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REMARKS

VICE PRESIDENT HUBERT HUMPHREY

BRIGHAM YOUNG UNIVERSITY

PROVO, UTAH

OCTOBER 21, 1966

President Hugh B. Brown

President Ernest Wilkinson

Dr. Harvey Taylor

Gov Rampton
Sen Moses

Keith Melville

✓ Ed Farnage
1960 BYU

"This is the place!" Brigham Young said when

he first saw the valley of the Great Salt Lake in 1847.

1962
masters

But, even with its rich natural endowment, this great commonwealth of Utah would not have grown and flourished without brave and devoted men and women joining together -- under Brigham Young's leadership -- in shared responsibility for the welfare of the community as a whole.

BYU
Basketball
Not
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✓ The French philosopher Bergson tells of a visitor to a parish church. All around him the congregation was deeply and visibly stirred by the solemn grandeur of the music, the beauty of the ceremony, and the eloquence of the sermon -- but he sat impassive and unmoved. When his neighbor in the pew asked him how he could do so, he answered:

Ed Farnage
Great Great Grandson of Brigham Young.

"Sir, I am not of this parish."

∠ There are still some people who set the limits of their concern and involvement as narrowly and parochially as this.

∠ There are neo-isolationists, who maintain that nothing which happens beyond a given distance from our shores is of any real concern to us.

∠ There are, in domestic matters, people whose parish stops at their side of the tracks -- or at their side of some economic, religious, racial, or ethnic line.

∠ Most Americans, I believe, have matured far beyond this point. We are coming to recognize that, in today's small and dangerous world -- a world which has become almost a single neighborhood, a single parish -- our responsibilities transcend all lesser boundaries.

∠ The buck stops here, in front of each and every one of us -- and it cannot, with good conscience or even with safety, be passed on.

Brigham Young University is a national leader in providing goodwill ambassadors to the world.

Its talented students have taken eleven tours abroad for the United States Department of State, the Armed Services, and patriotic groups such as the People-to-People Organization.

These have included four variety shows by the Program Bureau to the Orient, one to Europe, one to the frigid Northeast Command, and one to the Middle East. The famous International Folk Dancers have represented the United States on two tours of European folk festivals, and the Dramatic Arts Department has sent drama casts to the Orient twice. These have amounted to hundreds of shows in scores of nations.

In addition, BYU track, tennis, basketball, baseball, and golf teams have competed in Europe and Latin America.

American diplomats over the world have praised the work of these student performers, including the late Ambassador Adlai Stevenson, who said, "These glorious young people should be drafted for the benefit of American good will." The Jerusalem Times wrote of the "Curtaintime USA" show: "The 25 members are one of the best investments of the U. S. State Department, for its net crop of love, friendship, and peace is greater than any U. S. money or arms deal could gain."

↳ I believe your generation, perhaps more than any other before, knows this lesson. (B.Y.U.)

↳ I am glad to say that we have not only awakened to these new and wider responsibilities, but are moving to meet them.

Within our own country, we are moving to meet our responsibilities to large numbers of our fellow-citizens who have hitherto been largely excluded from our broader community -- ~~Mexican Americans~~ Negro Americans and the poor. We still have far to go, but we are on the right road.

↳ We are meeting our responsibilities to America's children -- and particularly to the millions of under-privileged among them. We are seeking to bring into being the kind of educational system which will ensure to each and every child all the education he is capable of absorbing and putting to use. / Educ

⌞ We are meeting our responsibilities to the American farmer -- who has gone too long without his fair share of our national prosperity.

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⌞ We are meeting our responsibilities to our senior citizens -- through Medicare and -- in the near future -- through an across-the-board liberalization of social security benefits.

Elders

⌞ We have also been facing up to long-deferred and neglected responsibilities for our nation's future -- by initiating action to make our cities safer and more satisfying places to live in ... our air more fit to breathe and our water more fit to drink ... and our open spaces as abounding in beauty as they were when we were first endowed with them.

Cities

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⌞ In the wider world, under the leadership of both political parties, we have acted responsibly both to defend and to build peace.

We have defended peace through timely aid to Greece and Turkey ... through firmness in Berlin ... through the founding of NATO ... by countering aggression in Korea ... by enforcing the removal of hostile missiles from Cuba ... and by our present aid in the resistance to aggression in Vietnam.

Meanwhile, we have taken positive steps to promote enduring peace by helping to found the United Nations ... by the Marshall Plan ... Point Four ... the Alliance for Progress ... Food for Peace and Food for Freedom ... and the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty. Today we renew our initiative toward a nuclear non-proliferation agreement -- an agreement which would avert the disaster of an increasing number of nuclear weapons in the hands of an increasing number of nation states.

Of course, it is not responsible ^{and} -- it would be irresponsible to hold forth the prospect of quick and easy solutions for all the problems that face us at home and abroad.

There is no such thing as the instant rehabilitation of our cities, the instant abolition of poverty, or the instant establishment of world peace with justice.

The achievement of these and other worthy goals will take time, a great deal of hard thinking and hard work, and the commitment of resources sufficient to the high purposes we have set ourselves.

Thanks to the far-sighted economic policies pursued in recent years, our free enterprise economy is moving from strength to strength. But, even so, our resources are not unlimited, and we must set priorities and maintain a prudent balance among our undertakings.

