

AN INTRODUCTION TO TONIGHTS PANEL

by David M. Pearson
Michale Albert - course i8 - M.I.T. Resistance, SACC etc. Two recent statements "The students do not have a right to hear Rostow." "As far as I'm concerned students don't have any right to talk to army recruiters." The rationale is that these people are war criminals.
T.D. Pawley -course 2] - an officer in Boston's Black Panther organization.

Mike Devorkin - course]7 - self-described "left of liberals" believes capitalism has had it"

Bob Schaeffer - course]7- I was unable to get ahold of described by Devorkin

as a "liberal Moderate" - to the tleft of HHH.

David Rosenbloom - course]7 - the right-wing extremist of the group - he worked on Bobby Kennedy's staff and wâatched to HHH after Kennedy's death.

Linda Sharp - course]7 - member of the Black Student Union at M.I.T.

This gives you an idea of the political makeup of the panel. I am a libertarian i.e. what most people would call a Conservative. This ia an UNJUST panel. Unjust in its bias - it cannot ask the full spectrum of questions that Humphreys very vulnerable poâition deserves. It cannot provide a full range of ideas in the discussion of those issued raised. Furthermore it is unjust in its misrep--resentation of the M.I.T. studetn body. It is the students and alumni's money that pays for this lecture - it is the students, alumni, and faculty name that is used to sponsor this lecture....The bias is not only political - where are the engineers on the panel? Although engineers are urged to have a "social conscience" and to be activist - one quickly learns that this is only meant to encompass those with the right (i.e. left) points of view.

This lecture is handled thru the office of the ASSIstant to the President Simonides The student in charge is Mark Mathis. I have spent the last two days trying to get them to correct the bias on the panel. I volunteered myself. It was like butting my head against a stone wall. Of course everyone agreed it would be great to have my point of view on the panel but....self-contradictory excuses then came in large numbers.

The excuses until late in my appeal were that I had come too late and that there were already too many on the panel. I pointed out that I had volunteered a month before and objected about two weeks ago when I found out who was on the panel. Also - Linda Sharp had been added late because Simonides and Mathis (or someone - no one admits this part) were concerned with the BSU response to the original panel (Pawley's great but we want one of our own on it.")

Power, power - who's got the power? Simonides denies denies that he or t the administration have the power to interfere with student run (i.e. Mathis + Harkness-they were put in their position by Simonides) - so Mathis is boss. Mathis eventually dropped the above excuses and states that it is something pe personal about me that he objects to - "too dynamic" "don't address myself to the right issues" - at least so he has heard from "some friends" who remain unknown. He thought about the Y.R. president but found out from friends that he wasn't dynamic enough. I offered to find someone he liked that was -but not too- dynamic but..."sorry I've made my decision."

It is hard for me to believe that the administration doesn't have control over this function - but assuming they don't..they have shirked their responsibility to the M.I.T. community to see a fair and open panel discussion. One tries the legitimate channels and fails - One sees threats made against the rights of certain spokesmen e.g. Rostow - and the administration is immediately intimidated into providing them a forum - a 3to] debate(the Resistance got a good laugh out of this attempt by the administration to buy them off). Meanwhile the student - non-protestor - who came here for a good technical education is left wondering whether the place will hold together long enough for him to get his degree. I apologize for the rush job typing etc. the bomb threat in S.C. forced relocation.

Mark Mathis

Panelists 0395

moderator, Thomas Atkins - (Counselor)

REMARKS

THE HONORABLE HUBERT H. HUMPHREY

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

APRIL 16, 1969

- ↳ Michael Albert
- ↳ Michael Devorin
- ↳ ~~Thomas Pawley~~
- ↳ David Rothenberg
- ↳ Robert Schouff
- ↳ Linda Sharpe

I could address myself to the subject of "Youth and Politics" from a variety of perspectives.

If this were a seminar in ancient history, I could talk about the phenomenon of "Humphrey's Diaper Brigade" which captured the Minneapolis City Hall in the mid-1940's and built the Democratic Farmer-Labor Party in what had been one of the most solidly Republican states in the Union.

Or if we were talking about the difficulties and frustrations of leadership in Congress, I could tell you about my proposal



in 1952 for a Constitutional amendment lowering the voting age to 18 in federal elections. That one hardly evoked the wholehearted enthusiasm of my Senatorial colleagues ... although it does seem to be picking up a good bit more support these days.

