

Refugee classroom

Dr Fleming
Sen Ed Fale - eli

REMARKS

VICE PRESIDENT HUBERT HUMPHREY

UNIVERSITY OF OREGON

EUGENE, OREGON

SEPTEMBER 28, 1966

Mr Henry
Drummond

Woodrow Wilson once said that "every man sent out of a university should be a man of his nation as well as a man of his time."

↳ Certainly this university has ~~striven~~ ^{strived} to produce ~~men~~ ^{many} ~~men~~ and women both of this nation and of this time.

I doubt that there has been a major issue or problem which has not in recent years been entered in depth -- far beyond normal research and teaching -- by the University of Oregon. I know of your international studies programs and the recent conferences you have held on the problems of 20th century society.

U of Oregon - where the action is }
Participant - }

And I am particularly cognizant of the fact that the University of Oregon has taken a leading role, among all our college and universities, in its participation in the war on poverty.

War on Poverty

This university was the first in the nation to enter into a contract for a Job Corps training center.

Job Corps

↳ The idea for Project Upward Bound -- a program to help deprived high school graduates get a college education -- first came from the University of Oregon. Your President, Arthur Flemming, is chairman of the national committee of educators who are now helping to organize a long-range Upward Bound program.

Upward Bound

↳ You also maintain a regional training program for Project Head Start, which I believe is perhaps the single most impressive and successful program in our entire war on poverty.

Head Start

I know that your campus has been one of the most productive in our country of Peace Corps and VISTA volunteers. —

VISTA
PEACE
CORPS

And I have been especially impressed by what I have learned about your Honors College . . . about your planned School of Community Service and Public Affairs . . . and the interdisciplinary program in Asian studies which you have established to aid your graduate program.

(X)

Asian
Studies

Excellence
effectiveness
region

Today, on this campus which has so concerned itself with the surrounding world, I would like to discuss what certainly must be the single greatest present-day concern of all of us: our national involvement in Asia, the Pacific and Vietnam.

U.S. of Oregon
University
of Oregon

To those who live near the Pacific, it should be no surprise that we in the United States find ourselves involved with the peoples of the Asian and Pacific world.

∟ Our involvement is not new.

We have been a Pacific power from the days of the New England clipper ships in the late 18th century.

∟ Three times in this generation we have committed our resources and our young men to military conflict in Asia and the Pacific -- against Japan in World War II; in defense of Korea in the last decade; and in Vietnam today.

∟ Today we have two objectives in Asia: To help the nations of that part of the world maintain their independence and to help them build strong and progressive societies.

∟ Neither of these objectives can be achieved so long as those who preach militant force and aggression have reason to believe that force and aggression can succeed.

∟ Asia is of critical importance to us.

Three-fifths of the world's people live in Asia.

↳ One Asian country -- Japan -- has led all countries in its rate of economic growth in the last decade.

↳ In India, we see the most daring contemporary experiment in applying the principles and procedures of democratic government to a vast, tradition-minded and diverse nation.

↳ In Asia today we find a new surge of interest in international cooperation -- in new multinational ways of building strong, independent societies.

Response

↳ We have recently witnessed the formation of the Asian Development Bank, the conference of Asian and Pacific nations in Seoul, and the revival of interest in the Association of Southeast Asian states.

↳ But these hopeful signs remain jeopardized so long as Communist aggression and subversion continue.

For almost a decade aggression and subversion have been directed against the Government of Vietnam.

We have seen in Vietnam the application of the so-called "war of national liberation" -- a new and sophisticated form of ^{Communist} warfare that threatens the aspirations of all Asian peoples.

This new warfare is one in which the leaders cannot be located . . . in which the sources of supply cannot be easily cut off . . . in which the enemy forces are not all outsiders, but also indigenous troops . . . in which signed truces do not halt the struggle.

The challenge today -- and not only in Asia -- is to prove that the "wars of national liberation," if resisted, cannot succeed.

~~Today~~ ^{must} there ~~can~~ be no doubt that we stand behind our commitment to the defense of Vietnam, and that we have the ^{to persevere} will to endure as well as the will to resist.

Nor ^{can be} ~~is~~ there any doubt ~~today~~ of our determination to fight "the other war" in Vietnam -- the struggle of the Vietnamese people for political self-determination, and for economic and social justice.

↳ We know -- and the present South Vietnamese government knows -- that overwhelming military power alone is not an adequate response to the wars of national liberation.

↳ Despite the terror, harassment and aggression mounted by a determined enemy -- both from within and without -- the South Vietnamese people have made progress in building schools and hospitals, in strengthening their economy, and in modernizing their agriculture.

↳ Most important of all, they have progressed in creating ~~truly~~ representative political institutions. The elections held this month for a constituent assembly show

not only the emptiness of the Vietcong's claim to represent the popular majority of the Vietnamese people -- but also a recognition that the social revolution needed in Vietnam must rest on a solid, popular political base.

↳ The progress of the Vietnamese people -- and of all Asian peoples -- will be threatened so long as the war in Vietnam continues. We persist in our efforts to bring it to a negotiated settlement.