On the other hand, this is no excuse for not getting ahead as quickly as we can with the means we have at hand.

I do not believe it is responsible, for instance, to counsel indefinite patience to people -- like our Negro fellow-citizens -- who have already been kept waiting far too long.

Fortunately, we have discovered that the more widely we share our responsibilities, the more we increase our power to meet them.

I sometimes think that many of us got the wrong steer about this in our civics courses.

We learned to think of the sum total of power as fixed and unchanging. According to this assumption, whatever power government as a whole gained was at the expense of the people. Whatever powers accrued to one level of government, the others lost.

We tended to assume, likewise, that the endowment of international organizations with new powers and responsibilities inevitably meant that individual nations gave up theirs.

But now we are learning that power is not fixed and constant -- that it grows through undertaking and fulfilling responsibilities.

Thus, through the sharing of responsibility, each level of government can gain in strength and capability -- as an athlete develops his muscles by exercise.

The same is true of non-governmental organizations and, indeed, of individual citizens.

For example, each and every Peace Corps volunteer increases the total ability of the American people to change the world for the better.

Here in the United States, we need not fear that the federal government will develop into an Orwellian "Big Brother", reducing free American citizens to faceless robots, so long as state and local governments -- and the multitude of non-governmental organizations -- maintain and increase their vigor and activity.

That is why the new federal programs -- in education, in the war on poverty, in the revival of our cities, in the battle against air and water pollution -- have been framed so that Washington stimulates and supports local initiative, rather than dominating or supplanting it.

We believe that problems are best tackled and opportunities best grasped where they arise -- and by those who are there on the spot, and intimately know the people and circumstances involved. That puts responsibility squarely where it belongs -- with every statehouse, with every city hall, with every school board, and indeed with every citizen.

Individuals grow with the responsibility entrusted to them. And so do units of government.

We take the same view of the world of nations as well. We recognize the revolution of rising expectations which is sweeping the face of the earth. But we also seek to promote the evolution of rising responsibility, among old and new nations alike.

We seek constantly to enhance the prestige and authority of international organizations -- so that more and more peace-keeping and peace-building responsibilities can be undertaken and fulfilled by nations working together.

∠ We do not shirk our own share of responsibility.

h But we much prefer to fulfill it in partnership with other nations whenever possible, and we work unceasingly to make it more possible more of the time.

∠ Thus, although the extreme urgency of the situation in the Dominican Republic last year compelled us to act first, we moved immediately to act through the Organization of American States. ∠ Thus in South Vietnam we are not acting alone, but in conjunction with other independent nations.

∠ At the Manila Conference we have recommitted ourselves to the principle that nations, working together, can achieve far more than any single nation -- no matter how powerful -- acting alone.

We recognize the gradual evolution -- despite occasional lapses -- of a sense of world citizenship and responsibility in the leaders of the Soviet Union. And, as the President declared earlier this month, we are ready and willing to share with them such major responsibilities as forestalling the spread of nuclear weapons and directing space exploration to the purposes of peace rather than of war. We seek peaceful engagement with them along a wide front of mutual interests.

And, despite the pronouncement and policies of the present Chinese Communist government, we shall continue to seek the building of peaceful bridges to the people of Mainland China.

These are just a few of the things that are on my mind today.

Before we come to the question-and-answer period, I would only add this:

Your generation faces greater challenges -- and greater opportunities -- than any American generation before us.

I believe we have the chance for breakthroughs in the world no less important than those we have been making at home in these past few years.

The revolution in rising expectations can be translated, around this earth, into a revolution in human progress ...
in human happiness ... in human opportunity. The energies
unloosed by that revolution can be channeled not into works of war, but into works of peace.

It all depends on the efforts of those who have both the means and the vision to make it possible. It will depend on you.

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BRIGHAM YOUNG UNIVERSITY

SPECIAL FORUM ASSEMBLY

October 21, 1966

An Address to the Student Body

by

THE HONORABLE HUBERT H. HUMPHREY

VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

with questions from a

Student Panel

George Albert Smith Fieldhouse

Brigham Young University

Provo, Utah 84601

2:00 p.m.

STUDENT PANEL MEMBERS (Listed in Order at Panel Table)

SOLIM KWAK, Korean Club

Junior, majoring in chemical engineering and minoring in chemistry
Born: October 5, 1931, Suwon, Korea
Address: 289 Cherry Lane, Provo, Utah
Home Address: Garden of Children Orphanage, Pyong-teak, Korea
Race: Asian
(His brother is fighting with the Korean Tiger Unit in South Vietnam.)

