GARDNER COWLES DINNER 1 WALDORF-ASTORIA HOTEL APRIL 2, 1968 2 MR. MIKE COWLES: I'm delighted that so 3 many of you could be here tonight to help us honor the Vice President. There's so many distinguished people 5 Sin the room that I'm not going to attempt any intro-Eductions. I do want to mention, however, that we're 7 Despecially pleased that the Directors of the National Association of Food Chains are here tonight as our 10 Especial guests. (APPLAUSE) Hubert Humphrey has been a very good 11 Ofriend of ours for many years. He's had a long and 12 $\frac{\omega}{\omega}$ distinguished career of public service and, in my book, 13 he's handled every task that he has tackled with superior 14 oskill and tact and success, and I think if fate should 15 odecree that he would be living in the White House next 16 Eyear, America would be in good hands. (APPLAUSE) 17 18 I like to have people around me who are both lucky and whose timing is right. (LAUGHTER) Two 19 Emonths ago, I called up Hubert and I said we wanted to 20 have this Dinner for him and he said, "Alright, I'll do 21 22 It, If you make It on April 2nd." And I said, "No, I'd rather have it later, I'd rather have it in May or June, 23 I think there'd be more interest." And Hubert said, "No, 24

at has to be April 2nd." (APPLAUSE) Now, all of these

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unpredictable political events that have occurred in the
 1
     last six months; they may have startled you but Hubert
 2
     knew all about them, everyone of them in both parties,
 3
     and he decided that this Tuesday night, April 2nd,
     would be the maximum amount of interest and so I think
    She's got a good, lucky star going for him. I hope
 6
    bHubert Is going to tell us a little bit how he views
    othe political scene, I hope he will discuss some of the
     awesome problems facing the United States. But he told
   me that he's just returned from Mexico and he decided
10
    >he was going to give us a little travelogue so that
11
   Qwe'd be better informed of the Mexican economy. (LAUGHTER)
                    Hubert, you're among friends and the even-
13
   Is yours. He will talk, say whatever he wants and then
14
   ohe has kindly consented to answer questions. Gentlemen,
15
   othe Vice President. (APPLAUSE)
16
                  VICE PRESIDENT HUBERT H. HUMPHREY: Well,
17
    thank you very much, Mike. My good friend John Cowles,
18
   Omike Cowles, gentlemen, I want you to know that I listened
19
   Hto that applause that you gave a moment ago and I've had
20
    all of my staff men taking your names down, through the
21
    audience, (LAUGHTER) a little later we'll work amongst
22
    you. (LAUGHTER) We'll not pick up pledge cards but we
23
    have taken your picture, I thought you ought to know.
24
   (LAUGHTER) I did say to Mike that I thought it would be
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well if he would mention that I had just returned from a
     visit to Mexico City, 'cause I know how terribly interested
     all of you in hearing my report on that country. (LAUGHTER)
 3
     As a matter of fact, when I arrived in Washington last
    night, quite different from most of my arrivals, there
 5
    were all sorts of press men, photographers, TV cameras set
    Bup at Andrews Air Force Base, and I just knew that I'd had
   Ca diplomatic triumph. (LAUGHTER) (APPLAUSE)
                   There are just a few things that I wanted
 9
   to set in proper perspective. I jotted down a few notes
   mere tonight, and the gentlemen at the table have been all
11
   Somewhat Interested in how I've been doing this. And I
12
    Baid, "Well, It's just the way that you put automobiles
13
   together, make a telephone system work or get the National
14
   Association of Food Chains operating or, even, get General
15
   Wills to operate. It's all well planned, all of this. The
16
   only think I hope is that my meeting is as successful as
17
   their respective companies tonight. If it is, this will
18
   the a smash evening for me.
19
20
                   I'm here because, in a very real sense, the
   administration is demanding equal time, (LAUGHTER) I don't
21
   know what administration I'm really talking about, right now,
22
   but - (LAUGHTER) (APPLAUSE) I just want Mike Cowles to know,
23
   read that article in the most recent issue of Look. It was
24
   a very fine article about a very fine young man, and I thought
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it was just wonderful that Mike Cowles assigned one of his 1 senior editors to write the last three minutes of President 2 Johnson's Speech, the other night, sort of made everything 3 equal. First we have a very fine laudatory article about a gentlemen that seeks to be President, and then we have 5 Sa fine three minutes on one who is President and says he 6 Edoesn't want to be President. I thought I'd come up and ctalk to you, tonight, on my own, if you didn't mind. (LAUGHTER) APPLAUSE) You know, I had a little trouble with my 10 ≥friend, Henry Ford, at a meeting not long ago, he was 11 chaving a little difficulty positioning himself behind a 12 podium and I was trying to get him over there behind the 13 14 over there, and I said, "The trouble with you, Henry, is, 15 you just never been Vice President of anything." You 16 Aknow, once you've been Vice President, you'll know what 17 "It means to position yourself around. 18 Well, I think you've heard this phrase 19 Ebefore, but I've been reassessing my position. (LAUGHTER) 20 And I come up here tonight to meet with all of my fellow 21 democrats to get some advice. (LAUGHTER) (APPLAUSE) Now, 22 I know for some of you to be a democrat a full year is just 23 more than you can take. But have you ever thought about 24 trying it until August? (LAUGHTER) (APPLAUSE) 25

