation had a national purpose, Juanita, and I imagine if I lived there, in that nation, that I would be able to find in its heritage or in its spirit, a national purpose. I think that our national purpose has essentially been what I call the purpose of nation building. Nation building. And nation building includes both national development of the human resources, the economic resources, the political and spiritual resources, as well as the development of its security. Now, this is what we've really tried to do abroad when we've helped other countries. And whether you agree at times with our foreign policy or not, basically what we think we are trying to do is to help people with self-determination, which is nation building ... to help them with national development and to help them with national security. There's one thing we know - there is no security without development. And we know that there isn't any development without security. You can't have development if the country's torn up with war. You can't have development in your city if the city is torn up with fires and looting and violence. Yet, you cannot have, may I say, security unless you build a society in which people feel a sense of security. So, our national

purpose, as I said, is nation building ... and nation building is not an accomplishment of one generation. It is a long-term accomplishment. The beauty of this nation, its greatness, is that each generation has added something to the heritage that was bequeathed unto it. We have not spoiled our inheritance, we have added unto it. And, I might have said that we have gotten away now, in your generation, fortunately, from just the desire for social security, which was the generation, for example, that lived through a depression, that saw the banks collapse, that saw massive unemployment. My generation as a young college student, I was determined to see that we had unemployment compensation, social security, aid to the jobless. This was what tore at us because there were no jobs and the whole system had collapsed around us. This system has been working quite well now. And I think young people of this generation say, "Look, we got social security, you've got a booming economy, you've got a social security system, Mr. Vice President - now what else do you want, what else should we have?" And that comes to what I said a moment ago - to expanding this democracy of ours, its base, until more and more people participate. Let people not only have government for the people, which is what a lot of people are perfectly willing to pay for ... write out a check, give it to the poor, ham 'em some biscuits, give 'em some food ... but what people are asking for today is not just government for the people - they're asking government of the people. And they mean me and you and that fellow down the street that you don't even like, and that one that doesn't wash his face and has a beard or somebody else that's black or somebody that's brown. They say, look, we want to be counted in! In other words what they're really saying is, "I count! And count me in, sir!" Government of the people. Government by the people. I believe this is what's beginning to happen in our country, and fortunately, I think it's all to the good.

CHUCK LANTZ: You spoke earlier of the right for a full educational opportunity from grade school to college, and I was wondering what sort of proposals you would make in the area of helping to expand opportunities in, for example,

college education and such?

HHH: Well, I'm sure that one of the things that we need to look at in this country is the high cost of education. I don't have the answer to it, and nobody that comes around and says I just pulled that one out of my pocket, watch out! He's one of those medicine men. I don't know what the answer is, but I do know that it's a growing problem. I do know that this nation can afford to have pre-school education. I know that it will work. I know that we have experimented in Project Head Start, which has been a Godsend to the children involved, and I know that it ought to be applied universally. I think we need day care centers as well, may I say, for working mothers and their children. I think this great country must have that. You can't leave children running around in dangerous neighborhoods with the latch string open. You've got to be able to have some kind of facilities for them... I believe that we need to greatly expand our community college program. Very much so. I surely think that we could do even more than we've done in terms of student loans and student scholarships. And might I add that I am not talking theory, I am the author of the National Science Foundation Act, the author of the National Defense Education Act, the co-sponsor of the University Student Scholarship Act and the co-sponsor of the Federal Aid to Education Act. I've been at this business just a few years and every time that we've tried it, we had trouble. We generally found somebody defeating our efforts on the basis of either religion or race. And finally, we got that thing set behind us and we started to talk about the student. And now, today, we have federal aid programs for library services, federal aid programs and vocational education - we've tripled that in the last three years, federal aid programs for higher education, federal aid programs for elementary and secondary education, and what I tell you is that we've done essentially a successful experiment. And once that the experiment works, it seems to me you should have a much broader base. We could easily double our federal aid to elementary and secondary education. And I might add that that is one of the ways to

improve higher education because the quality of the student at the college and university level is determined in the elementary and secondary system in this country. And, if you're going to bring in more of the minorities, more of the people who have been deprived, you're going to have to have not only equal education, but catch-up education. When you've had people that have been denied equal education for better than a century, it isn't good enough just to give them an equal chance ... you've got to give them a better than equal chance to catch-up with you and others. (applause) Thank you very much. (applause)

MITTLEMAN: Mr. Vice President, as you saw at the beginning of the program, Hamline University wishes you a very happy birthday; and, to give you something of a memento from Hamline, a birthday present, we looked around at some symbols that you could identify with Hamline, or some symbols that at least the students identify with Hamline, and we have purchased for you some birthday gifts and we haven't been able to wrap them, but the thought is there just the same. First, we would like to present to you a memento of our excellent choir and band with an album of their Latin American tour repertoire and the Hamline University concert band, and we'd like you to have these.

HHH: Thank you very much. Thank you.