GARY L. PARNELL, President, B.Y.U. Young Democrats

Junior, majoring in history and minoring in English
Born: April 12, 1943, Loop City, Nebraska
Address: E-3103, Helaman Halls, Provo, Utah
Home Address: 1121 Tassajara Road, Danville, California
Race: Caucasian

CAROL JACKSON, Treasurer, B.Y.U. Young Democrats

Junior, majoring in history and minoring in sociology
Born: January 25, 1946, Dyersburg, Tennessee
Address: 842 East 560 North, Provo, Utah
Home Address: 70 Walker Road, West Orange, New Jersey
Race: Negro

LYNN SOUTHAM, B.Y.U. Student Body President and Moderator of the Panel

Senior, majoring in political science and minoring in history
Born: May 26, 1942, Roy, Weber County, Utah
Address: 464 East 11th North, Pleasant Grove, Utah
Home Address: Same
Race: Caucasian

JAMES B. DEMOUX, President, B.Y.U. Forensic Association

Senior, majoring in public address and minoring in political science
Born: February 28, 1944, Eureka, California
Address: 400 South 300 East, Springville, Utah
Home Address: Same
Race: Caucasian

RICHARD W. JAMES, President, B.Y.U. Young Republicans

Senior, majoring in economics and minoring in mathematics and Spanish
Born: October 29, 1942, Glendale, California
Address: 458 East 600 North, Provo, Utah
Home Address: 536 East Tujunga Avenue, Burbank, California
Race: Caucasian

JARON SUMMERS, Managing Editor, B.Y.U. Daily Universe

Junior, majoring in journalism and minoring in political science
Born: March 7, 1942, Calgary, Alberta, Canada
Address: 1060 East 450 North, Apt. 104, Provo, Utah
Home Address: 11457 - 78th Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada
Race: Caucasian

CRISTY VALENTINE, Junior Class Representative, Honors Program

Junior, majoring in English and minoring in music and history
Born: May 12, 1947, Provo, Utah
Address: 1064 East 820 North, Provo, Utah
Home Address: Same
Race: Caucasian

AN ADDRESS GIVEN TO THE BRIGHAM YOUNG UNIVERSITY STUDENT BODY

THE HONORABLE HUBERT H. HUMPHREY
Vice President, United States of America

with an introduction by
President Hugh B. Brown
First Counselor in the First Presidency
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints

President Ernest L. Wilkinson, conducting

PRESIDENT ERNEST L. WILKINSON

Fellow students and fellow Americans, in the interest of time so the Vice President may have as much time as possible, our introductions are going to be brief.

First, we should like to introduce the first citizen of our state, Governor Calvin L. Rampton, and the Honorable Frank E. Moss, senator from the state of Utah.

Next, we should like to introduce the student panel. Student body President Lynn Southam will serve as moderator. Other members are Gary Parnell, Richard James, Solim Kwak, Carol Jackson, Cristy Valentine, Jaron Summers and Jim DeMoux.

Our speaker will be introduced by President Hugh B. Brown.

PRESIDENT HUGH B. BROWN

Fellow students, it is indeed a great pleasure, a real privilege and a distinct honor to represent the board of trustees, faculty and student body of this great institution in extending to our distinguished guest a warm, cordial and hearty greeting to our campus.

Despite the fact that one-sentence introductions to a Vice President is proper protocol, they who preside at these meetings usually indulge a prerequisite in that they depart largely from formal procedures. I shall, however, while indulging that prerogative attempt to not be over indulgent.

It would seem proper to be reminded that this remarkable man, the Honorable Hubert H. Humphrey, has for many years been prominent in many of the great programs that have more recently become law. I should like to mention among them the civil rights for all men, the Test Ban Treaty for nuclear weapons, the Health Insurance Plan and our Food for Peace Plan which makes available to less prosperous nations some of our vast surpluses. Many other forward-looking plans have been the result of the fertile, imaginative and creative mind of our guest today. He has always been more interested in preparing for tomorrow than in hanging on tenaciously to yesterday.

Above all that has gone before, we get the true measure of this man as he fulfills the difficult task and role of Vice President. Here he advises with, counsels and supports the President. Though his creativity and advocacy are necessarily limited in most cases to governmental controls rather than public debate, we want him to know how much we appreciate the enormous contribution he has made and is making to our country's welfare.

Ladies and gentlemen, the Vice President of the United States of America.

VICE PRESIDENT HUBERT H. HUMPHREY

Thank you, President Hugh Brown, my friend, great leader of a great faith and a great Church.

Dr. Ernest Wilkinson, the President of Brigham Young University, Dr. Harvey Taylor, Governor Rampton, and Senator Moss, and one of your own professors, Keith Melville, and my associate, my officemate, my White House Fellow, Ed Firmage, who is a graduate here of Brigham Young University.

Dr. Wilkinson, I whispered to you a moment ago how delighted I was to have the opportunity of driving through your campus, the campus of this great University. I was told when I came to the airport that you have two routes that you can take--one that will speed you to the field-house of Brigham Young University or one that will permit you to drive through the campus. And I want you to know today, Dr. Wilkinson, I was a man of decision. I said, "Let's go through the University campus." And it is nothing short of amazing.

I had a good tour director. My friend Ed Firmage to whom I referred a moment ago, the great-great-grandson of Brigham Young, pointed with justifiable pride to all of these beautiful buildings--to your great arts and cultural center--and reminded me that there was nothing in Washington that could even come close to it. He has a gentle way of reminding me of these sort of things. But he was kind enough not to compare anything with Minnesota, and for that I express my gratitude.

I was in Salt Lake City just a little earlier today. This has been quite a busy day. We have been in Omaha; we have been in Pueblo, Colorado, and in Salt Lake City, and now in Provo, and tonight in Denver. I am just using my spare time to get around the country a little bit. I don't want any of you to tell President Johnson that I am away from Washington, though--this is supposed to be a secret. I figured if he could travel to the Far East, I could go to the Far West.