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I've been trying to get some guidance from
 1
     this table, as to what I might say this evening that wasn't
 2
    going to get me in more trouble than I'm in already, and my
 3
    good friend, John Cowles, said, "Well, Hubert, why don't you
    tell them some of the things that you said at the Gridiron
 5
    Dinner?" And I figured I shouldn't do that, there's a few
 6
    ofriends here that might take exception to some of my more
   opartisan remarks, during the gridiron festivities, in the
    gridiron, of course, everybody - very few people even
   gremember what you say, so you can afford to be partisan on
10
   >that occasion. But, since I've seen you from last year,
11
   oI remember my friend Tom McCabe was filling in for me,
12
   Tlast year, I really appreciate that very much, in fact,
13
   Tom came by and wanted to fill in for me tonight, he said,
14
   o"Once a friend, always a friend."
                  But, I thought I'd report on you - to you -
16
   Since I've last been with you I've been to the Far East,
17
   18
   Countries in Africa, I've been down to Mexico and this
19
   Emorning I got a call, I was invited up to Hyannisport. I
20
    may even go up there - (LAUGHTER)
21
                  I know you didn't come here for a political
22
    meeting, though why do you think I came? (LAUGHTER)
23
                  I want to talk to you, a little bit, primarily
24
   on your terms. This is your evening, as well as mine. I come
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here for, at least, two reasons. One is, I come because
 1
     of our host, a gentlemen that I hold in great admiration
 2
     and sincere, very personal friendship, and one who has
 3
     always made my life just a little more happy, by the
 4
     privilege of his friendship, and I come here secondly
 5
    Sbecause a number of you have questions that you would
 6
    blike to ask. Questions of a government official. And
    \frac{\circ}{\circ}I came to the conclusion that one of the reasons is that
    the founding Fathers authorized the office of the Vice
 9
    President is that they in their prophetic wisdom knew
10
    sthat there had to be somebody in the government that
11
   ocould be responsible for asking questions and still not
12
   be responsible for the answers. (LAUGHTER) And, I came
13
   here under those circumstances. This is an off-the-record
14
   session, I think you know that. Now having said that, I
15
   Calso know what'll happen, but I do think it would be better
16
   alf we just feel very free to speak to each other and you
17
   can ask any question that you would like, and I shall do
18
   Omy level best to try to answer it as responsibly as I can.
19
                    I did put down just a few notes and, I think
20
   I can say in all sincereity, I did it very quickly, and I
21
    want to refer to them.
22
                   I'm not a pessimist about our country, never
23
    have been, I guess one of my characteristics has been one
24
    of optimism, sometimes people feel I am too optimistic but
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after you've been in government as long as I have you feel the necessity to have a degree of optimism, just to keep 2 your spirits up. And in Washington, we specialize in 3 pessimism. And since the field is rather crowded, I moved over to where the opportunities were a little better, 5 Sin the field of optimism. But I believe in all sincerity, that we have good reason to be optimistic about our country. There was an old British cynic, I don't know just what his background was, but I remember his phrase go well, his name was Aldus Hucksley, and he once said, 10 'I've looked into the future, it won't work." I'm talking 11 oto people that have looked into the future, and you knew $\overline{\mathcal{D}}$ it would work. The reason that you knew it would work, 13 ≤you made it work. I doubt that there are vary many, what 14 you would call, professional students of history, in this 15 audience, but everyone of you have been the makers of 16 chistory in your way, in your company, in your community, 17 in your life. I look about this room and see men who have 18 Ocarved out for themselves a very unique place in the 19 Economic and social life of this nation. And I'm not 20 flattering you when I tell you what I have said to many 21 an audience, but the businessman of America represents in 22 our culture success, and he does. Henry, you've heard me 23 say this as we've talked to people about our Jobs Program, 24 the program that you have been so kind and willing to head 25

and when you get to be what you call a success, then the fun is all over, from there on out it's responsibility, 2 it's duty, it's burden, because leadership really gives 3 no one any privilege. What it really does is impose upon you an extra measure of responsibility. And in the 5 American culture, the economic life of our nation, and 6 bthose who are in it, and those who make singular achievement, represent what we call success. Now, with that you 8 Itake on many obligations, you take on the obligation for geommunity service, you take on the obligation for a sense 10 of social conscience, you take on the obligation of public 11 oresponsibility, you can't divorce your business and your Economic life from politics, you may think you'd like to, 13 ≤but you can't, you have an involvement, and you either 14 owill involve yourself, somewhat on your own terms or other 15 people will involve you on their terms. There is no way 16 to escape it, there is a new dimension of our democracy 17 and it's called participation. Now, we've asked the poor 18 Oto participate, but I think we also have to ask those who 19 Hare responsible in this nation for the economic system of 20 our country to participate, and not to participate strictly 21 on the basis of their own self-interest but, also, to par-22 ticipate on the basis of the national interest. Which in 23 turn can mean the best self-interest. I remember one phrase, 24 John, that I used at the Gridiron Club, there was one who 25

said that the business of America is business, but that's 1 really not the truth. The business of America is America, 2 and the business of business is, ultimately, America. It's 3 fiscal policies, it's political policies, it's economic 4 policies, it's social policies, it's cities, it's foreign 5 Spolicy; everything about it, it's your business, and it's 6 byour duty to be an enlightened participant. Not just your privilege, your duty. Because remember that another word for politics is power. And if you're unwilling to engage 9 yourself in the political processes of this country, dirty 10 sas you think it is, sometimes, and sometimes as ugly as it 11 seems to you. Just remember that there are those who will 12 zengage themselves in those processes. There has never been 13 a power vacuum and there never will be, either here, at 14 home, or in the world, somebody moves into it and that's 15 Owhy your nation has to watch the scene of the world and 16 Ethat's why you, as individuals, have to take a good look 17 at your country. What kind of a country do you want? Do 18 Oyou want a country in which literally armed minorities, 19 the extremists, whoever they may be, can bludgeon their 20 way into power, bludgeon their way into decisions, or do 21 you want a country in which there is both law enforcement 22 and reasons for law observance in which the processes of 23 democracy can work peacefully? You have to make your stand 24 and you cannot rely strictly on repressive measures, you 25

