



Max M. Kampelman Papers

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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
TWIN CITIES

Office of the Director

10/20

NOV 7 1983

Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs
909 Social Sciences
267 19th Avenue South
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455
(612) 376-9666 or (612) 373-2653

November 2, 1983

Mr. Max M. Kampelman
Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver, and Kampelman
699 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20037

Dear Max:

Your contribution to our "groundbreaking" was superb. Your thoughtful remarks, so obviously prepared with loving care and delivered with an electric vigor worthy of Hubert Humphrey, kept your audience riveted despite the fact that most of them were freezing in the "outdoor" ceremony. Everybody stayed for your talk; we had some attrition during the ceremony itself as people decided that their need for warmth exceeded their need for inspiration -- but they stayed with you throughout. I'm a veteran of listening to speeches, and also of giving too many of them myself; yet I too warmed to your message, your delivery, and your willingness to make our groundbreaking the magic moment it deserved to be.

Thanks for sending me the "as read" version of what you said. We want to publish it as the centerpiece of a pamphlet about the groundbreaking -- a pamphlet we will use throughout the two-year "capital campaign" which we will shortly launch (with, we hope, your continuing interest and participation).

You indicated you might use some of the same material at the Fletcher School; that doesn't bother me a bit, since I regularly find that words of mine are published in several places at once. My principle is that "it isn't plagiarism if you steal from yourself."

May I assume that it's OK to publish your full text for our purposes, without worrying about the possible use of parts of it in other contexts?

Warmest regards.

Sincerely,


Harlan Cleveland

HC/jl

cc: Curt Carlson
Art Naftalin
Jayne Maracek
Nancy Girouard
Royce Hanson
Vivian Jenkins Nelson

enc: "Lebanon Article" from Mpls. Tribune, Nov. 2, 1983



OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

State of Minnesota

HUBERT H. HUMPHREY, III
ATTORNEY GENERAL

ST. PAUL 55155

October 28, 1983

Max Kampelman
600 New Hampshire N. W.
Suite 1000
Washington, D.C. 20037

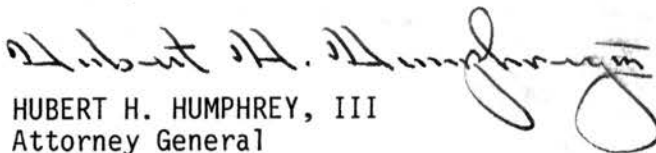
Dear Max:

I can't thank you enough for being with us for the groundbreaking ceremonies at the Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs. Your presence and participation in that event certainly made the day complete and I want you to know how much it meant to all of us.

Your speech was outstanding! Now I know why my father's speeches were so great. I have requested a copy of your speech from the Humphrey Institute and I look forward to receiving it.

Of course, I want to thank you also for the special favor of being my breakfast guest. Your frank commentary on east-west relations and the Madrid Conference were very well received by everyone.

Best regards,


HUBERT H. HUMPHREY, III
Attorney General

HHH:III:mp

AS READ

HUBERT H. HUMPHREY: "A REALIST IN PURSUIT OF IDEALS"

Remarks by
MAX M. KAMPELMAN
Groundbreaking Ceremony
The Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs
The University of Minnesota

October 20, 1983

Minneapolis, Minnesota

An institute of learning which bears the name of Hubert H. Humphrey carries with it a high standard to which it must aspire. The world knows of Hubert Humphrey as one of our lifetime's most courageous and dedicated public servants. To those of us who knew him and loved him, however, the essence of his being was much more complex.

A man dedicated to public service, he understood that his greatest task and that of his contemporaries was to rededicate this country to the cause of democracy by demonstrating through sacrifice, energy and commitment that democracy was a viable system for the governing of man in this drastically changing world. If America was to fulfill its responsibility in the evolutionary struggle of civilization toward an order based on the sanctity of human dignity, Hubert was convinced that the political process had to become a process for the education and edification of the body politic. Thus he looked upon politics and public service as inseparable from teaching and preaching.