I suspect, however, that the organizers of this panel had something a little more contemporary in mind. But, here too, I think I can offer some rather unusual perspectives.

↳ There is the perspective one acquires from four years in the Vice Presidency ... at a time when young people were not noted for their passivity ... or for their commitment to dialogue as a form of political expression.

↳ But I also acquired perspective as the Democratic Party's nominee for the Presidency when the Student Coalition, comprised of Kennedy, McCarthy and Humphrey supporters, organized one million volunteers in my behalf in the weeks preceding the

election. In many crucial areas their work proved to be the most effective of any supporting the Humphrey-Muskie ticket. The narrowness of the final outcome was in large measure due to the remarkable work of the Student Coalition.

Now I come to M. I. T. directly from my classes at Macalester College and the University of Minnesota -- having resumed my teaching career after a rather extended leave-of-absence to conduct some basic research. This research came to an end rather abruptly on January 20, 1969 -- the American people and the U. S. Constitution took care of that. Since that time I've been trying to figure out how I can translate 20 years of active political life on to IBM punch cards. In fact, that's really why I came to M. I. T. -- to find a political scientist who could help me out.

What, then, is there to say? Especially in a situation as fraught with emotion and conflict as we tonight encounter in Cambridge?

The days have passed for civics-book homilies about young people taking an active interest in democratic government. While it is still true that the percentage of young people under 30 who vote is still considerably below the percentage turn-out for middle-aged Americans, there does exist among many young people a new sense of concern -- in some instances a sense of outrage -- over the moral structure of this society and over the processes by which this society seeks to govern itself.

It is also true that these activist young people construe politics in its broadest sense, by no means restricting their activities to the major political parties or even to the political process as it is generally defined.

Their interest and involvement are directed instead to a broad spectrum of established institutions -- the university, the church, community organizations, business and labor groups.

Thus it makes little sense for one like myself to admonish young people "to get involved in politics." They are involved and, in many instances, with a dedication and intensity that puts even the "Humphrey Diaper Brigade" to shame.

Nor do I intend to spend much time giving you my views on why it is important for young people to accept and practice what history has demonstrated to be essential rules of the game for political activity -- assuming you start from certain premises about the necessity for free expression, and the limitations of all human wisdom.

I believe most young people understand why tactics such as the violent disruption of public meetings tear at the roots of those traditions which ultimately are essential for the maintenance of civilized society ... or why the right of dissent also carries with it the obligation to permit others the right of advocacy.

Some young people consciously and deliberately reject these standards of political behavior. I have no illusions about my ability to change their minds, especially this evening in Cambridge.

But, by the same token, I've been through enough political scraps to appreciate the protections these rules ultimately provide the minority and to understand how their erosion can, in the end, only jeopardize the very objectives which the minority was striving to achieve. And so I declare unequivocally and without apology my intention to fight for survival of these rules in our society.

In these introductory remarks I want only to stress two points:

First, the perspective of twenty years is helpful in appreciating the tremendous progress we have made in many areas ... precisely because of the commitment and involvement of young people. Persons on the front lines are prone toward discouragement if the first skirmish doesn't bring total victory.

- C. Unpl. RTS - Det. ins - Marder

Most of you are concerned over the influence of the military on our democratic institutions and processes. So am I.

Indeed, I was concerned throughout the 1950's when we were battling the issue of atmospheric nuclear testing -- when the accumulation of strontium-90 began to pose a serious threat to the healthy development of children and adults. In 1963, after many years of work, we signed a limited test ban

treaty to stop this atmospheric contamination. The question of the Senate's ratification of this treaty, however, was bitterly fought -- even if the final vote didn't reveal the narrowness of the division in the Senate when the debate started. One of the reasons we finally won that battle was that thousands of young people worked to organize public opinion in support of the limited test ban treaty. *Youth Action*

Although a century from now this vote may command only a few sentences in the history books, it nevertheless committed this country to a policy which, in the end, will save thousands if not millions of people from the crippling effects of nuclear fall-out, as well as create another stabilizing factor among nations possessing nuclear weapons. And the youth of America helped generate the political pressure to ratify this treaty.