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have to also rely on what you always relied on in your
 1
     business; motivation, incentive, something that makes
 2
     people want to do a better job with their lives. But I
 3
     repeat, our central issue at home and abroad is whether or
 4
     not we're going to permit decisions to be made out of
 5
    Ssheer brute force and violence, in our streets or in
 6
    bour foreign relations. (APPLAUSE) Now, we have to make
    dup our mind about that.
                    We have to find a way, in this country,
 9
   to preserve order amidst change and, at the same time,
10
   to encourage change within order. It's a tough assign-
11
   oment. It's the same kind of an assignment that many of
12
   ∑you,/industry, have to work out all the time with your
13
   collective bargaining agreements. It's the same kind of
14
   an assignment that you have to work out, all the time, in
15
   Oyour competitive relationships. And in those competitive
16
   Prelationships, sometimes government exercises a role, a
17
   regulatory role, a policeman's role. You have to make
18
   Qup your mind, also, as to how big a role that should be.
19
   And I hear of cries today coming about that their ought to
20
    be more federal intervention, watch out! I've been in
21
    government a long time. Somebody said to me, "I think
22
    you've changed." I hope so, I think a man ought to learn
23
    by experience. The fact that a man changes does not
24
   necessarily mean that he's wrong, it just means that he's
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growing up, and this is very, very important, in business,
 1
     In government or whatever it may be. (APPLAUSE) I'm
 2
    talking to people that know the importance of judicial
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    processes, of the processes of law, of people who under-
    stand what it means to have administrative interference
 5
    Sthat's unchecked. And you must understand that if you
 6
    want the kind of government that you think is the better
    For you, you have to take an interest in it. Now, you've
    taken it, partially, but not as much as you should. And
    that means you also must take an interest not only in
10
    your own well-being, but in the well-being of others.
11
                   Now, I just jotted down four or five
12
   realities and I'm going to sit down and we'll open this
13
   up for a good bite at a live public official, at least
14
    momentarily alive, anyway. (LAUCHTER) I guess I should
15
   Out in my plug, here, that I have several other professional
16
   Stalents besides public service, in light of how precarious
17
   everything seems these days. I don't know whether there
18
   Oare any school administrators here, but I once was a
19
   professor. Case I need a job, I'd like to see you later
20
         I never have written a column, however, and I guess
21
    I'm at the wrong table and I never sold cars. I do use
22
    the telephone and I'm a damn good customer for General
23
    Mills, I might add. (LAUGHTER)
24
                  But I think there are certain realities,
25
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and the realities bring within themselves the questions 1 that you might want to ask. The first reality was pretty 2 well stated by our late President, John Kennedy, and I read 3 what he said, and you can draw your own conclusions. Peace and freedom do not come cheap and we are destined, all of 5 Sus, to live out most if not all of our lives in uncertainty, challenge and peril. Now, there it is gentlemen, that's othe last third of the twentieth century right before you. If I could draw you a picture of it, it couldn't be any ≚more vivid than those words. Uncertainty, challenge and 10 >peril. Now, if it were any less interesting/that there 11 Qwouldn't be much use to be involved. I don't think that 12 that's a particularly unique statement except it cogently 13 says what is the situation. Now, you can go around and 14 opretend it isn't there but this is a fact. A precarious 15 balance of power exists in this world which permits us, 16 Zin this country today, to live as we live. And social 17 systems are changing and will continue to change and we 18 have to be able to adapt ourselves to those changes Ewithout sacrificing the institutions and the ideals and 20 21 the standards that we adhere to. That's quite a task. That's the task of statesmanship. That's why you're 22 here, that's why you've made your mark in life and I hope 23 that that's why I'm here. 24

Now, the second reality is that there are

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no simple answers, and beware of those who try to give 1 you those simple answers. Oh, I know, all of us are 2 guilty of simple answers, at time, we do it in our 3 advertising, once in awhile, we surely do it from the 4 stump. We often do it in politics and I think I should 5 gremind you of that common weakness of mankind and that als to exaggerate, a bit. The President told a story Cabout a chap that came up to get a job on the Redskins in Washington, recently. He was a graduate of one of 9 ±the Universities, he wanted to play professional football 10 sand he say Otto Graham, the Coach of the Redskins, and 11 Otto said to him, "Well, what are your credentials?" 12 And the fellow said, "Listen, I'm terrific, he said, I 13 ≤can run fully uniformed, in a full football outfit, I 14 can run the length of the field in ten and a half seconds." 15 Otto said, "Oh, that's impossible." He said, "not at all." 16 He said, "I've been doing it for the last two years of my 17 college career." He said, "Im fast." And Otto said, "Well 18 Swhat else do you have to recommend you?" And he said, 19 E"Listen, my average punt for the last three years of college 20 football was 72 yards." Graham said, "That's absolutely 21 fantastic." He said, "What else do you have to recommend 22 you?" He said, "I'm the best passer, best college passer, 23 at least in our league, he said, my average pass has been 24 | 52 yards and I'm target 90% of the time." And Graham said, 25

"I've never heard anything like this." He said, "You, without 1 a doubt, are the most fantastic football player I ever heard 2 of. " He said, "Now, do you have any limitations?" The fellow 3 said, "Well, just one, I do exaggerate." (LAUGHTER) I guess 4 we all have some limitations. But what I'm trying to tell 5 Syou is, that there are no simple answers to this age of 6 challenge and peril and uncertainty. This is a complex 7 encironment in which we live and there isn't anybody that can come up with an instant solution. Now, I know we have some instant coffee and instant tea, I guess we've got a 10 few others around, I've got to be careful, I'm in the food 11 obusiness here tonight. But there are no instant economic 12 For political solutions, none whatsoever. We're lucky if we 13 can find them in our lifetime. 14 Now, what's the third reality? The third 15 Oreality is that America is a grown up country. We're a 16 grown up nation, not an old nation, but a grown up nation 17 and we need to act our age. And those of us that represent 18

Now, what's the third reality? The third oreality is that America is a grown up country. We're a survey of the country is that America is a grown up country. We're a survey of the country of the countr