This campus has changed since Hubert Humphrey studied and taught here. The physical changes that we see today, however, have not altered the activist democratic spirit which gripped this campus in the 1940s and stimulated Hubert toward a career in public life. He left college teaching not because he tired of it, but because he saw in public life an opportunity to stimulate provoke, inspire, challenge, and educate a broader classroom -- the nation, and the men and the women of this country whose dedication to freedom give it life. It is a privilege for me to be asked to speak of this today. I never had [a closer friend or] a better or more cherished teacher.

There are those in this audience this morning who knew Hubert longer than I. He and I first met nearly 40 years ago on this campus. He had just become the Mayor of Minneapolis and I was a new instructor of political science. He assumed the mayoralty soon after an article appeared in the Nation declaring Minneapolis to be the capital of anti-semitism in America. There were few Blacks or Jews in our city at that time, but Hubert took it as his responsibility to persuade this community to create the first Municipal Fair Employment Practices Commission in the United States. That was 1946. In 1948, as he was leaving the city to go to Washington, in stark contrast to the 1945 article in the Nation by Carey McWilliams, Minneapolis won the annual Brotherhood Award of the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

When Hubert became mayor, Minneapolis also had the reputation of being the crime center of the Midwest. When Hubert left office, he received the law enforcement award from the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

These were two immensely significant events just told by me in two brief paragraphs. They tell a tale which is an obvious illustration of political leadership. Those of us, however, who were involved in the intricacies of these developments know full well that in the weak mayor system of government which permeated our city then, Mayor Hubert Humphrey could not have accomplished these goals had he not successfully brought the community with him by injecting it with vitality and idealism and thus lifting it above the pettiness of our everyday concerns. Those of us who were here then marveled at the energy, the eloquence, the persuasion used by our mayor to educate and propel the people of this community and its City Council so that together this city could become a model for democratic living.

I referred to Humphrey as a preacher as well as a teacher and politician. This man of realism and idealism could not be fully understood without realizing that he was a deeply religious man. He believed in the fatherhood of God, however defined, and in the brotherhood of man which followed from that article of faith. These were at the core of his system of values. A man of great spirit, he understood the power of idealism in the world of reality.

We know that Hubert was committed to the cause of human rights with every fiber of his being. This was more than a political objective for him. It was a personal testament. When Hubert died, commentators noted the tremendous outpouring of warmth emanating from every part of our political spectrum. Those who knew and worked with him understood why that was so. He treated people, all people, as human beings and as his brothers and sisters. This was why he was so forgiving of people who deserved less from him. But the power of that love reflected itself in the love that was returned from all corners and persuasions of a nation which appreciated the treasured quality and unique integrity of this man.

My purpose this morning is to do more than reminisce. It is to give you the spirit of the man whose life will give character to this school of public affairs; and then to relate that spirit to the new realities of today and tomorrow.

This man of ideals, of deep religious faith, and of intense democratic commitment -- this teacher and preacher -- was at the same time a Viking, too, who knew the joy of battle and was one of the master politicians of our day. Realism was an integral part of his intuitive mechanism.

Hubert was not a pacifist. He accepted the existence of evil within each of us and within the societies we created. The distinguished Protestant theologian, Reinhold Niebuhr, had a great influence on him. With Niebuhr, he accepted that we were, each of us, children of light and children of darkness at

the same time. [The Hebrew sages described this concept as that within the soul that was good and that within the soul that was evil. Freud reflected this theology in his psychology.] Man's duty, continued the theology, was to strive to implement and perfect that which was God-like in each of us. But Man's duty was also to recognize the reality of evil and defeat it. To deny its existence was, in effect, to deny the nature of man and thereby become an inadvertent accessory to that evil.

Thus, Hubert, in the period prior to the Second World War, separated himself from many of his liberal friends on campus and strenuously supported military and economic aid to the Allies, even to the point of entering the war. And at the end of the Second World War, he energetically supported Harry Truman in his determination to resist Soviet encroachment against Turkey and Greece. His support of the Truman Doctrine and of the Marshall Plan led to Hubert's break with a man whose idealism and friendship he valued greatly, Henry Wallace.