MITTLEMAN: Secondly, we have a Hamline symbol. It's a mug that can be found at Art's Chapel (laughter) and we use this, however, at Hamline for a pencil holder, and we hope that you will do the same. (applause)

HHH: As an exponent of the Great Society, I think that this ought to be used for something better than a pencil holder. (laughter & applause)

MITTLEMAN: And finally, this sounds corny, but last but not least, we have a Hamline symbol that we want you to take with you back to Washington so that you can remember us, not just in the daytime, but all the time. We'd like to present you with a Hamline nightshirt. (applause and laughter)

HUMPHREY: If Mrs. Humphrey leaves me, you'll know why. (laughter) I think you ought to know that this will undoubtedly come in handy after I go through

the rough and tough of this campaign. There'll be enough scars and stabs and wounds that this'll just be some way to cover-up that flow of blood that will come from this poor, aching body. By the way, it's extra large. I want to thank you very, very much ... I've never ... really- this adds so much to my collection of useable garments. I doubt that I ought to be wearing this color, however, during this campaign. (applause) In case they have a sleep-in over at Macalester, I'll use this. (laughter and applause) Thank you so much.

MITTLEMAN: Now we come to the last part of our convocation. When this convo was first being formulated, very definitely a sense of sadness became apparent to us, for this program is in the honor of Dr. Giddens, who is retiring, and the affair seems to be so final. It seems to be a goodbye that is permanent and final but, as I sat and thought, I thought about a favorite quotation that is attributed to William Jennings Bryan and he said that there is nothing final between friends, and this is truly the case with Dr. Giddens. Thus, there is no sadness today as you have seen and our aim was to have an enjoyable program that we all would remember. At the banquet in Dr. Giddens' honor last Friday night, he answered a question that had been on all of our minds as to what he would be doing when he left Hamline University. And he announced that he had given it a great amount of thought and that at this public occasion he was making it public that he was going into the racing business. And he explained to us that last week his wife had made a solo trip from Meadville, Pennsylvania to St. Paul, through the Chicago loop, averaging 68 miles per hour, (laughter) and he was announcing that he was entering her in the Indianapolis 500. (laughter) So, we wish them both a lot of luck.

There have been, as we all know, many great accomplishments for Hamline under Dr. Giddens. If I were to list them all for you here today, Dr. Giddens would probably call to your attention that he did not do them, that many people did. Now it is true that many people helped Dr. Giddens, but it

is also true, and just as important to know, that Dr. Giddens was and is a leader. A leader who values integrity most of all, a leader who leads in honesty. If you take these facts in consideration, you will see that Dr. Giddens was directly responsible for all of the achievements that Hamline has seen over the last 15 years. And it is for this reason that we today pay them tribute. I would like Dr. and Mrs. Giddens to please approach the podium. Dr. Giddens, as I said earlier, while we were planning this program, a quote from William Jennings Bryan came to mind, and that quote set the tone for the day, and we wanted it to be that way. We at Hamline are your friends, and we at Hamline will remain your friends. It is because of this fact that we wish to present to you at this time a token of our sincere appreciation. Dr. Giddens, I have a plaque here from the student body and it reads, "Presented to Dr. Paul H. Giddens by the student body of Hamline University, May 27, 1968, in recognition and appreciation of your outstanding contributions as President of Hamline University, for your contributions to our school and our lives," ending with the quotation "There is nothing final between friends." Dr. Giddens (applause) (The Vice President stands in tribute to Dr. Giddens and audience then stands)

DR. GIDDENS: Dick, Mr. Vice President, Mrs. Humphrey, members of the student body, members of the faculty and the board of trustees, this occasion's been so overwhelming that I have had no time whatsoever to think about what I might say at this moment. I think everybody in the community knew what was going on except me. (laughter) And I innocently walked into the office this morning and even my secretary was disloyal. She was not opening her mouth. However, I did have a bit of a head start when I read the morning Minneapolis Tribune. (laughter) So, at least I was the one who had the least time to prepare for this occasion. However, I want to say at the outset that Mrs. Giddens and I deeply appreciate what the students have done under the leadership of Dick in quickly setting up this convocation in our honor. Thank you very much. I thank Dick and all the students who had any part in arranging for this program. And

I thank Vice President Humphrey and Mrs. Humphrey for taking time to be here this afternoon.

At this particular time - 1968 - believe it or not, I've been in college work for 40 years - not 4 - 40. I taught 25 years, was in a classroom, and came to know students. The last 15 years I've been here at Hamline as the chief administrator and I've continued to know and become acquainted with the students. As I said the other evening, I have witnessed more than 5,000 freshmen enrolling at Hamline in the past 15 years. I have handed diplomas to more than 2,700 students in this period of time. I have watched the progress, the growth and the development of these students from the freshman year to the senior year and I have become acquainted with many, many of these students. And I think this is one of the greatest assets that we have in a small-sized college like Hamline. And I want to say, too, as I said the other night, that students are very solicitous of my welfare. They enjoy keeping me informed of what they're doing after graduation. They write, and I was particularly moved last Wednesday, I think it was, to get a postal card mailed in St. Paul. On the front of it, it had a picture of the Hamm Brewery. And the message on the back was, "Dear Pres, having a study break at Hamms, having a few. Sincerely yours . . . And I won't quote the name. If that person is here, I want to extend my thanks for thinking of me in this way. (laughter and applause) And to show the interest in our welfare, it was on Thursday, prior to good Friday, during the night about three o'clock the phone rang. I answered, but someone had hung up. Within a few minutes the phone rang again and the voice said, "Your taxi for the airport is waiting outside." This was at three o'clock in the morning. I said I didn't have any taxi going to the airport, I wasn't going to the airport and hung up. A few minutes elapsed and there was another ring of the phone and, with some indignation, the person said, "Your taxis are waiting for the airport." I finally got out of bed and looked out the front window and there were two taxis ready to go to the airport. Well, I was awake, so I went upstairs and did some work.