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be somebody come in this room and say, well, you sure
 1
    are not out with the young crowd tonight, Humphrey.
 2
    (LAUGHTER) I don't want you to draw any conclusions from
 3
    that. Not a one of you have jumped up or done a darn thing
 4
    that would really excite me, yet. But, let me tell you
 5
    Swhat I think I'm doing here tonight, let me tell you who
    bI think you are.
 7
                    I think I am talking to a very young
 8
    Zaudience. A philosopher, sort of a country philosopher,
   ≤In many ways, Samuel Oldman once said, "that youth is not
10
   3a time of life, it is a state of mind. You grow old only
11
   oby deserting our ideals, you are as young as your faith,
12
   as old as your doubt, as young as your self-confidence,
13
   as old as your fear, as young as your hope, and old as
14
   your despair." Now, gentlemen, that's a good description
15
   of what we call the youthful spirit. And while this
16
   Enation of ours is a grown up nation, I think it's a young
17
   enation, it has self-confidence, it has ideals, it has hope,
18
   Oit has aspirations, it's unafraid. And, therefore, when I
19
   Esay that we should act as a grown up people, I don't mean
20
    that we abandon what we stand for, to the contrary, we
21
    fight for it, and we seek to constantly build on yesterday's
22
    standards, making more or less our ambition, what we call,
23
    the realization of the impossible dream, but making it a
24
    possible dream.
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And the fourth reality that I would put down
 1
     is, that we have the best political system of all systems.
 2
     Now, I know that Winston Churchill had a way of describing
 3
     It, and I happen to be one of the fans of the late, beloved
 4
    Winston Churchill, I've been reading his works. Winston
 5
    Churchill said that democracy is the worst possible form
    of government, except all others that have ever been tried.
   (LAUGHTER) And, we've had an experience now of almost 200
    years, with this political system, and I don't think we
 9
    Tought to sell it short. I don't think it has deceived or
10
    failed the American people, I don't think it has crippled
11
   the individual, I don't think it has deprived enterprise
12
   of its chance. In fact, I think it's operated pretty well
13
   and what's more important about it, it tends to grow with
14
    the nation, and it tends to adjust itself to the needs of
15
   Othe nation.
16
                   And, finally, we have as the fifth reality
17
   of our time, gentlemen, we should have in our minds the
18
   ocnowledge that we have the resources to do whatever needs
19
   to be done, if we're willing to apply them. Now, those
20
    resources may not yet be fully developed, but they're here.
21
    and there isn't a man in this room tonight that isn't a
22
    living example of what I'm saying. Everyone of you sometime,
23
   somehow came up the hard way. Everyone of you had that
24
   innate quality of ability that had to be developed. And I
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think that the best testimony of America is not the size of It's skyscrapers, or even the amount of money In It's 2 bank, or its gross national product. But I think the best 3 test of America is the quality of its people. And, really, 4 that's what we're talking about here this evening. That's 5 what's made this country great. The leadership, the people. And you, gentlemen, in this room in your own dway, in your own line of life, in your own endeavor, what-Sever it may be, you have given proof to this generality ±that I've just uttered here tonight. That the true test 10 of a civilization is not its goods or even its services, 11 obut the character and the quality of its people. And we 12 have reared out of this great America of ours from very 13 Aplain and ordinary people a quality of people, an aristocracy, 14 can elite based on merit, the likes of which this world has 15 never known. And we continue to do it, nowwe're reaching 16 deeper into the fabric of our society. We're reaching 17 deeper into areas that you men never thought was possible 18 Sto touch or to reach, but you found the way to do it. 19 And we come from government to business, particularly in 20 these recent years, and have said to you quite candidly, 21 we don't have all the answers, in fact, we don't have many 22 of the answers. And we come to you in the spirit, as I've 23 said to you, on three other occasions of partnership. We've 24 come to you and said, look, this is your country, there isn't 25

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a problem here in this country that government alone can
     handle, and yet there isn't a problem that if we leave it
 2
     unsolved won't destroy both government and the system, the
 3
     system of free enterprise. So we come to you in a partner-
     ship, not as a dominant partner, but as a working partner,
 5
    and say, let's join together, let's pool our resources,
    blet's find a way to employ, for example, the hard core
    Ounemployed, to rebuild our cities, to strengthen our system
    of education, to expand our enterprise, to improve our
    Eforeign trade, to find a way, if you please, to save this
10
    mation in its fiscal and monetary matters, before the value
11
   of the dollar is destroyed, before we're faced with an
    International monetary crisis of monumental proportions.
13
   And, we're even coming now to the people and saying, quite
14
   ofrankly, help us to find the answers to the grave problems
15
   of foreign policy and national security. I don't think
16
   Ethis is weakness on the part of government, frankly, I
17
    think this is strength on the part of government, because
18
   Othe only government that dares to come to a people is a
19
   government that can trust the people. The dictatorship
20
   hever dares to go to the people. A monarchy, a royalist
21
    system never dares go to the people. The only government
22
    that ever dares to go to the people for help and for
23
    answers is a government that draws its strength from the
24
   people, is of the people and by the people and, hopefully,
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for the people.
                    I'11 take your questions. Thank you very
  2
     much.
 3
                     (APPLAUSE)
  4
                    MR. COWLES: Hubert, you're very inspiring.
 5
    SI'll dare to ask the first question, would you mind telling,
 6
    the group here in this room, when you first learned of the
    President's decision not to stand for reelection and how?
                    VICE PRESIDENT HUMPHREY: On boy! Well, I'll
 9
    gfuzz it a bit because (LAUCHTER) there are certain things
10
    that are a privilege but much of it has been in our Free
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    Press and I'd be glad to write a good article for Look.
    From time to time, in the past year, I've, of course, had
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    = though I think you know it goes without saying - I talk
14
   overy frequently with the President, and like all human
15
     beings and we in politics are very human, that's both good
16
   Zand bad, but we're very, very human, there are times you
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    get discouraged, there are times that you fell excited,
18
   Oinspired and there have been some times, of course, when
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   Hyou look ahead and you wonder whether you're doing what you
20
    ought todo, whether what you're doing is what will best serve
21
    the nation. I think you have to keep in mind one thing about
22
    that Presidency. Once you've been there, even if you've just
23
    been looking around corners, like I have, believe me that's
24
    the end of the line as far as what can happen to you and your
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country, that is it, that's the apex. And I've heard 1 the President say, from time to time, to me that he was 2 doubtful as to whether or not he would seek another term. 3 But I have always, more or less, felt that that was, well, 4 just the way any of us get, you know, you get a little 5 Sdiscouraged. I never say this too often at home, or 6 complain too much, because Mrs. Humphrey always says, well, you know, nobody really demands that you be in public office (LAUGHTER) I have a very good leveling influence in my household, as the Cowles Brothers know 10 here. But on Sunday, this past Sunday, the President 11 ocalled and said he wanted to drop over and have some coffee, 12 and he does come by, once in awhile, at our apartment, we 13 Mo visit. This time I knew that he must have something 14 extra in mind, because we had been talking a great deal 15 about what his message would be to the nation, you know 16 Shat I have said, I hope you've read that I did say that 17 We were making a very careful examination of our policy 18 On Southeast Asia, we were reviewing it. And as Dean Rusk 19 Baid, from A to Z, and I tried to find another letter in 20 the alphabet, just to get a little ahead of Dean Rusk on 21 it, but I said, we were reviewing it completely. And the 22 President came by and we went off to our study and he 23 wanted to show me what he was planning on saying, and we 24 discussed it. And he has a sort of a filing system that 25