It was this philosophy which led Humphrey, as a member of the United States Senate, to support the Korean War and consistently vote for military preparedness; at the same time as he pioneered in persuading the Congress and the President that a major element of our foreign policy must be the pursuit of arms control and disarmament.

Isolationism, in a world growing smaller through technology and communications, was and is no alternative for America. Among the first steps taken by this young Senator from Minnesota,

whose roots were in rural South Dakota, was to stretch his mind and reach across the oceans to India, a struggling young democracy whose peoples were starving. It was a Methodist bishop, Bishop Pickett, who first awakened in Hubert this sense of Asian awareness. It was a sin for the United States to wallow in a surplus of grain while people were dying of hunger. It was also unwise not to use our society's ability to produce food to make friends and strengthen the spirit of freedom in the world. Hunger, after all, is a poor political adviser.

This merger of realism with idealism became the characteristic of Hubert Humphrey's career as a national figure. He had burst on the national scene with his dramatic speech on civil rights at the 1948 convention of the Democratic Party, a speech whose eloquent idealism upset the planning and control of the convention and led to a southern walkout. And yet, this dramatic turn was the beginning of a change in the whole atmosphere of the campaign and resulted in the unexpected victory of Harry Truman.

There are, of course, obvious theoretical contradictions between the realist and the idealist. The teacher and the preacher, we have been told, seek the truth, while the politician seeks power. Hubert chose to address these contradictions by personalizing them. There was occasional personal anguish as he inserted himself into the machinery of power. But he was convinced that democratic decision-making requires compromise and that compromise is the essence of the democratic process. He refused to accept the notion that to deal with practical realities it was necessary to violate inner convictions. He distinguished

between the need to compromise on the detail of programs and a compromise of ideals and values. He believed that one of the duties of a preacher was to speak truth to power, but truth required translation into policy through politics.

[The unique character of this man was that the conversation was one with himself, an integral part of the intimate workings of his being. Our country sorely misses this man and his qualities. But those whom he taught by word and example are still with us in large numbers; and they, I suspect, are teaching others.]

America has changed since Hubert entered our political scene and it continues to change. All change causes problems at the same time that it creates opportunities. Change can be berated or it can be welcomed, but it cannot be stopped. On the level of political change in our country, 35 years ago, when I was a student on this campus, New York State sent 47 representatives to Congress; today, it sends 34, 13 fewer. At that time, California sent 25 members to Congress; today it sends 45, 20 additional. The political center of gravity has changed from the frost belt to the sun belt. Four of our last five Presidents have come from the sun belt.

The pattern of our economy has also changed, symbolized by Silicone Valley in contrast to the deteriorating, smoke-stack industries that not so long ago dominated our industrial scene. The social impact of these changes are still evolving too rapidly to be comprehended.

In Europe, too, there has been significant political change. The formation of the European Community represents that change as we come to appreciate that the Community is now as prosperous as America. It has more people. It has about the same gross national product. It generates more international trade. It has become an economic superpower with potential for being more.

It is no wonder that the trans-Atlantic relationship is undergoing change. It is moving away from one of dependency. We must see to it that it remains one of friendship and partnership. It is inevitable that the views held by Europe must be considered by us to be equally worthy of consideration as our own. Our friends must come to believe that we are aware superpower status does not bring with it super-wisdom, just as they must come to know that we are carrying responsibilities that are in their interest just as much as in our own.

There is one more change to be noted which has ramifications of serious concern to us. The Soviet Union has achieved at least nuclear parity with us. This change is of immense significance. We and our friends who value freedom will pay a heavy price as we work to come to grips with the reality of that change. Our integrity, character and strength will undergo the greatest challenge of our history as we learn how to deal with that reality and at the same time remain constant to our ideals.

[The United States is not a homogenous ethnic nation or religious community. The United States represents an imaginative

and bold act of will, created in the 18th Century by a remarkable generation of men and women who believed deeply in the Judaic-Christian ethic and who were thoroughly grounded in the humanistic philosophic traditions of Europe.]

We are regarded and, fortunately, regard ourselves as a young and developing society. The fact is, however, that as a consistent and stable system of democratic government, we are now one of the oldest of the world. Very few can claim an orderly form of government that reaches back beyond the 19th Century.