I call that a significant victory ... and over the so called
military-industrial complex, to boot.

~~My second point is related to this illustration.~~ Few
people truly understand the infinitely complex process of
how issues emerge and gain legitimacy for public debate and
action. We only know that from time to time issues which
have been outside the arena of public debate suddenly become
legitimate items for decision in Congress and within the
Executive branch.

For a host of reasons, many of them related to the
increasing political activity of young people over the past five
years, the issue of slowing down the ^{arms} race between the Soviet
Union and the United States over strategic weapons is now
up for debate and decision in Congress. And we know there

is today in America a public receptivity to this issue
 totally absent a decade ago -- when some of us were slugging
 away in Congress without great success or visibility.

↳ This is truly a historic moment in the world's short
 history of relations among nations over the issue of strategic
nuclear weapons.

↳ No issue cuts more directly to the heart of the concerns
 which motivate so many of our young people toward political
 action -- however that term may be defined. ↳ If we can win
 this battle -- and by winning I mean bringing about a fundamental
 re-ordering of our national priorities away from the endless
 accumulation of the weapons of mass destruction and toward the
 improvement of this country and our people -- many of the
 related concerns of young people -- cities, education, economic
 discrimination, poverty, hunger -- will be much closer to

the world community

-II-

constructive settlement than they are today.

This, then, presents a specific challenge to the political acuity and skill of this generation of younger Americans. Moral outrage, in itself, will not be sufficient for victory when Congress considers the many requests that will be made for massive increases in military weaponry. Dedicated and informed efforts will, however, be vital in arousing a significant portion of the American people to the critical nature of these forthcoming decisions and in mobilizing the bipartisan political support that will be necessary

This is a cause worthy of your most articulate and courageous action.

I welcome your questions and comments.

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Remarks
The Horace H. 14
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge, Mass
April 16, 1969

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from a variety of perspectives.

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~~Equality, something that is rather unusual~~

^{think I}
└ I can offer some rather unusual perspectives. There is the perspective

one ~~of being the principal target of much of the anti-war sentiment~~ *acquired from four years in the Vice Presidency . . .*
~~at a time when young people were not~~ *at a time when young people were not*
~~for the past several years, sentiment which reached its peak~~ *noted for their passivity . . . of their commitment*
~~during the Democratic National convention in Chicago. Seldom was~~ *to dialogue as a form of political expression.*
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3/

I've been trying to figure out how ~~to~~ ^{I can} translate 20 years of active political life on to punch cards. ^{IBM} ^{In fact,} That's really why I came to M.I.T. - ~~to~~
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4/

Their interest and involvement are instead directed to a broad spectrum of established institutions---the university, the church, community organizations, business and labor groups and the like.

Thus it ^{for one like myself} makes little sense/~~for~~ to admonish young people "to get involved with politics." They are involved and, in many instances, ~~xxxx~~ with a dedication and intensity that puts even the "Humphrey Diaper Brigade" to shame.

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why the right of dissent also carries with it the obligation to permit others the right of advocacy • ~~or~~ ^{or} of why tactics such as the ^{violent} ~~disruption~~ of public meetings or the ^{feasible} ~~seizure~~ of public ~~buildings~~ ^{which} tear at the roots of those ~~progressive~~ traditions which ultimately are essential for the maintenance of civilized society ~~and~~ ^{and}

Some young people ^{and} ~~reject~~ ^{consciously} these standards of political behavior, ^{especially this evening in Cambridge, Massachusetts} I have no illusions about my ability to change their minds, ^{But,}

by the same token, I've been through enough political scraps
to value the protections which these rules provide and to
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5/ to fight for their survival in our society.

~~I've been involved in search for a way to know
should they have any illusions about my commitment to fight for
their survival in our society.~~

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two points:

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of children and adults. ^{In 1963,} After many years of work, we signed a limited
test ban treaty to stop this atmospheric contamination. ~~and~~
The question of the Senate's ratification of this treaty was bitterly
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... preventing nuclear weapons.

7/

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(For a host of reasons, many of them related to the increasing political activity of young people over the past five years, the issue of slowing down the ~~nuclear~~ race between the Soviet Union and the United States over strategic weapons ~~notably~~ is now up for debate and decision in Congress. And we know there is today a public receptivity to this issue totally absent a decade ago-- when some of were slugging away in Congress without great success or visibility.