he carries in his right-hand pocket, right up here, and he pulls out - and I'm beginning to do it too - it just 2 proves what can happen to you in this business, and he 3 pulled out a couple of papers and he showed me one paper and he said, "This is, what do you think about this for San ending?" I looked at it and I thought it was pretty bgood. Then he looked at me and he said, "Now this is one that I've been thinking about for a long time, I want you to take a look at this one." In fact, as you gread, I think, in the press he indicated, he said, "You, 10 >know, I had planned on using this one at the State of the 11 QUnion Address, but I'd given it to Lady Bird to look over 12 $\overline{\Sigma}$ and she went to the hairdresser and took it with her. 13 And when we looked it over, I read it, and it read very 14 obeautifully, very movinginly, until about the last four 15 sentences, that's the sentences I was talking about, I 16 know Mike Cowles had one of his writers fix that up, I 17 pelieve that in all sin- not really, Mike - I read it, 18 and I said, "Mr. President, I hope that you wouldn't do 19 Ethat." And then we sat and talked, quite awhile, about 20 why he felt as he did. Now, he's explained this to you, 21 in considerable detail and it doesn't require any more 22 explanation on my part. He said in his address why he felt 23 that he ought to renounce any ambitions for a second term 24 and make it quite positive, not only quite, unequivocally 25

positive that he would not accept the nomination for a 1 second term. When I read that, to be quite honest with 2 you, I was very upset, saddened, I hoped that he wouldn't 3 feel that way, and yet after we discussed it for about a 4 half an hour I could fully understand why he did feel 5 Sthat way. And when he left, he walked over and was going 6 bout the door and he put his arms around my wife, that goes Calright in the Presidential Family, I want you men to know, Mrs. Humphrey is very fond of the President and he is of ther, and he gave her a big kiss and when he went out the 10 ≥door he looked at me and he said, knowing that I - you 11 oknow there are times that a fellow does get a little too 12 Σ talkatīve - not me, of course - but, he did this. I tried 13 to explain to Mrs. Humphrey on the way to the Airport, we Owe're going to leave from Andrews Airport Base, that noon, 15 to go to Mexico, for the signing of the Nuclear Prohibition 16 Treaty, in Mexico, which bans the use of nuclear weapons of 17 the station and nuclear weapons in the Latin American 18 QCountries, I tried to explain to her that the President 19 Ewas quite discouraged, that he was concerned about the 20 nation, about his division, about the partisanship in our 21 own party, primarily, that he was concerned that his work 22 to try to bring a peaceful solution to the War in Vietnam 23 was being jeopardized by this fratricidal struggle and that 24 he thought he had to do something that would unite the nation, 25

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remove himself as the source of any possible dissention
 1
    and trouble and, at the same time, be able to dedicate his
 2
    life to the remaining months of his career, as President,
 3
    to the consummation of a just and enduring peace. Well,
 4
    I couldn't tell her, you know, you just don't go around
 5
   Stelling everybody around what happened. But, I said, "Mom,
   Muriel, you know, he's discouraged and I don't know what
   che's going to do, and just sort of bracing her for it.
   Well, when we got to Mexico. And I was going to say the
   Efunniest thing happened to me on the way to Mexico City,
10
   and it literally did, but we were at the Embassy, U.S.
11
   oEmbassy, Ambassador Freeman, one of our real top Ambassadors.
12
   T might add, in Mexico City. President Dios Hodas, the
13
   President of Mexico and Mrs. Dios Hodas came over to the
14
   Embassy for a dinner that I was privileged to host and I
15
   asked for the privilege of sitting off in the Library and
16
   Elistening to this speech. We got it in on Voice of America
17
   "and we listened to the speech. And at about ten minutes
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   Lafter the speech opened, I received a call from the White
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   MHouse, from Mr. Watson, who is the President's Secretary,
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    and I knew there were two endings to the speech, and I
21
    received a call and Mr. Watson said, "Mr. Vice President,
22
    I think you ought to know, as you are aware of on your
23
    mornings visit with the President that it's number 2."
24
    And I said, "Well, thank you." But I was very unhappy, to
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be quite frank about it. But I must say that I think 1 history will record that this was a very, very important 2 speech. In its text, substance, in its purpose. I think, 3 also, what the President did was to extricate the Presi-4 dency, the Office, from the incredible struggle that 5 Sseems to surround it today. A struggle which is not 6 strictly partisan and you men ought to know about it. A struggle that is involved in a whole kind of new social Aferment that rises up into literally bellowing flames of extremism and militancy that the likes of which this 10 country hasn't seen for many a year. I've witnessed it 11 out on the public stump, believe me. I've had to walk 12 through the lines, I've had to hear the people call me 13 an assassin, and hear the wild shrieks of people who think 14 that we haven't done enough, when many of you think that 15 Owe've already done too much. And what the President did 16 Qand what he decided to do, and I think very properly, was 17 to preserve the honor and the integrity and the dignity 18 oof the Office of the Presidency so that whomever may 19 coccupy it from here on out would have the same obligation 20 and not to prostitute that Office, in a bitter conflict 21 that is ugly and almost violent, in order to become the 22 nominee of a party on the one hand and to be the victor 23 in an election on the other hand. I think he did a great 24 job and I, of course, feel as you do, very honored by It. 25

(APPLAUSE)

Any other questions around here? That was a kind of a sentimental one for me.

Yes sir?

FROM THE FLOOR: Sir, are you planning to

grun for the Presidency?