People came to our nation from all parts of the world seeking personal liberty and economic opportunity. This created in us an openness to new people and new ideas. This liberalizing ethic became the distinctive quality of American society. Ours became a land of hope and optimism.

By the end of the Second World War, we had become a giant among nations. Our pursuit of liberty, our geographic isolation, our bountiful natural resources, and our productive people were responsible for that strength. Hubert, himself a giant among men, whose career and ethics would bridge the new era we were entering, knew that being a giant was not easy. It is not easy living with a giant. It is hard to find shoes to fit if you are a giant; and the bed is always too short. Being strong, the giant can afford to be gentle, but he is also at times awkward. His good intentions are not always so interpreted by others.

Today we frequently hear ourselves criticized as having an affinity for repressive regimes. We know that it has sometimes been necessary for us to hold the hand of the devil while crossing a dark bridge in stormy weather. But we see ourselves and our history, even in extremely complex and torturous circumstances, as supporting and strengthening the movement toward liberty, wherever it might exist. Our vision of human dignity for all has never left us and most of us do not appreciate the criticism that it has.

We know that we make mistakes. We have never sought the role or the responsibilities of world leadership. We are unaccustomed to that change. Many if not most of us would rather leave the world alone and have it leave us alone, particularly if our efforts are unappreciated, our motives distorted, and our policies criticized. This ambivalence accounts in large part for the fits and starts that frequently bedevil our foreign policy and confuses others. Americans have the propensity to blame themselves first. Gunnar Myrdal decades ago reminded us of our tendency toward self-criticism, even if unwarranted. But that doesn't make us feel any better about criticism from those we are attempting to befriend.

One of Humphrey's greatest contributions to our policy was his realization that there was no way we can shirk the burdens of world responsibility, or avoid the exercise of difficult decisions. Emerging from the great Midwest, with its traditional preference to live and let live, he appreciated the motivation behind that impulse. By translating it into a modern idiom,

he helped move this country through that difficult transition to world leadership. Those students who desire to pursue this inquiry further should examine Hubert's 1954 campaign for re-election where a dominant issue was the charge that he favored spending hundreds of millions of dollars for foreign aid, a charge he acknowledged and then turned to his advantage.

The poet Browning said that "[a] man's reach should exceed his grasp -- or what's a heaven for?" The ideal of a united Europe of free nations working in harmonious alliance with a strong, liberty-loving America was such a dream which gripped Hubert's imagination. The year he entered the United States Senate, in 1949, was the year NATO was born. The fact that western Europe has now enjoyed its longest period of internal peace since Roman times is clearly, in a significant measure, due to NATO and the striving toward a community of shared values and common objectives. It was Hubert Humphrey who once called NATO "the best peace movement there is."

Liberty of the individual to speak, write, worship, assemble and trade with others -- these are not abstract values. Those who lack them understand and appreciate, sometimes more than those who are free to exercise them, that they remain indispensable to the true meaning of human dignity. It is this ethic common to us and our democratic allies which represents our strength.

Our strength is in the knowledge that the future lies with freedom because there can be no lasting stability in societies that would deny it. It is, furthermore, only freedom

that can release the constructive energies of men and women to work toward reaching new heights. The human being has the capacity to aspire, to achieve, to dream, and to do. He can never be permanently thwarted from stretching his muscles to exercise his freedom for himself and his children.

Today, the Soviet Union is a major threat to that freedom. It is an aggressive society, seeking with its massive military power and in the name of its insatiable appetite for security, to expand its influence. It is a repressive society determined to defend its totalitarian power whatever the human cost. This aggression and repression is justified by a Leninist ideology that proclaims the historic inevitability of its new world order. How to deal with this threat to our values and to our security is the major task of our day.

To deny the existence of the threat is an understandable psychological aberration. More seriously, it is in effect an act of complicity in the undermining of Western society.

A major response by us has been to increase our defense spending, with strong bi-partisan Congressional support, differing only in the judgment as to the rate of that increase. We and our friends know and accept the notion today that just as our military strength has deterred aggression and kept the peace in Europe since the end of World War II, so must we continue to maintain that deterrence.