~~And~~ No issue cuts more directly to the heart of the concerns which motivate so many of our young people toward political action-- however that term may be defined. If we can win this battle--and by winning I mean ^{bringing about} a fundamental re-ordering of our national priorities away from the endless accumulation of the weapons of mass destruction and toward the ^{improvement} perfection of this country and our people--many of the ~~xxx~~ related concerns of young people--cities, education, economic discrimination, poverty, hunger--will be much closer to constructive settlement than they are today.

This is truly a historic moment in the world's short history of relations among nations over the issue of strategic nuclear weapons.

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8/

^{them,}
This is a specific challenge to the political acuity and skill of this generation of younger Americans. Moral outrage, in itself, will not be sufficient for victory when Congress considers the many requests that will be made for massive increases in military weaponry. Dedicated and informed efforts will, however, be vital in arousing a significant portion of the American people to the critical nature of these ^{forthcoming} decisions and in mobilizing ^{bipartisan} the/political support that will be necessary for victory.

This is a cause worthy of your most articulate and courageous action.

I welcome your questions and comments.

#

Mr. Humphrey's Schedule

April 14 - 19, 1969

Minneapolis, Minnesota
Cambridge, Massachusetts
Amherst, Massachusetts
New York, New York

Minneapolis, Minnesota

Secret Service Field Office: 612/725-2801
Sheraton-Ritz: 612/336-5711
Norman Sherman: Leanington: 612/333-6161
Macalester: Pol. Sci. Dept.: 612/647-6290
Historical Society: 612/221-2144
Bruce Solomonson: Office - 612/372-6210, home - 612/224-4104
Ruth Wallace: Office - 612/647-6484, Home - 612/451-3329
AFL-CIO: David Roe: 612/227-7647
Radisson Hotel: 612/333-2181
Golden Valley Golf Club: 612/545-2511
"Salesman of the Year": Contact: Robert Cahill: 612/333-7682
University of Minnesota: Contact: Professor Hyman Berman
Social Science Dept., Room 246: 612/373-3507 or 3508
Jeno Paulucci: Duluth Office: 218/727-8871

Cambridge, Massachusetts

Secret Service Field Office: 617/223-2728
M. I. T: Contact: Dr. Jerome Wiesner: 617/864-6900 X 2786
Kennedy Institute: 617/868-7600, X792
Ritz-Carlton Hotel: 617/536-5700
Ed McCormack: 617/227-4500 (office) 617/522-5577 (home)

Amherst, Massachusetts

Secret Service Field Office: 413/223-2728 (Boston)
University of Massachusetts: Contact: Christopher D. McGahan or
Margaret L. Franson: 413/545-2351
Lord Jeffery Amherst Inn: 413/253-2576
La Fleur Airport (Northampton): 413/584-1860

New York and Flushing, New York

Secret Service Field Office: 212/264-7204
Electrical Industry: Contact: Armand D'Angelo: 212/591-2000
Harry Van Arsdale: 212/591-2000
General Aviation Terminal, JFK Airport: 212/656-5012 or 656-4444
Hotel Commodore: 212/686-6000
League for Industrial Democracy: Contact: Tom Kahn: 212/PL 4-5333
Alan King: 212/PL 7-2535 (office) 516/HU 7-0266, HU 7-0628 (home)
NBC Studio: Circle 7-8300, Studio 6A

Wednesday, April 16, 1969

CST	7:05 AM	Depart Minneapolis via Northwest Airlines #80 for Detroit. This is a 720B all tourist. Breakfast served. Accompanied by John Watson and two agents.
EST	9:24	Arrive Detroit
	10:20	Depart Detroit via American Airlines #466 for Boston. Accompanied by John Watson and two agents.
	11:48	Arrive Boston. Met by Jerome Wiesner
	12:00 Noon	Depart airport for M. I. T.
	12:30 P. M.	Arrive M. I. T. - Harvard Joint Center for Urban Studies Luncheon - M. I. T. Professor Robert C. Wood
	1:00	Joint Center Luncheon
	2:00	Depart for Ritz-Carlton Hotel.
	2:10	Rest in suite.
	2:50	Depart Ritz-Carlton for M. I. T.
	3:00	Political Parties - Course 17.28 Room 53-206 Professor John S. Saloma
	4:00	Course 17.28
	5:00	Depart for Ritz-Carlton Hotel
	5:10	Rest in suite.
	6:00	Dinner with undergraduate student group
	8:00	Youth and Politics Panel. Introductory Statement by Mr. Humphrey. Questions by student panel members addressed to Mr. Humphrey. Discussion among the whole panel, questions from the audience. Moderator - Councilor Thomas I. Atkins Kresge Auditorium
RON		Ritz-Carlton