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VICE PRESIDENT HUMPHRKY! Oh, my goodness! 7 TARE you with the Associated Press? (LAUGHTER) I'11 Zanswer your question, as I have to others. I have no plans gright now, I really don't, except to do my job. This is a 10 >very serious - very serious decision for any man. I suppose 11 ounder these circumstances, eight years ago, without knowing 12 What I know now, I might have said, well, it looks very 13 ≤inviting, you know? But I have seen a President, I think oI have some idea of what it means to see a man wrestle with 15 these incredibly difficult problems. And literally looking 16 for handles and not being able to find them. To wrestle 17 with the problems of international monetary policy that are 18 Enot really under your control alone, to try to find some way Fin this world of change and violence and ferment, to bring 20 about at least a modicum of peace or to preserve ourself 21 from the possibility of nuclear destruction. And after 22 you've been around that White House, a little bit, and sat 23 in the National Security Counsel about three and a half years, 24

and been at Cabinet Meetings, and been at a situation room,

day after day and night after night in the Middle East Crisis, 1 crisis in Cyprus and the Dominican Republic, and to have the 2 reports come back from General Westmoreland and General 3 Abrams and sit down and talk across the table with Kosegan, 4 you really think a good deal before you say quickly that 5 Syou're going to be a candidate for anything. I'm a public 6 man, I'm a political man, I don't know what I will do. All OI know is that I'm going to seek a lot of advice. In the meantime, I'm going to try to do my job. I happen to 9 believe that the best politics is no politics. I think 10 the best politics, and I keep driving this home to my office, 11 othe best politics is to make as few mistakes as you can and 12 2do the most that you can, without regard to party, and to 13 try to, at least, merit the respect, if not the affection 14 the respect of the American public because you try to do 15 Oyour job. Now, my job is not the most important one. But 16 git is my job. And if I do that well, somebody might think 17 That I could do another job, at least partially as well. 18 OAnd that's the way I look at it. (APPLAUSE) 19 FROM THE FLOOR: Mr. Vice President, I'm 20 sure most of us, last night listening between ten and eleven 21 to a broadcast, and one of the gentlemen, let us say we shall 22 unname, said that as a result of President Johnson's statement, 23 he said that he no longer is a political influence nor does he 24 have any affect on who might be the democratic nominee. 25

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was, of course, - Do you feel that as a result of what
 1
    he has done that the President doesn't have any political
 2
    influence on who shall be the democratic nominee?
 3
                    VICE PRESIDENT HUMPHREY: No, I do not
 4
    feel so. I think it depends entirely on what the Presi-
 5
   Edent wishes to do. I think that it should be quite clear
   that the President has lifted himself above the contest in
   othe Democratic Party. He hassaid, almost as Dick Daly said,
   The Mayor of Chicago, that we need a sort of a moratorium
   gon some of the conflict within the ranks. But the power
10

≥of the Presidency, my friend, is a tremendous power. It's

11
   on magnificent power, too, if it's properly used. Any man
12
   ^{\circ}that's President, at any time, has a great influence on
13
   Severything, what you do, what I do, what happens to me,
14
   what happens to you, what happens to anybody else. And I
15
   think that a statement such as that, does not represent
16
   what I would call a deep mature thinking. Now the Presi-
17
    dent may not take any hand in matters, that's entirely
18
   probable. I don't know. I, frankly, have not discussed
   Ethe situation with him. I was at a meeting this morning
20
    of the leaders of the Democratic Leaders of the House and
21
   the Senate, which is our regular Tuesday morning meeting.
22
    We did not discuss politics, we didn't discuss the future
23
    of Hubert Humphrey, or the future of the President of the
24
   United States, or the future of anybody. We just did not.
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Now, we maybe will, I would hope that we would. But we
     didn't. But I am convinced of one thing that anyone that
 2
    says that the President has no influence, even if they call
 3
     him what they say, lame duck, after you make the announce-
    ment, is not reading American history. After all, you have
 5
    only one President between now and the twentieth day of
   January to high noon and every man in this room knows it.
   Now, there may be some fellow that is trying to interpret
   that doesn't know it but, I'll guarantee, the men of
   žbusīness know it, the men of finance know it, and those of
10
   ≥us that live in this political , most of us, most
11
   9 of us know it. Of course, the wish can be the father of
   the thought. I don't know who said that but there are an
13
   Eawful lot of wishers, and not enough thinkers. (APPLAUSE)
14
15
                   FROM THE FLOOR: Indistinguishable.
16
                   VICE PRESIDENT HUMPHREY: Well, I didn't
   come up here to either launch his campaign or to sink it.
17
   In fact, nor mine, cause I haven't even as much as spelled
18
   Bout the word. But I did say to a group of Reporters out
19
   Ehere, and I've never seen quite so many Reporters, lately,
20
    I guess they're all interested in my trip to Mexico, wherever
21
    I go, but I said you can't tell who will be in the World Series,
22
    on the basis of what happens in the grapefruit league. This is
23
    the month (LAUGHTER) (APPLAUSE) - this is April, and the Con-
24
25
   vention is August. Now, the Washington Senators are really at
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the top of the list, you know, I hope you'll forgive me
     for these parochial prejudices, but as a Twin supporter
  2
     we're second only to Boston. Boston who was the league
  3
     leader in the American League, Bless their souls, is at
     the bottom, next are the Twins. We did all right, last
 5
    Eyear, both of us. Right now, Washington Senators, Bless
    their hearts, are right up there, they vewon every game
    dagainst the National League, they've even been doing good
    in the American League, they look g - r - e-a - t in
    April. Have you ever seen them in September? So, I
 10
    guess that's my answer, I don't know what's going to
11
    chappen. (APPLAUSE)
                    FROM THE FLOOR: You said that in the last
13
    Shalf hour of your discussion with the President that he
14
   amade it clear to you, why. Could you comment on some of
   the reasons?
16
                  VICE PRESIDENT HUMPHREY: No, I think I
17
    should leave that pretty much to the President. I think
18
   Othat the articles that have been written since are rather
19
   Einterpretive. The President was extremely candid in his
20
    final five minutes of that splendid address. I think he
21
    meant every word of what he said, I hope you'll read it
22
23
    very, very carefully.
24
                   FROM THE FLOOR: Isn't that what he said
25
    to you that made you
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VICE PRESIDENT HUMPHREY: Yes sir. I -1 Yes sir. Thank you. 2 FROM THE FLOOR: Mr. Vice President, would 3 you care to comment on what your opinion is as to the possible response to 1the Hanoi to Mr. Johnson's latest 5 Sattempts at de-escalation of the War. VICE PRESIDENT HUMPHREY: Well, of course, 7 the honest answer is, I just don't know. I really don't. My surmise is that they will not respond very favorably. That's my surmise. My hope is that they will respond 10 Sfavorably. I think I should tell you that our appeal was 11 onot only to Hanoi. That this message was not something 12 that was prepared hastily. That before this message was 13 ever delivered, that contacts had been made, as you could 14 o Imagine, in the Soviet Union, in Great Britain, in France. 15 in Italy, in the countries of Asia. We have to try to 16 find out, at least to inform other nations as to the 17 general tenure of what we had in mind. Because in that 18 Omessage the President called upon the two co-chairmen of 19 Ethe Geneva Conference, the Soviet Union and the United 20 Kingdom, to reconvene the conference and try to find a way 21 of solving this problem. He appointed two of the most 22 mature and, I think, the most brilliant negotiators we 23 have and, I think, looking at the personality and the record 24 of those negotiators will tell you a great deal of what he 25