But at Salt Lake City I commented upon the spectacular tour of the Utah Symphony Orchestra. And while I know that it is of special pride to Salt Lake City, it must be of special pride to everybody in this wonderful state. And once again the good people of Utah with great self-reliance, doing much more than most people ever dream of doing for themselves, brought honor to themselves, their state and our nation. Because that orchestra, just like this University, has given us a good name all over the world.

And I know how much Brigham Young University has done for the American image, more importantly for the American character--because there is a little difference between image and character. I know how this great University has generously given of itself and its resources to international cooperation. And I know that in this student body are students from many nations, and that is the way it should be because the times in which we live require neighborliness and require us to think in terms of the brotherhood of mankind.

President Brown, when you were introducing me, you will never know how happy you made me, because I do get these short introductions that are State Department protocol operations, where somebody gets up and just says, "The Vice President of the United States." And that is a high honor and it is one that I cherish and hope that I am worthy of, but I just like to hear a few flattering words, too, you know. When you are Vice President, you really appreciate a few flattering words. Adlai Stevenson used to say that "Flattery is all right if you don't inhale it," but I must confess I inhaled.

Now I want my friends of the panel to know that all of this is just to condition you to treat me gently. This is the week that is called

"Be Good to Vice Presidents Week." I just proclaimed it since the President is out of the country.

Well, I am a refugee from the classroom myself, and I want Dr. Wilkinson to know that because of the precarious uncertain nature of political life, particularly when it is elective political life, that I like to renew my credentials on as many college campuses as possible. I always believe in full employment, particularly for myself. And in case things don't work out well--and I read a lot of things, Dr. Wilkinson, that sometimes causes me a degree of concern--knowing of the charitable nature of the people of this institution and of the fine charitable qualities of the student body, I thought you might want to just register me as a possibility on the faculty some time out here. Besides that, it is beautiful!

I have just a brief message for this student body, and then we want to get to the questions, because I am of the opinion that every good American is entitled to one "bite" at a live public officeholder--and I am alive and I am here, so we will make the most of it.

As I recall, Brigham Young said when he first saw the great valley of the Great Salt Lake in 1847, "This is the place!" That must have been a historic moment. As I travel by air and look out over this vast country and think of the many, many difficulties that those early pioneers must have faced, I can almost feel now how he must have felt when he came to the valley of the Great Salt Lake 119 years ago and said, "This is the place!"

Well, "This is the place!" is right. This America is the right place, too--the one you sang about just a little while ago. And this University is the place where you can have the beginnings of a much richer and a better life. But I think that it is fair to say that,

even with the rich natural endowment that is Utah, that this state could not possibly have grown and flourished as it has without brave and devoted men and women joining together--then under Brigham Young's leadership--in shared responsibility for the welfare of the community as a whole.

You see, I happen to believe that there are two words that need to be emphasized in this time, and this day and this place. Those two words are "responsibility" and "opportunity." Because what we seek above all in this land is an opportunity for people to make their own contribution to themselves to make their life meaningful, to their families, to their communities, to their nation and to the world. And as so many of us have spoken of all of the citizenship privileges and rights, I have taken it upon myself to occasionally remind myself and others of our citizenship responsibilities as well. And I want to talk to you about both opportunities and responsibilities.

The French philosopher Bergson tells us of a visitor to a parish church--it is quite a story and it has a great moral to it. And all around him the congregation was deeply and visibly stirred by the solemn grandeur of the beautiful music, and the beauty of the ceremony, the eloquence of the sermon. But that visitor to that parish church sat impassive and unmoved. And when his neighbor in the pew asked him how he could be so indifferent, so unmoved, this visitor said these words, "Sir, I am not of this parish."

Well, my dear friends and my fellow students, there are still some people who set the limits of their concern, of their responsibilities, of their involvement, as narrowly and as parochially as that man, that visitor. They can ignore what is going on, they can be indifferent to

the plight of others, they can even be indifferent to themselves, by saying, "I am not of this parish."

There are neo-isolationists, for example, right now in this day and age who maintain that nothing which happens beyond a given distance from our shores is any real concern to us. And there are in domestic matters persons who look upon their "parish" or who feel that their "parish" stops at their side of the tracks or at their side of some economic, religious, racial or ethnic line--no responsibility to anyone except possibly to oneself.

But I think most Americans are not that way. I think most Americans have matured far beyond that point. I think we are coming to recognize that this world of ours is an ever-shrinking world, and that everyone is a neighbor and that it is indeed a single neighborhood. If Wendell Wilkie ever said anything that was worthy of remembering, and he said much that was--a great American--he reminded us in 1940 that this was one world. He didn't get around to telling us how suddenly this world would shrink in size through communication. Yes, it is a single "parish," and, my dear friends, you are not visitors. This is your "parish," this is your society, this is your world.

In other words, you can't pass the buck. It stops right here--right in front of each of us, everyone of us, and it cannot with good conscience be passed on safely. And to pass it on to someone else because you didn't want to take the time to do something about your own responsibilities.