But all responsible people understand that a permanent and escalating arms race cannot be an acceptable formula for a civilized world. Our country's values require us to define our primary objective as consistent with Hobbes' First Law of Nature: "To seek peace and to follow it." Unlike the Lenin tradition of inevitable and historically desirable conflict, the Western tradition is one steeped in respect for human dignity and the need for human cooperation. We have no choice, therefore, but to strive for the peaceful resolution of potential conflict.

We must engage in that pursuit of peace without illusions, but with persistence regardless of provocation.

For that reason, we must take the problem of arms control as seriously as we take the problem of military strength. The difficulties here are immense. The perceived security requirements of the Soviet Union as a land mass and the needs of our country, bounded as we are by two oceans, are not the same. The task is to maintain a proper balance at the lowest possible level and that objective remains difficult to define.

No public official responsible for the security of the United States can ignore the fact that the Soviet Union engaged in the most massive military buildup in the history of the world while we and our friends were reducing our military spending.

No public official responsible for our nation's security can ignore the clear signs that war, including nuclear war, does not appear to be as unthinkable to the leadership of the

Soviet Union as it is to its peoples and ours. In a significant analytical article published in October, 1980, two important policymakers of the Soviet Union, [Major General A. S. Milovodov and Dr. E. A. Zhdanov] stated: "While speaking against the use of nuclear weapons, the Soviet Union does not exclude the possibility of using them in extreme circumstances...Marxist-Leninists decisively reject the assertion of certain bourgeois theoreticians who consider nuclear missile war unjust from any angle."

Nor can any responsible American official forget that the Soviet Union has not accepted for itself that provision of the United Nations Charter which categorically condemns the use of force by one state against the territorial integrity or political independence of another state. The Soviet Union has claimed for itself the privilege of using force to expand and secure Communist regimes so that they are protected from democratic encroachments. This insistence on the right to propagate its faith with a sword is a threat to international stability and an insurmountable barrier to arms control.

The difficulty is further compounded by the realization that an arms race is not a cause of international conflict. It is much more likely to be a symptom of the breakdown of world order and the rule of law. States usually arm because they fear other states and their intentions.

This phenomenon is difficult to resolve. The Soviet Union is understandably deeply concerned that the West will subvert

its power in Eastern Europe, a power accumulated not by agreement, but by military and police force alone. This absence of legitimacy, accompanied by repression, coupled with traditional national and cultural mistrust, and exacerbated by the obvious failures of Communism to meet the needs of its peoples, lends itself to insecurity. Neighboring free societies have a powerful draw and attraction to those who live under totalitarian rule. By the very act of our existence as an alternative, democracies tend by their example to subvert Soviet authority. So long as the Soviet Union represses the peoples under their control, they have a reasonable basis for insecurity. They require guns and tanks, regardless of what we do, because they need that firepower and the threat of its use to keep their own people under control.

On our part, even as we come to comprehend their fears, we cannot permit their perceived needs to override the sovereignty and the personality of other states.

And, having just returned after three years in Madrid reviewing the Helsinki Final Act, I must add that no responsible American official can ignore the formidable challenge to a negotiation with the realization that the Soviet Union cannot be trusted to live up to agreements entered into by them. In the recently concluded Madrid meeting, a United West, including neutral and non-aligned European countries, documented clear violations of the Helsinki Final Act and of United Nations

agreements. [There is also, of course, growing evidence of more covert disdain for the treaties dealing with biological and chemical warfare.]

Where does all of this leave us? Some among us might prefer to downplay or ignore or deny the difficult problems we face due to the totalitarian nature of the Soviet regime. That would be fatal for us. Others among us might be so overwhelmed by the difficulties as to place all of their trust in military power and its use alone. That, too, carries the seeds of cataclysm.

It would be dangerous for us to believe that we can blow the Soviet Union away. Nor can we wish it away. It is here and it is militarily powerful. We must try to find a formula under which we can live with it. We inhabit the same globe.