had in mind, Averill Harriman, on the one hand who knows a great deal about the Soviet Union, who negotiated agree-2 ments in Southeast Asia before in the instance of Laos. 3 And the other one Lleweln Thompson who is highly regarded 4 in the Soviet Union and is considered an expert on Soviet 5 American relationships. Insofar as the military aspect of his message is concerned, it was not a beligerent omessage, the numbers of troops that were committed were minimal, they were support troops. And I might add that they didn't come anywhere's near, did they, to the head-10 >lines that you read here, when you were told that some 11 ofour hundred thousand would be - were requested, and some 12 $\frac{\omega}{2}$ two hundred and six thousand would be sent. You have to 13 be so very, very careful, gentlemen, because there are 14 15 always people that are asking for something that doesn't chappen. As a matter of fact, you folks ought to be awfully 16 Eglad that it doesn't happen. Did you ever look at some of 17 those bills I introduced in Congress? (LAUGHTER) I asked 18 for a lot of things and I knew that I wasn't going to get Hit, too. But it's a bargaining position, and you try to 20 21 stake out a position and there isn't any doubt but what 22 most likely some Colonel, some staff officers, somewhere down the line, in the military, flushed up some big figure. 23 And, I'll tell you something, if you don't have a good title 24 25 in this government, you can always get a g - 0 - o - d

feeling if you just leak something that looks very big, It makes you feel very good for about an hour or so -2 or a day or so. Now, we had no intention of any such 3 numbers of troops. There were thirteen thousand troops committed in this message and the Pentagon indicates 5 Stoday that there'll be maybe a modest call-up of some preserves. But only for the purpose of our strategic Oreserve. So the message was a conciliatory message. that's what I'm trying to tell you. It was not a žbelligerent message, īt was not bellīcose, īt's not a 10 ≥message of escalation, it is a message of an appeal 11 Othrough the proper channels for an honorable peace, not 12 a fake peace, not a phony peace, and it was a responsible 13 Emessage in terms of our troops in South Vietnam, namely othat we would still have to make sure that the arteries 15 of infiltration were subject to some bombardment so that 16 the flow of goods which comes from the north to the south 17 could be somewhat impeded. Now, I must tell you, in all 18 Ecandor, that the north is building up their forces in the Esouth, and they have been and we can surely expect a very, 20 21 very, difficult Summer, unless we can get some peace 22 negotiations going. Now, we've been working, gentlemen. 23 behind the scenes for months. It's no secret, I think that we really ought to even tell you more than we do. I 24 25 think you ought to know that we've had contacts, very good

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working contacts with people in Eastern European Countries
 1
    that have been to Hanoi. With Asian Countries that have
 2
    been to Hanoi. With the Soviet Union, through Mr. Kosegan.
 3
    With the United Kingdom, through Mr. Wilson, and others.
    To the Holy Sea, through the Pope. Through Yugoslavia.
 5
   Yes, we've had all kinds of contacts. The truth is, how-
   bever, that none of them have been productive. None of
   othem. Nevertheless, it is the duty of the President of
   The United States to try to find a way to bring this
   ≥blocdshed to an end. And to do it without destroying
10
   >everything that we stand for, and without seeking a
11
   odishonorable peace. This is the most difficult assign-
12
   ment of all. I've been involved all of these three and a
13
   Shalf years, gentlemen, in all of these decisions, and I
14
   odon't think that any of you would be unmindful of the
15
   fact that men that have strong points of views, occasionally
16
   express those points of view. Your government is not a
17
   monolith, your President doesn't ask his Cabinet to stand
18
   Hup and say yes, yes, yes, I've heard all that nonsense.
   But there are men on the National Security Council and
20
21
    advisors brought from outside to that Council that have
    stated their point of view as candidly as any of you in
22
    this room would state your point of view to me. But when
23
    it's all said and done, after the debate, the discussion
24
   and the dissent, all of which is so pleasurable, I've
25
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indulged in all of it, an undue amount of discussion 1 and an adequate amount of debate and a suitable amount of dissent, that's been my life. But I'll guarantee that 3 when you have to get down to that other one called decision, 4 that's when you really separate the men from the boys, and 5 that's when it gets difficult. And the only man that has 6 to make the decision is the President. Secretary of State or the Secretary of Defense, they can say, if things go wrong, well, gee, I didn't realize it was going to be that ≥way, Mr. President. But he hasn't anybody to talk to, 10 ≥save God Almighty. And sometimes people don't even believe 11 oyou're talking to him. So that's about all I can tell you 12 Sabout what's going to happen. 13 FROM THE FLOOR: Mr. Vice President, just 14 oto change the subject a little bit, as a possible candidate 15 to the office of Presidency with all the pressure we have 16 wover the world on the American Dollar, what do you think 17 "Is the future of the American Dollar? 18 VICE PRESIDENT HUMPHREY: The economy. This 19 Meconomy. This is the secret to the American Dollar, without 20 a doubt. Now, I'm not unmindful of the international arrange-21 ments which one must have in terms of convertability. I'm not 22 advocating that we abandon pell-mell what we call the gold as 23 a means of some form of International monetary stability. But 24 the most important thing about the dollar is this economy. 25