Well, now I happen to be one of the Americans that believes that your generation perhaps more than any other knows this lesson of the one

neighborhood, of one "parish" of this one world. I know it because this great University has typified it. Your famous International Folk Dancers; your Dramatic Arts Department that has sent, I believe, at least one or two times to the Orient--fine drama groups; your Curtaintime USA Show; and the many other things that you have done--your great athletic groups--have been ambassadors of good will.

I found a little note in doing some research on your University where the Jerusalem Times wrote of Curtaintime USA Show these words of your University:

The twenty-five members are one of the best investments of the United States, for its net crop of love, friendship and peace is greater than any U. S. money or arms deal could gain.

I hope that message sinks in--not to you, you know it--I wish that the other people could hear it, because what that message says is that there is no more powerful force in the world than a good example of doing good, of, in a sense, being your brother's helper and of recognizing your responsibilities to your neighbor.

Now I am glad to say that we have awakened to these new and wider responsibilities and we are moving to meet them. For example, within our own country we are beginning now to think of Americans as Americans, not as an ethnic group or a particular class or religious group--we are thinking of them as citizens of the United States. And we are opening up doors of opportunities to Negro Americans, Mexican Americans, Puerto Rican Americans--people who for so many years have been the victims of deprivation--opening the doors to the poor. And let me make it clear so there may be no doubt, I think it would be wrong for our country to have

as its professed goal and purpose what some people call the "welfare state," where you just hand out the goodies of life and say, "Line up, folks. Here we are!" There has been far too much of this what I call "checkbook diplomacy" and "checkbook welfare." What we seek in America is not a welfare state. What we seek here in this great country of ours is a "state of opportunity" in which the human potential is released, in which these God-given talents that you and I possess can be enriched and developed, in which we can make the most out of our own lives.

As I spoke to you just then, I thought of a little card that I have in my pocket. I had no intention of even reading it, but I carry it because it is sort of secular scripture to me. And it comes from an American author, Thomas Wolfe, and it has been quoted many times--but the fact that it has been quoted many times doesn't diminish its value. Here is what I think is the promise of America and here is what it is all about. Thomas Wolfe said:

To every man, regardless of his birth, is shining
golden opportunity; to every man the right to live and to
work and to be himself and to become whatever thing his
manhood and his vision can combine to make him.

This is the promise of America.

You see what that means? It means that we have a great responsibility to develop ourselves, to make the most out of that which we have, and then with that to share and to help someone else help himself.

Now we are doing this through expanded educational systems. This great University--church-related university, I believe the largest in our land and surely one of the finest--exemplifies excellence in education. From this University have already gone thousands of people to lead others and to help others and to make their own lives better, to make America

better. But the investments that we are making in education today are rich investments that will yield unbelievable dividends to America and to the world.

And we are meeting our responsibilities to different economic groups. I made note of one--our farmers, for example, who all too long have not really shared in the prosperity of this land. And we are meeting our responsibilities at long last to senior citizens who were literally being shunted aside, and to the sick, and to the maimed, to the crippled. And we are meeting our long-neglected responsibilities to our cities where most of the people of America are going to live, and we are beginning now to think of how we can make the American city the "America the Beautiful" not the "America the Ugly," not the America the ghetto of asphalt and concrete, but the America of decent people, the America of clean city life, safe and secure. These are the kind of responsibilities that we face.

And I think that we have also demonstrated, if you please, leadership and responsibility in world affairs. I will rush over it quickly because I want to get to these young people, our panelists. But let me make this statement: No nation has done so much in the cause of world peace as the United States of America. I do not say that in the spirit of a jingoist--I say it because it is the truth. We have erred, we have made mistakes, but they have not been the mistakes of the heart--they may have been mistakes of bad judgment. But this nation has poured forth its resources to help others; this nation has given of its best--its manpower--to protect freedom. And when I think of NATO and the United Nations, and I think of the Truman Doctrine, and I think of meeting aggression in Korea, and I think of removal of hostile missiles from Cuba and our present in-

volvement in Southeast Asia where once again we meet aggression, I say that no people in all of the history of mankind has given so much to what we believe to be the hope of a better world, of a peaceful world.

But our work is not done--it has only begun! I could list a whole series of imperatives. I listened not long ago to the new president of the United Nations General Assembly and he moved me greatly. And I remember--and I can only paraphrase what he said--he said these are the imperatives of our time: disarmament or arms control; racial harmony or, in other words, to breakdown racial tension; social and economic development; nuclear non-proliferation to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons; and international cooperation. These were just a few of the imperatives--and they are imperatives, every one of them!

This world can be torn apart by racial bitterness. And therefore we at home must set the example that a nation of many tongues, a nation of many peoples, a nation of many ethnic groups, can learn how to live together in harmony and in tranquility and in social justice. You see, I am one that believes that our foreign policy can be no better than our domestic policy. Or, to put it more precisely, our foreign policy is the extension and the projection of our domestic policy. And if we can't wage war on poverty in America, what makes you think that you can overcome poverty in the world? If we can't do away with social injustice here--and I don't mean just by government, I mean by our individual practices--what makes you think that we can help do away with social injustice elsewhere?