The Soviet Union is not likely soon to undergo what Jonathan Edwards called a "great awakening," or see a blinding light on the road to Damascus. Yet the imperatives for survival in the nuclear age require us to persist -- through the deterrence that comes from military strength, through dialogue, through criticism, through negotiation -- to persist in the search for understanding, agreement, peace.

The peoples of the Soviet Union, who comprise hundreds of different nationalities, share the same values of human dignity that we profess. They are as dedicated to the elimination of war as any other peoples. They have no wish to be isolated from their neighbors and from the forward movement of civilization.

This creates a fear on the part of Soviet authorities, who then go to great lengths to fence in their own citizens, lengths not before equaled in the history of the world.

Never before has a nation lost so many of its greatest scientists, writers, artists, musicians and scholars through exile, imprisonment and execution. Hundreds of thousands have emigrated and many more would leave if they were permitted to do so. We know of many hundreds of ordinary people who have taken incredible risks to defect when they saw an opportunity to do so.

The "correlation of forces" has moved against the Soviet Union. The credibility of its system as a viable alternative has collapsed for sensible people. George Ball said of it: "The gas has largely escaped from its ideological balloon."

Soviet authorities may in time learn from experience that repressive societies in our day cannot achieve inner stability or true security. We hope they can come to understand the need to show the rest of us that cruelty is not an indispensable part of their system and is, indeed, counter-productive to the goals they seek. Regretably, a system unrestrained by public control tends to ignore the popular good and be blind to the misery experienced by those who do not receive honors and privileges from such a state. But, just as it is becoming clear to many that the Leninist aim of achieving world Communism through violence has no relevance in this nuclear age, so must it be understood by an evolving Soviet

leadership that in the long run it cannot survive without humanizing its controls and its image in the world.

So often the excuse has been heard that one cannot make an omelet without breaking eggs. That is true, but the Soviet road is filled with broken eggshells and we have yet to see the first omelet. Included in our message and program, therefore, must be that new opportunities for cooperation with us on all levels are unlimited if Moscow will live up to its international responsibilities, so clearly delineated in the Helsinki Final Act and in the Madrid Concluding Document whose words they have accepted.

All of this means that we must always be willing to meet, to engage in dialogue, to negotiate, to argue openly, to criticize and argue again, to compete, to talk some more. We have nothing to fear and everything to gain from such an exchange with the Soviet Union. This is what we were doing for three years in Madrid. This is what we must be prepared to continue to do wherever the opportunity for exchange and negotiation is open to us.

I emphasize this theme as I come to these closing paragraphs because I was recently struck by the realization that neither of the present leaders of the two superpowers has ever set foot in the sphere of the other. We should recall the impact on Khrushchev of the sight of an American grain field and how it was tilled and managed.

Those of us fortunate enough to have worked with and learned from Hubert Humphrey, who succeeded as a realist in the pursuit of idealism, and all of us who now have the opportunity to reaffirm the true spirit of America represented by Hubert Humphrey's values, face the future and all its problems and opportunities with confidence. We know that a system which goes contrary to the nature of man and strives to denigrate his dignity and his God-like attributes is no match for an assembly of free men and women living and working to protect their own integrity and liberty.

I close, Mr. Chairman, with one final memory of Hubert that I would like to share with you. It is of a brief exchange with him soon after the death of his father, a man whose admiration for Tom Paine, Thomas Jefferson and Woodrow Wilson played a crucial role in his son's early development.

At lunch one day he surprised me by saying in essence: "Now that dad is dead, I worry about my ability to stick to my principles and resist the temptations." I knew that his father, who read the newspapers regularly, would never hesitate to telephone and question his son. One morning for example, the Minneapolis Tribune reported that Hubert had broken bread with a group of bankers. The prompt telephone call to Hubert from his father in South Dakota was a strong warning that Hubert not succumb to the flatteries and attractions of these men of wealth, reminding Hubert how many farms were foreclosed by bankers during the Depression. A year or so after Humphrey's quiet musing at

lunch, he and I were on a train to Philadelphia and I reminded him of that earlier concern. "Dad is still looking over my shoulder," was his quiet response.