Whether or not it is an economy that is chewed up by 1 inflation, whether it's an economy that is feather bedded, 2 whether it's an economy that is productive, whether it's 3 an economy that can produce goods and services that are competitive at home and abroad. That's what counts on 5 Sthe dollar. And I'm not wise enough, I'm not a monetary medical man, nor a medicine man, I don't know all about the gold business, even though I read a great deal about Tit. I think the recent meeting in Stockholm can be con-*sidered to be, at least, a temporary victory for Inter-10 ≥national Fiscal and Monetary responsibility, provided 11 othat we act responsibly. Now, the simple truth is, 12 $\overline{\Sigma}$ gentlemen, and this will shock some of you, we have simply 13 ≥got to put the American Fiscal and Monetary House in order. 14 And we got to do it, and it's going to be painful. And 15 some of us that have been liberals all of our life are 16 going to catch hell. But we're going to have to reduce 17 some expenditures, we're going to try to have to bring 18 Osome better balance in our Balance-of-Payments and we're 19 Egoing to have to get a tax Bill. Now, there isn't any 20 other way out of it. Until we act that way there's no 21 hope. (APPLAUSE) You have to live a long time in this 22 government, I've sometimes come to that conclusion, but 23 it comes. 24

FROM THE FLOOR: Mr. Vice President, how did 1 you appraise the ability of the South Vietnamese Government 2 3 VICE PRESIDENT HUMPHREY: Well, if they 4 could ever be relieved of the constant attack, I think 5 they could do fairly well. There are great differences of opinion about this. I'd like to review it, as I see oit. Let me just start out by telling you that Hochi Ming Is no Asian Santa Claus, that's number one. Some people ±think so, but he is not. I won't burden you with the 10 details of his life, but he started out as a confirmed 11 chard core communist at age 18, and he hasn't changed. A 12 Poretty old man, he's in his 60's or 70's. He started out 13 sas a philosophical communist and became an active one, 14 oeducated and trained in France. Secondly, he's no 15 particular social worker. Thirdly, he's never been elected 16 to anything in his life. Now, many of the critics of South 17 Vietnam point out the corruption in South Vietnam. I guess 18 Othere's plenty of it. But the greatest corruption of all 19 His dictatorship. That's the worst kind of corruption. And 20 that/the corruption of communism, that the corruption of 21 dictatorship. Now, what about South Vietnam? They've had 22 elections. They haven't been all that you and I'd want. 23 but some of ours at home are not as good as we'd like either. 24

But by and large they were pretty good. At least, for people

25

that had never known a free system of government, or at 1 least a modicum of freedom, they were pretty good. There 2 have been district elections, village elections over 1600 3 Villages had their elections. There have been elections 4 in the Provinces, there were elections for the Congress 5 of the Upper House and the Lower House. And by the way, 6 anot once has this Upper House and Lower House been denied Tits power. When President Cheu who was elected wanted to Thave marshall law and wanted to have emergency powers, he *had to go to the Congress and the Congress denied it. And ≥ the Congress was not locked up, it wasn't disbanded like 11 othe Third Reich disbanded the Reichstag, it still functions. 12 And some of the most erudite, well educated, knowledgeable 13 ≤people in Vietnam serve in the Senate in the Vietnam 14 Congress and in the House of Representatives. Now, Presi-15 dent Cheu is trying to be President of a country that's 16 Enever known an effective central government. The powers 17 of the government in Saigon to reach out to all the 18 Provinces and Villages, I think, is rather limited. But 19 HI believe that it should be noted that the prime purpose 20 of the Thet offensive was to destroy that government. 21 And many people don't understand what happened in that Thet 22 offensive, and I guess time doesn't permit it here tonight. 23 But the prime objective of Hochi Min since 1954 when the 24 25 Geneva accords were signed, the prime objective is the

political control of the south. Now, if he can get that 1 through a free election, that's something you'll have to 2 live with. Cause we believe in free elections. If it's 3 Internationally supervised, if it comes under the aegis of the United Nations ar an appropriate national body, 5 where there is fair play, but Hochi Min's record from 1954 to 1961 was that he didn't succeed in doing that. Now omany people say well, they should have had the election in '56, why didn't they have the election in '56, which ∑was signed by the Geneva accord of '54, because Hochi Min 10 >would not permit International inspection in North Vietnam. 11 obut would want an International Inspection of a free 12 $\overline{\mathbb{Z}}$ election in South Vietnam. This would be exactly like a 13 ≧Republican candidate, or let me say a Democratic candidate 14 oinsisting that there be no election, no poll watchers in 15 Chicago, but three in every Precinct down State. (LAUGHTER) 16 Now, what do you think about that? I could use a little of 17 that, as a matter of fact. But, I would say, that I think 18 that this government, thus far, has shown capacity to, not 19 Honly survive, but capacity, at least, to govern. As you 20 know, now, they're raising another 135,000 troops, the 21 draft age is age 19. May 1st their draft age is age 18. 22 They have fired twelve provincial governors, they've pro-23 secuted 240 officers of the Armed Forces, for malfeasance 24 and corruption. They have a program of rehabilitation of 25

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the areas that have been destroyed, but with all of it,
 1
     it's still a fragile system. I think that it could survive,
 2
     I think it would survive if the violence would stop. And
 3
     that's what we're trying to do. You see, we have to
 4
     understand our objective. Our objective is to have the
 5
    Sviolence stopped and to permit the peoples of South Viet-
    and to work their own will and self-determination. What
   they'll ultimately work out, I don't know. I think I know.
    I think that they are not going to throw away their freedom.
                    Mr. Cowles says that the last page of this
10
   >magazine has now been put to print, but to bed, we're
11
   oready to close it up and put it on the stand.
12
                    Thank you very, very much.
13
                    (APPLAUSE)
14
                   MR. COWLES: Hubert, you've given us a
15
   9
    great evening. I invite you all to retire to the other
16
   Proom and have a nightcap and if the Vice President's time
17
   permits, he'll have a nightcap with us in the other room.
18
19
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THE RESURDING GUILD Gardner Cowles Dinner Jade Room - Waldorf-Astoria

Cowles Publications Dinner New York City April 2, 1968

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