↳ Last week Ambassador Arthur Goldberg ~~addressed~~ *once again outlined our* himself to the ~~proposals made earlier by UN Secretary~~ *proposals for peace --* General U Thant. ~~He made our position clear.~~

Among them were --

↳ In return for a reduction or cessation of infiltration by Hanoi, we would be prepared to suspend the bombing of North Vietnam.

represented We are prepared to ~~see~~ ^{to place} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~National Liberation Front~~ ^{and} ~~participate~~ in peace negotiations. ^{and} The role that they might play in the future political life of Vietnam can be worked out by the Vietnamese themselves.

↳ We have no desire to establish a permanent military presence in Vietnam. We stand ready to withdraw our forces as others withdraw theirs.

↳ We favor international machinery -- either of the United Nations or other machinery -- to insure effective supervision of withdrawal.

↳ We support the Geneva Agreements -- including the section banning formal foreign alliances. We therefore

would support a truly neutral Vietnam, just as we supported the Agreements of 1962 calling for a neutral Laos.

↳ If a just settlement can be achieved in Vietnam -- which only awaits the response of those who presently wage aggression -- the leaders of Asia can turn their efforts toward bringing social justice and economic progress to their peoples.

↳ In both settling the immediate conflict in Vietnam and in confronting the long-range problems of Asia, the guiding principle to be followed was enunciated last week at the United Nations by a distinguished Asian statesman, President Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines: That Asian peoples are under "an inescapable obligation to devise Asian solutions to Asian problems."

*Asian
institutions*

If Asians take the initiative in organizing to defend their independence and stability, American power --

The M. I. +ancy of Asian Communism + Red China
in particular


In the meantime, while the Non Communist
Asian nations seek to create
the means and the resources
to defend themselves - to
preserve by themselves their
freedom and independence -

the U.S. is needed to
fill the security gap -

~~that~~ ~~that gap which~~

The M. I. +ancy of Asian Communism
and Red China in particular
threatens the

President Marcos has suggested -- should remain as an
"umbrella" extending over non-Communist Asia, but need
not remain deeply involved militarily on the Asian land
mass itself.

Though we know that the militancy of Red China may
delay the implementation of President Marcos' plan, we also
know that in the long run his advice is sound. 

↳ There need be no fear that America seeks a
permanent military stronghold in continental Asia. *We want none
Seek none.*

↳ Our hope for Asia is what Asians hope for Asia.

↳ We seek only to help Asians in their tasks of
nation-building . . . in their wars on poverty, ignorance
and disease. We stand ready to assist them in their efforts
to achieve regional cooperation.

While doing so, we seek and will continue to seek to build bridges, to keep open the doors of communication to the Communist states of Asia, and in particular Communist China.

↳ We shall persevere and explore means of communication and exchange, looking to the day when the leaders of Asian communism -- as their former colleagues in Europe -- will come to recognize the self-destructiveness and wastefulness of their present ^{aggressive and} bellicose policies.

As we Americans strive to deal with the immense problems -- and the promise -- of a vibrant, modernizing interdependent Asia in the years ahead, we will be called upon to show special qualities of mind and spirit and understanding as a nation.

↳ We will ~~have~~ ^{need} to learn far more about Asian history and Asian cultures than any of us now know.

"The facts of our world demand
disarmament, ^{racial harmony, self-determination} independence of
nations, peaceful coexistence,
economic ~~and~~ reconstruction
and International Cooperation

h/s

September 25, 1966

Memo for Ted
From The Vice President

Get a copy of the speech delivered by Fanfani of the UN and the newly elected General Assembly President. The speech of the new President was very good. Here are just a few quotes that I jotted down. "Progress, not perfection, must be the measurement of our purpose." "In our time, optimism is becoming a political compulsion." "The realities of our age demand disarmament, racial harmony, self-determination, independence of nations, non-interference, peaceful co-existence, international cooperation, and economic revolution. These were some of the highlights of the speech, all of which could be used in some of our texts.

We will need more than nodding acquaintance with the critical issues that absorb the attention of Asians.

max of us need
↳ We will ~~have~~ to learn to speak and read Asian languages.
↳ We will have to become more sensitive to the differences among Asian nations as well as their similarities.

↳ Finally, we will have to learn to suppress our national enthusiasm for quick solutions.

↳ Asia's problems are extraordinarily complex and intractable: They will be there for a long time to come, and we should ~~force~~ *discipline* ourselves to practice some traditional Asian patience.

With patience and perspective -- with compassion and humility -- we can live to see the hopes of Asian peoples fulfilled.

Progress, not perfection must be the measurement of our purpose.

And in that fulfillment, our own peace and security will be strengthened immeasurably.

The history of our own people is one of steady progress, of lofty goals realized by the steady march of a restless people.

! Progress, not perfection, must be the measurement of ~~of~~ our purpose.

A burning faith that man was intended to be free must give us the strength for the long freedom march. If we

are to defeat man's ancient enemies of hunger, ignorance, and disease, ~~At present~~

we must believe that it can be done and order our

lives to the fulfillment of that goal.

These are times that try

men's souls = a time

of danger but also a time

of ^{adventure} ~~greatness~~.

(We must dare

to have great dreams and

the dream of a world in which men of different races live in harmony = in which nations big and small live in mutual respect =

world that accepts the imperative needs of disarmament, self-determination, peaceful co-existence, economic and social progress, and above all, international cooperation.

I think this is what
Jynbe meant when he
held before us the promise
of our generation. Let me
recall his words to you:

"Our age will be remembered
not for its horrifying crimes
or even for its astonishing
inventions, but as the first
generation to dare to make the
benefits of civilization available to
the whole human race."



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