Presently I heard the fire alarm of the fire wagons as they go up and down Snelling and I didn't think anything about it. But, as they got a little closer - when I hear them coming a little closer - I always think of the dormitories ... but they got closer than that! They got right down in front of 830 Simpson! And I went to the window and looked out and here were four fire wagons, four fire trucks, an ambulance, a police car and I don't know what else. And the police came to the door, knocking and saying, isn't your kitchen on fire? (laughter) Now, it was very thoughtful. (more laughter) It was very thoughtful of whoever turned in the alarm and reported the so-called fire at our home, and I want to extend to them my thanks for being very solicitous of our welfare. (laughter) It's been a pleasure to watch this endless stream of students from the freshman year to the senior year, and I like to feel that I've had some small share in the education of these Hamline students through providing for various aspects of our program here at Hamline. As I look back on these years, it seems to me that it's been laying one block upon another, improving the educational program, improving the character and the quality of the faculty and faculty salaries. It's been a matter of doing many things. I can remember when I first heard the band here in March, 1953. It was down at the auditorium. There was a basketball game on between Hamline and St. Thomas - for the right to go to Kansas City. St. Thomas was there with its band in all the glory. We had a little band of urchins down there. I say urchins. They all played well but no uniforms. The first purchase I ever made, I came right back and I said this band must have uniforms before they appear again. And from that day to this, I've been very proud of what the band has done and how it's developed. Likewise, I've been very fond ... admired the choir for its development and what it's done in bringing credit and a reputation to Hamline that is second to none. I have also been proud of the athletic teams. I've been proud of the fact that we've had athletic teams, and we've been contenders, and we've been playing within sound educational guidelines and principles. Every student can be proud of

this, even though it may not cause us to have a championship team every year. So, I want to salute all the activities, the band and the orchestra, the Oracle, all of these outlets the students have, and say that they have been a part of this building process. I'm not going to say goodbye because it's my hope that someday, somewhere, our paths may cross. I shall look back now and then to see what is happening, and I shall always be interested in what happens to Hamline student. This is the compensation that a teacher gets, or one who works in a college gets from seeing these students go through and go on to positions of prominence. Not all become equally prominent, but they do attain a position and have responsibilities in their more adult life. Therefore, I'm simply going to move out June 28 and look forward to seeing you all somewhere, sometime.

In conclusion, I want to express the appreciation to Vice President Humphrey and Mrs. Humphrey for being here today. We're highly honored by your being here and by the fact that you've taken time from an exceedingly busy schedule. For this we are grateful and we will long remember your part here. We hope that when the smoke of the battle settles, after November, and when the new president is sworn in in January, 1969, that we all may come to visit you in the White House, Hubert. We will bring the choir to sing at the inauguration, and we'll bring the band to play a march as no other choir or band can do. They will be prouder that day than any other that may come. We're especially grateful to you for coming on your birthday. I don't see how you could do it. I didn't know about this soon enough or I'd have baked a cake. (laughter) Not having time or being forewarned, I did think, however, about your birthday and in token appreciation of your coming I want to present you with this present. It's a book. It is rare. It is out of print. It's not in the category of the arrangement, or the couples - it is a book that will probably help you in your calling on business and industry and it won't tell you how to solve the war in Vietnam. It's a good book. I recommend it to you and so, with a great deal of pleasure, I want to present you with a book

that I wrote (laughter), "The History of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana):
Oil Pioneer of the Middle West." (applause)

HHH: Thank you very much. (applause)

MITTLEMAN: Let's welcome Mrs. Humphrey. Just one second. I believe Dr.
Giddens has a message for Mr. Humphrey.

GIDDENS: I can't do it, but let's all sing "Happy Birthday, Hubert!"

(Everyone sang and more applause)

MITTLEMAN: The last part, Mr. Vice President. There are many questions about
student voice in what the students of a nation feel. The students at Hamline
University think that you're tremendous. Thank you very much. Thank you all
very much.



Minnesota Historical Society

Copyright in this digital version belongs to the Minnesota Historical Society and its content may not be copied without the copyright holder's express written permission. Users may print, download, link to, or email content, however, for individual use.

To request permission for commercial or educational use, please contact the Minnesota Historical Society.



www.mnhs.org