In other words, we have more tools, more resources, to do more things here in America than any place in the world. Therefore, the example that we set here, the works that we perform here, stand as an inspiration not

only to ourselves but as to others. So we must be people then of progress and of peace.

Now there is much that bears upon our minds these days. I don't suppose man has ever lived in a period of greater change. Only yesterday, or was the day before yesterday--it was--I stood in the Smithsonian Institution to present the Collier Trophy to distinguished Americans that had contributed so much in the field of astronautics, aeronautics and space. And I made that dedication to Mr. James Webb of the NASA administration and Mrs. Hugh Dryden, the widow of a great scientist, a great administrator and a great public servant. But I made it in behalf of the whole nation and for the whole nation.

And in those remarks I said these words to show you the rapidity of change:

Gemini IV, the space capsule that McDivitt and White used in that unbelievable long period in space--and when Colonel White walked out of that capsule and moved into space and walked and worked in space--that today is a museum piece. The capsule that John Glenn used less than five years ago is a museum piece. The computer which has revolutionized the whole subject matter of industry and even academics, the first one is seventeen years old. There has been more scientific and industrial progress in the last sixty-six years than in the preceding five thousand.

Change moves like a mighty storm across this earth. The question is, Is the change for the better? or to put it another way, Can we still have change and have order? Can we harness these forces of

change for a constructive purpose? Because merely to know the statistics about change does not give you wisdom--it merely cheats the world's almanac out of a sale. You don't need to remember the statistics! What we need to remember is for what purpose change.

Now we seek to change many things. We seek, for example, in this day and age to build our international institutions so that we can have peace, so that we can strengthen the peace-keeping machinery of the United Nations. We seek to break down barriers of trade and commerce so that people can learn to work together, to build together. We seek to make our own America more than just a rich nation in material goods. We seek in all of this change of science and technology to make America's life richer in quality and not just in quantity.

I guess I am somewhat involved in all of this that I speak to you because I have two assignments given to me by the Congress above all others. One is to be Chairman of the Space Council--that is, to coordinate all of our activities in space--and the other one, to be Chairman of the Council on Oceanography--all of our activities in the seas. You will notice that whenever Congress gives the Vice President anything to do, it is either out of this world or in the bottom of the ocean! Now I don't know whether you should read anything in that or not, but it happens to be a fact.

But this I do know: I know that America needs to emphasize above all the expansion of opportunity for all of its people, because everyone is needed. I know that America needs to set the example for the world of responsible social action, responsibility in international affairs, responsibility in domestic matters, responsibility in human conduct. And I know that if we do that that there can be a better world. And the only

reason that any of us have a right to be on this earth is to see if we can't make some contribution to making the tomorrows better than the yesterdays, because the only purpose of life is to see whether or not in your fleeting moment on the face of this earth you have added something to the wealth and to the betterment of mankind.

I thank you, and now let's get our panelists.

LYNN SOUTHAM

Mr. Vice President, my name is Lynn Southam and I will act as moderator of this panel. For the next ten minutes we would like to submit to you questions which will reflect the concern and interest of the audience. If your pleasure will permit it, I am now prepared to question.

VICE PRESIDENT HUMPHREY

Go right ahead.

JAMES B. DEMOUX

Mr. Vice President, you mentioned the fact that the United States had spent a great deal of her resources for world peace and prosperity, and I know a number of us are questioning the dividends that we are receiving from that investment. I am speaking in particular regard to the fact that the French are now cashing in American dollars for gold, and this is after we have spent some many billions of dollars for French assistance. My question is this: What is being done about this situation or what can be done about it to alleviate this particular problem?

VICE PRESIDENT HUMPHREY

Well, one thing that I learned early in public life is that if you expect gratitude for what you are doing you are in the wrong business. And if America expects that she is going to have people idolize her, love her, because of her generosity, I think America will be disappointed. What America ought to hope for is respect. And make no mistake about it, people respect this nation--they respect her power, they respect her miracle of economic productivity, of the many things which America stands for.

I know the French draw heavily upon our gold reserves. Mr. DeGaulle and his Finance Minister think that it is very important to have those gold bullion blocks in the Bank of France. But the French economy as compared to the American economy, my friend, is like a small lake in northern Minnesota compared to the Pacific. And don't misunderstand me--both of them are necessary.

No, I wouldn't think that we need to be overly concerned about what the French government is doing in terms of converting American dollars, as they are, into gold. I can tell you this: that of all the currencies in the world today that are the prized currencies--and this is an interesting observation that was verified only this past week--the dollar still stands at the head of the list.

Oh, I know people like to talk about the German Deutschemark, and the Swiss franc, and the Dutch guilder, and they used to talk of the British pound--not so much now, even though it is a pretty good bit of currency--and they love to talk about the French franc. But you just get anybody in a dark room and turn the lights on and let them have a chance to see which pile they will grab, and they will all have--there will be sort of

a riot running for the dollar pile. That's for sure.

All right, next.

SOLIM KWAK

Mr. Vice President, before asking you questions, first I would like to express the deep gratitude for the efforts and the sacrifices the people of the United States and her government have made monetarily and in the sacrifice of lives for the Republic of Korea and for other Asian countries in safeguarding the freedom and upholding the human dignities of myself and others.