Call Sally Nicholas
Natl. Council on Crime
& Delinquency
212 254-7110

Friday, April 18, 1969

- EST 8:15 A. M. Depart Ritz-Carlton for Amherst.
- 10:00 Arrive Whitmore Hall, University of Massachusetts. Met by President Lederle
- 10:20 Depart Whitmore Hall by car for Eugene Field House, Orchard Hill Residential College
- 10:30 Arrive Eugene Field House for reception with Committee for the Collegiate Education of Black Students. Short introductory remarks by Mr. Humphrey
- 11:30 Depart Orchard Hill by car for Student Union
- ✓ 11:45 Arrive Student Union for luncheon
- 1:20 P. M. Depart Student Union. Walk to School of Business
- 1:30 Arrive School of Business Administration, Room for seminar, "The American Presidency."
- 2:30 Depart School of Business Administration
Walk to Memorial Hall
- 2:40 Press Conference in Memorial Hall
- ✓ 3:15 Coffee hour (By invitation until 4:00, open to public thereafter). Memorial Hall
faculty - Speech History Government 10 → names
- 5:15 Leave Memorial Hall by car for Lord Jeffery Amherst Inn
- 5:30 Arrive Lord Jeffery Amherst Inn. Rest in suite.
- 6:00 Cocktails and buffet dinner with 75 students
Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial Lecture Series
Lord Jeffery Amherst Inn
- 7:30 Depart Lord Jeffery Amherst Inn by car for Curry Hicks Cage.
- 8:00 Arrive Curry Hicks Cage for address to University Community. (Smith and Mt. Holyoke students also will be in audience.
- 10:00 Depart Hicks Cage by car for President Lederle's House
- 10:15 Arrive President's House for small reception.
- RON Lord Jeffery Amherst Inn.

Saturday, April 19, 1969

EST 8:00 A. M. Depart Lord Jeffery Inn for Northampton
Accompanied by John Watson and two agents.

8:30 Depart La Fleur Airport, Northampton,
via private aircraft for New York

9:45 Arrive General Aviation Terminal,
John F. Kennedy Airport. Proceed directly
to Electrical Industry Center for breakfast.

10:00 Arrive 158-11 Jewel Avenue, Flushing, N. Y.
for Scholarship Awards Breakfast in progress.
Mr. Humphrey will present awards to the 24
scholarship winners, the winner of the Dean
Carman Fellowship and the Dr. Martin Luther
King Scholarship. Later in the program
Mr. Humphrey will be presented for formal
remarks.

12:00 Noon Depart for Commodore Hotel

12:30 P. M. Arrive Commodore. Proceed to Club Suite on
3rd floor for reception in progress preceding
League for Industrial Democracy Luncheon.

1:00 Luncheon in Grand Ballroom

1:30 Program Begins

2:00 Lou Stulberg presents Annual Award to HHH

2:15 Mr. Humphrey's remarks

3:00 Luncheon concludes
Proceed to suite at Commodore

Saturday, April 19, 1969 (continued)

EST 3:15 P. M. Private meetings in suite - Commodore

4:00 Depart Commodore for Rockefeller Center
30 Rockefeller Plaza
NBC Studios

4:15 Arrive Rockefeller Plaza
Proceed to NBC Studio 6A, 6th Floor
for taping with Alan King

5:00 Depart Rockefeller Plaza for LaGuardia

5:30 Depart New York via American Flight #451
for Washington, D. C. Accompanied by
John Watson and two agents.

6:38 Arrive Washington National Airport

RON Washington, D. C.

NOTE: Your only appointment on Sunday,
April 20, is at 11:00 A. M. at the
apartment with Norman Holmes and W. Price
Loughlin.



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