I know that Hubert is looking over our shoulders this morning. The poet Yeats wrote once of a man who was "blessed and had the power to bless." Hubert was such a person, too. We need His Blessing. Let us earn our right to it.

Thank you.

Max M. Kampelman

Ambassador, Head of the U. S. Delegation
to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe
and former counsel to Hubert H. Humphrey

will speak on

"Hubert H. Humphrey: A Realist in Pursuit of Ideals"

Reception: 10:00 a.m.
Speech: 10:45 a.m.
Groundbreaking: 11:30 a.m.

The President and Regents
of the

University of Minnesota

cordially invite you to attend the
GROUNDBREAKING CEREMONY

for the

new home of

The Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs
The School of Management
The Center for Urban and Regional Affairs

Thursday, October 20, 1983

at 10:00 a.m.

North Plaza of Management and Economics Building
West Bank

Please R.S.V.P. with enclosed card.

GROUNDBREAKING CEREMONY

Directions/Reserved Parking

Presenting this invitation will allow you to park at the Metrodome Parking Ramp. (Fee is \$1.00; pay as you enter.)

Enter on 11th Avenue S. at 5th Street.

"Golden Gopher" Shuttle Bus Service, available on 4th Street at 11th Avenue, will run continuously from 9:15 a.m. through 12:45 p.m.

Directions to the Metrodome:

Westbound, exit I-94 on Fifth Street.

East, North and Southbound, take Washington Avenue exit off 35W, go west to 11th Avenue and turn left — three blocks to ramp entrance.

For further information, call 376-9784.



University of Minnesota

Commentary

**Looking to Humphrey Institute
for fresh ideas in public affairs**



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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
TWIN CITIES

Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs
909 Social Sciences
267 19th Avenue South
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455
(612) 373-2653

Dear Max,

Attached is a schedule
of events for tomorrow's
festivities. If you have
questions, don't hesitate
to call me at home at
934-6600.

Looking forward to
seeing you.

Gayne Mueck
Manager, Public Education

Max Kampelman

Visit to the Humphrey Institute

Wednesday, October 19 - Thursday, October 20, 1983

Wednesday, October 19

7:19 p.m. Arrives Minneapolis-St. Paul Airport via Northwest # 85, met by Michael Hoffmann. Depart for Nicollet Island Inn, 95 Merriam Street, Minneapolis, (612) 623-7741.

no further activities at this time

Thursday, October 20

7:30 a.m. Depart for University of Minnesota Alumni Club breakfast, 50th floor, IDS Center.

9:15 a.m. Depart for Law School, driven by ~~Michael Hoffmann~~. *HARLAN CLEVELAND*

9:30 a.m. Meet in Harlan Cleveland's office with Harlan and Lois Cleveland, Royce Hanson and members of the Humphrey family including Muriel Humphrey Brown and Skip Humphrey.

9:45 a.m. Depart for groundbreaking ceremony.

10:30 a.m. Groundbreaking concludes.

12:15 p.m. Depart for Minneapolis-St. Paul Airport, driven by Michael Hoffmann.

1:45 p.m. Depart for Boston via Northwest # 42.

no further activities at this time

Schedule of Events
Groundbreaking Ceremony
Thursday, October 20, 1983

Program

North Plaza, Management and Economics Building
West Bank, University of Minnesota
Minneapolis

10:00 a.m. Reception

10:45 a.m. "Hubert H. Humphrey: A Realist in Pursuit of Ideals"
Max M. Kampelman, Ambassador, Head of the U.S.
Delegation to the Conference on Security and
Cooperation in Europe and former Counsel to
Hubert H. Humphrey

11:30 a.m. Groundbreaking Ceremony

Welcome and Introductions

Wenda W. Moore, Board of Regents, University of Minnesota

Speakers

C. Peter Magrath, President, University of Minnesota

Hubert H. (Skip) Humphrey III, Attorney General, State of
Minnesota

Richard L. Schall, Chairman, Board of Overseers, School of
Management

Edward Foster, Acting Dean, School of Management

Harland Cleveland, Director, Hubert H. Humphrey Institute
of Public Affairs

Special Guest: Muriel Humphrey Brown

Dignitaries who will be seated on the platform are:

University of Minnesota

Wenda Moore

*C. Peter Magrath

Representing CURA (Center for Urban and Regional Affairs)

#Thomas Anding, Associate Director, CURA

#Thomas Scott, Director, CURA

Humphrey Family

#Muriel Humphrey Brown

*Skip Humphrey

#Robert Humphrey

possibly others

School of Management

*Richard Schall, Chairman, School of Management, Board of Overseers

*Edward Hunter, Acting Dean, School of Management

Humphrey Institute

*Harlan Cleveland, Director, Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs

#Max Kampelman, (will give formal speech prior to groundbreaking ceremony)

* will make remarks at groundbreaking ceremony -- will be introduced by the
Honorable Wenda Moore

will not make remarks but will stand and be introduced by the Honorable
Wenda Moore

PROGRAM
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Available

Groundbreaking Ceremony

The Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs

↳ The School of Management

The Center for Urban and Regional Affairs

University of Minnesota

Thursday, October 20, 1983

Wed. October
19, 1983

photos

= spaces

The Building

The new home of the Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs and portions of the School of Management will also house the Center for Urban and Regional Affairs (CURA), a research unit established in 1968 to foster interaction between the faculty, graduate students and the state on urban development problems.

Designed by The Leonard Parker Associates, the new structure will encompass approximately 150,000 square feet and will be connected to the Management and Economics Building. Functions will center around a large, three-story atrium that will serve as a focal point for group presentations. A major component will be the Humphrey Exhibit, designed by Richard Wurman and Sussman-Prejza of Los Angeles in honor of Senator Humphrey. Open to the public, the exhibit will trace the patterns of Humphrey's life and set forth the ideas for which he fought.

Six classrooms and a conference center containing three conference rooms and two adjacent small group meeting rooms will be shared by the Humphrey Institute and the School of Management. A 250-seat dining area with an outdoor view will be built on the sub-plaza level.

The School of Management will retain space in its existing building. Offices planned for the new facility include the Executive Development Center, the Career Planning and Placement Office, the Management Information Systems Research Center, the Management Science Department and the office of graduate study.

Cap⁶ The Humphrey Institute's 50,000-volume library will be housed in the building along with facilities for two master's degree

programs, a Leadership Center and an Education/Policy Research Center.

Harvard modular brick will be used on the exterior. The brick is the same type used on the Law Building, which also was designed by the Parker firm and is across Washington Avenue from the new building. Wood will be used as an accent on the

interior. An exterior plaza designed to complement the surrounding area has been designed by Robert Irwin, a Los Angeles artist and sculptor. Siya Armajani, a local artist, will design a lectern for the plaza.

Completion of the building is expected during the fall of 1985. Francis Bulbulian is project manager. General contractor is M.A. Mortenson Co. of Minneapolis.

Program

North Plaza, Management and Economics Building
West Bank, University of Minnesota
Minneapolis

10:00 a.m. Reception

10:45 a.m. "Hubert H. Humphrey: A Realist in Pursuit of Ideals"

Max M. Kampelman, Ambassador, Head of the U.S.
Delegation to the Conference on Security and
Cooperation in Europe and former Counsel to
Hubert H. Humphrey

11:30 a.m. Groundbreaking Ceremony

Welcome and Introductions

~~The Hon.~~ Wenda W. Moore, Board of Regents, University
of Minnesota

Speakers

C. Peter Magrath, President, University of Minnesota
Hubert H. (Skip) Humphrey III, Attorney General,

State of Minnesota

Richard L. Shall, Chairman, Board of Overseers, School
of Management

Edward Foster, Acting Dean, School of Management

Harlan Cleveland, Director, Hubert H. Humphrey

Institute of Public Affairs

Special guest: Muriel Humphrey Brown

This program was designed by the University of Minnesota Graphic
Design Department and printed by the University of Minnesota
Printing Department

union bug

Groundbreaking Ceremony

The Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs
The School of Management
The Center for Urban and Regional Affairs
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