Now my question is: The Secretary of Defense, Mr. McNamara, after his recent visit to South Vietnam stated that no further increases in our troops in Vietnam are necessary at this time. But at the same time the Korean government is considering sending another division to Vietnam. Now considering Mr. McNamara's statement, is this action necessary? Furthermore, do you feel that we can attain our military objectives in Vietnam with our present troop commitment?

VICE PRESIDENT HUMPHREY

All right. Let me see what I can do for you.

First of all, I understand, my friend, that you have a cousin in the famous Korean Tiger Division. Is that right?

SOLIM KWAK

Yes. It is true.

VICE PRESIDENT HUMPHREY

And let me tell you that I have reviewed that division. I know the commanders. I have been in your nation twice this past year, and I want to tell this audience something. The one nation in Asia today that is making the greatest economic breakthrough of any nation outside of the nation of Japan is the Republic of Korea. It is really on the move right now, and it is a wonderful ally.

No people are more kindly and more appreciative, may I say--speaking of appreciation--than the people of Korea to the United States. Mrs. Humphrey and I were there. We were received so generously, so graciously, so warmly that it was overwhelming.

Now let's get down to your troops. Your government, the government of the Republic of Korea, has pledged two divisions of troops. And Mr. McNamara's statement includes those two divisions. When he said, "No more troops at this time," he included within that calculation the troops that we have there--the better than 325,000 that we presently have there--and the approximately 45,000 that the Republic of Korea will have there.

All of those troops as yet are not there. I had a little something to do in working out some of the arrangements with your government about the second division of troops that President Park and your government sent into Korea.

So your troops are needed--are they ever needed! And may I say that they do a magnificent job. The record in battle of the Korean troops and in civic action, in pacification, is the best record that any nation could have. They have done a remarkable job. That is number one.

Now will we need more troops. I don't think you can really safely

predict. I believe we must take Mr. McNamara at his word at this time-- and that means at least for the foreseeable future. We have apparently adequate military manpower.

I have said at other stops today, Mr. Kwak, that I believe that the back of North Vietnamese aggression has been broken. They have suffered a series of military defeats, some of those defeats administered in a large measure by the forces of the Republic of Korea, many of them by the forces of the United States of America, others by the forces of Australia and New Zealand, and many more by the forces of the Republic of South Vietnam.

Our problem today in Vietnam is consolidating these military victories in terms of pacification of the area, cleaning out the Viet Cong, securing the land and broadening the base of the military victories so that these victories become meaningful politically, economically and socially. And be of good cheer, my fellow Americans, we intend to see that this is done. One of the purposes of the Manila Conference is to talk about not the military operations but the coordinated effort on the part of the allies in South Vietnam to pacify and redevelop, revitalize, the whole countryside of South Vietnam just as it was done in Korea. And Korea has set a mighty good example of what can be done.

RICHARD JAMES

Mr. Vice President, on Labor Day President Johnson spoke in Detroit and promised to renew the fight to repeal Section 14B of the Taft-Hartley Act. Do you feel that the federal government should force compulsory unionism in all states even though the people of such states as Utah have continually voted for the right of free choice in joining unions?

VICE PRESIDENT HUMPHREY

Yes, the political party of which I am a member has taken that stand--the platform which was written by the convention of the Democratic Party in 1964 took that stand. It is one of the competitive, contesting political issues in American public life. You need some like that to sharpen up the differences between the two political parties.

It is the view of the national government and the view, may I say too, of the Supreme Court that where the federal government does stake out an area of jurisdiction, that that jurisdiction should be within the purview of the federal government. The so-called Right-to-Work Laws are not really Right-to-Work Laws. What they really mean is that if you have a union shop, which means the majority of the workers have negotiated better working conditions for the entire work force, that you do not have to join the union after thirty days of being on the job. Now that is really what it is all about.

Now we believe in majority rule in this country, and we don't always like what the majority does. I have lost some elections, you know, and I didn't like what the majority did at all, but I had to accept it. As a matter of fact, I thought their judgment was very, very bad, but I had to accept it. Now when a majority of union members negotiates a contract and the majority of workers are really represented in a free election, that is a majority decision. Now that can always be changed by another election. So that is the principle upon which we make the case.

I understand, sir, that your political party has a little different point of view on this, and so far you have been winning--I regret to say!

CRISTY VALENTINE

Mr. Vice President, what do you think of the spreading boycotts and "ladycotts" of grocery stores and what is your advice to American housewives who wish they could do something about rising living costs?

VICE PRESIDENT HUMPHREY

You are just going to force me to give my Denver speech. And here I have all of these fine members of the news media just waiting for these words of wisdom. And I have it right here. This is for Denver; I can't give it to you here, but I will give you an inkling of what I believe.

I believe in the right of free choice. I don't think that always these boycotts really perform what the people hope that they will perform. I think that Esther Peterson, who is well known in this state and a highly respected lady, made about the best statement that I have seen. And I ran across it when I was in Omaha this morning--many good things can happen to you in Omaha, and this was one of them. I quote from the Omaha World Herald of today, speaking of Mrs. Esther Peterson, Special Assistant for Consumer Affairs to President Johnson:

She expressed the hope that there will not be a grocery price war in Denver. She described such price cutting as "temporary fires" and said the consumer usually pays dearly after the price war ends.

And I might say, as one who has been in the merchandising business for a long time, I should warn every consumer: there has never been a businessman that could stay in business by selling his goods at less than cost. So if you think temporarily you are getting a deal when you

get a real low price that is below cost, just remember somebody else had to pay a little extra on something for your deal. I just don't believe in that kind of merchandising. To put it simply, you stay in business to make a profit. If you want to be in social welfare work, why, go get a job with the social welfare agency. You ought to be in business to serve the public at a reasonable profit.

I don't think the grocery business has manifested any, has given any indication of price gouging. I do think that there are a number of things in current merchandising that add to the cost of merchandise. For example, the recent rise in the cost of living, my dear lady, is due to women's styles. And I don't want to be misunderstood--I like the way you dress, I like these styles. I tell Mrs. Humphrey, "Look at your shoes--how much you pay! And you got no leather in them at all!" But you pay for style, so that while the price of food went down this last month--the price of food actually went down this last month--what went up? Medical services, home repair services and women's clothes. And I knew it--I could tell by the bills I was getting at home--all the time.

I don't think that the boycotts are going to be too successful. I think they manifest a real concern about food costs.

Next.

LYNN SOUTHAM

We unfortunately have time for one more question, so why . . .

VICE PRESIDENT HUMPHREY

Oh, if you have time, I will take another ten minutes.

Go ahead, Mr. Southam.

JARON SUMMERS

Mr. Vice President, my question concerns this boycotting of super-markets. A lady in Denver was reported by several of the wire services as saying she had heard rumors the administration was going to start food rationing. Is there any truth to this?

VICE PRESIDENT HUMPHREY

None whatsoever. None whatsoever. Food rationing! In this country? My dear friends, our problem has been we haven't known where to store it. There is such an abundance of food and fiber in America today that this is in a very real sense one of the reasons for what I call the merchandising costs--you have to keep dressing it up so much to have a little better package than the next fellow.

Most of the increase in the cost of commodities is due to packaging--it is due to what we call customer acceptance. You have to have it just wrapped a little better. I remember when we used to go into what we called a grocery store, and you would go in and there you would be. You would tell the butcher to cut off some meat. Now it is all packaged--it is all in these nice freezers. Well, now, that costs money. You know, the man who puts up this fine merchandising supermarket that doesn't fall out of the sky. He had to invest to put in all that equipment. And refrigeration equipment is highly expensive, very expensive. And when you get all kinds of labels and super-duper sizes and under-duper sizes and what have you, that, too, costs money.

We are looking into that. The government of the United States has just passed truth-in-packaging legislation. That will be kind of interesting: truth in packaging; then we will have truth in lending; and then we are

going to have truth in politicking, right after that!

Yes, sir.

GARY PARNELL

Mr. Vice President, do you feel that the current upheavals inside Red China might lead to a more reasonable foreign policy by that country?

VICE PRESIDENT HUMPHREY

I think that the current difficulties in China manifest that there is unbelievable difficulties within the Communist Party in China.

You can't predict what is going to happen there. All I can say is it is a dangerous period and, therefore, we need to deal very carefully with this situation. But there undoubtedly will be dramatic changes in China in the foreseeable future, in the next year, two years-- there is a great contest for power taking place now in China. We know very little about it--we just know enough about it to know that what's going on there is one of the most significant political struggles that has taken place in any nation.

Now I don't want to overstay my time. I know that you have been very patient here, and I have just had a great time here today. And I want to thank the student body and the faculty. I wish I could spend the whole afternoon with you, but apparently you have got something else to do and I wouldn't want to deny you that.

Can I just conclude by congratulating the Brigham Young University on not only its academic program, its excellence in scholarship, but somebody whispered to me as I came through the door, "Don't forget Brigham Young's basketball team was the National Invitational Tournament Champions." Thank you very much.

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ORDER OF EVENTS

George Albert Smith Fieldhouse, Brigham Young University
Friday, October 21, 1966

- Presiding.....President Hugh B. Brown
- Conducting.....President Ernest L. Wilkinson
- 2:00 p.m. Prelude Music.....Organ
- 2:00 p.m. The Honorable Hubert H. Humphrey, Vice President of the
United States of America, Greeted and Welcomed, Reception
at Northwest End of Playing Floor
- 2:07 p.m. Entrance of Vice President Humphrey and Guests to be Seated
on the Platform
- 2:08 p.m. Music: Congregation Sings First Verse of "America the
Beautiful," Conducted by Professor Ralph Woodward,
Organist,
- 2:10 p.m. Introduction of Special Guests....Pres. Ernest L. Wilkinson
- 2:12 p.m. Invocation.....Dr. Stewart L. Grow, Director
Institute of Government Service, B.Y.U.
- 2:15 p.m. Introduction of the Vice President..President Hugh B. Brown
- 2:18 p.m. An Address by THE HONORABLE HUBERT H. HUMPHREY
- 2:47 p.m. Questions from Student Panel: Question and Answer Period
Begins
- 3:06 p.m. Conclusion of Vice President Humphrey's Remarks
- 3:08 p.m. Benediction.....Miss Pat Kingsley, Junior
Majoring in English, Layton, Utah
- 3:10 p.m. Forum Ends



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